so as to make a becoming appear-
Fourth of July.
y, the services of an ablutionist were
with brush, soap, and water the
the immortal hero began to fulfill
As the dirt disappeared and the
and features of the Father of his
peared, the stains which had been
rough the effects of the weather
t in bolder prominence. This fact
by a patriotic soul, who immedi-
up into the Mayor's office, demand-
officer should exercise his high and
ogative and put a stop to it.
yellow stains on the figure,
ad concluded it was the work
hich the manipulator of the
ush had resorted to, and so
mand for official interference. Re-
atisfaction from the Mayor, the en-
d misguided patriot threatened all
osures and denunciations through
pers of the heartless beings who
liberately disfiguring the country's
Mr. Dixey says there have been no
n cleaning the figure since it was
e stains on it are only such as have
d by the action of the atmosphere
ects of drifting dust. The Commis-
contracted with a marbleman for
statue with the chisel. This, of
elicate piece of work, and requires
he workmen who will give George
nd carve out for him a fresh ear are
nstantly in cleaning statuary in
and many of these pieces are far
wrought than that in front of Inde-
ll. It will require about a week's
e two artists to chisel the dirt and
the form of the venerated hero, and
once more be the whitest man in

ombination of the true Jamaica gin-
e aromatics and French brandy, for
ntemperate habits, regulating the
owels, breaking up colds, chills, and
ford's Jamaica Ginger. For relieving
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omoting sleep it is truly wonderful.
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FOREIGN.

Bills in the German Parliament Looking to Centralization.

Liberals, Becoming Disheartened, Retiring to Private Life.

The French Legislative Chambers Make Provision for Military Protection.

Hundreds of Thousands of Spindles Idle in the English Cotton Districts.

A French Scheme for Opening Up Central Africa to Trade.

A General Improvement in the English Breadstuffs Markets.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

BERLIN, July 15.—The key of Bismarck's present policy towards the Vatican will be found in a recent speech in which he said it was praiseworthy, under certain circumstances, to fight a quarrel out to the bitter end, but when ways and means presented themselves of toning down the acerbity of the conflict without affecting the principle at stake, he would not deem himself justified in neglecting such a proffered opportunity.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

In consequence of the retirement of Dr. Falk from the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ecclesiastical laws have been enforced with more leniency, and this may ultimately have the effect of procuring the recognition of the Ecclesiastical laws by the Vatican.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Bills have been introduced in the Bundesrath for alteration of those articles of the German Constitution by which the Legislature must meet and the budget be voted annually, and by which the duration of Parliament is fixed at three years. The bill which proposes to substitute biennial meetings of Parliament and a biennial budget have created considerable sensation, as tending to further free the Government from Parliamentary control. The technical reason alleged for the change is the inconvenience of discussing two budgets, the Prussian and Imperial, in the same year. It was suggested some time ago that they might be taken up in alternate years. The creation of a department for the control of the Imperial railways is also regarded as a step towards rendering the Government less dependent on Parliament.

THE NATIONAL-LIBERAL SECESSION—CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BERLIN, July 14.—Herr Fritsch is said to have organized the movement which led to the secession of seventeen National-Liberals, and thereby secured the passage of Bismarck's Tariff bill. The personal friendship which existed between himself and Lasker is undiminished, but their political alliance is at an end. His speech delivered in the Reichstag created a great sensation, as he abandoned all the views he had previously entertained, and accepted the theories of his former antagonists. Delbruck and Lasker replied, and pointed out the fact that Germany was the great exchange in Central Europe, and that any legislation restricting her freedom in any matters involved in export or import trade must necessarily be injurious to her growth. Lasker pointed to the condition of Berlin, and said that its increase of pauperism was an index of the general financial condition of the country, which he attributed to the legislation of the Chancellor. He concluded his address by a brilliant eulogism of Cavour, in which he contrasted the intellectual advance of Italy, the freedom of her press and the paucity of her libel suits, and what he denounced as the tyranny of the military regime prevalent in Berlin. Lasker added that the army encroached upon the civil law everywhere, and even in the United States, where a set of men, careless of tradition and reckless of the future of liberty, were talking of a successful General as the only possible savior of a Republic. This part of his speech was most warmly applauded.

PROJECTED TESTIMONIAL TO DR. FALK.

DRESDEN, July 24.—The students, assisted by the American colony, are moving for a testimonial for Dr. Falk, the author of the May laws of 1873. The Catholic papers deprecate the plan, and it will be bitterly opposed in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. It is very generally regarded as a new phase in the quarrel with Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE IMPERIAL MEMORIAL FUND.

LONDON, July 15.—After the statue of the late Prince Imperial has been placed in Westminster Abbey, and some other memorial erected with the fund contributed by the British army, it has been resolved to devote the surplus of the fund to the establishment of a benevolent institution commemorative of the Prince. It is computed the army fund alone will amount to £50,000.

IDLE LOOMS.

LONDON, July 15.—The published statistics show that the movement for the reduction in the output is spreading in the cotton districts. In addition to the depression at Blackburn and Oldham, already reported, 450,000 spindles at Preston are stopped out of an aggregate of 2,000,000. One-quarter of the looms at Preston are also stopped. At Accrington work is very irregular, particularly in the weaving department. Six thousand eight hundred spindles are idle in two mills, besides numerous other stoppages. In the Leigh district 123,000 spindles are working on short time, and 140,000 are stopped altogether. In the Haslingden district 64,000 spindles and 11,000 looms are idle.

FAILURE.

LONDON, July 15.—Robert Udall & Son, merchants, of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, £45,000.

BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, July 15.—The Western District Bank at Barrow-in-Furness, has stopped payment. Liabilities, £40,000. The creditors will be paid in full.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Lords tonight the Irish University bill was read a third time.

PAROLE.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Sportsman* mentions Parole favorably for the great Yorkshire handicap.

FOREIGN GRAIN-TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: In consequence of the continuance of rain, wheat made little if any progress. The ears have scarcely begun to appear. The bulk of the hay remains uncut, or, in cases where it has been cut, has been left lying to rot. In Scotland crops are fully three weeks behindhand. The pastures are mostly well covered. Potatoes are looking fairly. On the whole, the agricultural prospects there, though far from promising, are less gloomy than in England.

The grain-trade has not been so animated since the spring of 1877. The falling off in the deliveries of English wheat having once started an upward movement,

BUYERS RESPONDED WITH READINESS,

which proves they are fully aware of the existence of conditions tending to create a rise. Fine samples of home-grown wheat are now becoming so very scarce that in many instances holders refused to accept a rise of 2s per quarter, which has been readily obtainable at Mark Lane and in country markets, and now hold for 3s to 4s per quarter advance.

There have been extensive imports and transactions in foreign wheat during the week, the imports being principally from the American Atlantic ports. There has been no lack of speculation. The milling demand has assumed large proportions. These conditions caused an improvement of 1s@2s per quarter. The inquiry has been chiefly for American and Russian descriptions, but any variety of sound wheat

HAS BEEN SOLD EASILY.

Owing to the scarcity of fine English, there has been much demand for choice qualities of foreign fit to replace it, such as Danzig and New Zealand. These are held for very full prices. The recently published official return of stocks of grain in London July 1 was, notwithstanding the heavy imports of the last six months, nearly 134,000 quarters less than at the corresponding time last year, showing a large extent of purchases made by millers to arrive.

Barley, maize, and oats also show considerable diminution.

Flour advanced a shilling per sack and barrel,

IN SYMPATHY WITH WHEAT.

All descriptions of feeding corn favored sellers.

The sales of English wheat last week were 27,727 quarters at 43s 4d per quarter, against 15,661 quarters at 44s 8d the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 5 were 962,259 100-weights of wheat and 144,914 100-weights of flour.

In to-day's (Monday's) market unsettled weather

HAD A DECIDED INFLUENCE.

All choice lots of home-grown wheat met with ready sale at an advance of 2s per quarter.

The foreign arrivals have been unusually heavy, but American realized an advance of 1s per quarter. Russian was steady.

Flour in good request at an improvement of 1s per sack and 6d to 9d per barrel.

Barley steady at last Monday's extreme prices. Maize quieter and a shade weaker in consequence of very heavy imports.

FRANCE.

REMODELED.

PARIS, July 15.—The Council of State, the last stronghold of the reactionaries, has been remodeled by the appointment of twenty new members.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

GENEVA, July 15.—All the members of the Orleans family met here Saturday.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

PARIS, July 15.—The Bureaux of the Senate elected the Committee on Minister Ferry's Educational bill. The Committee consists of five opponents and four friends of the measure, and represents 136 Senators favorable and 128 unfavorable to the Government.

MILITARY PROTECTION FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the bill providing for the return of the Chambers to Paris was concluded. The clause maintaining the right of the Presidents of the Chambers to make a direct call on the military for protection was adopted—310 to 131.

THE BUDGET.

The debate on the budget was resumed, and all the direct taxes were voted.

RETIRING.

LONDON, July 15.—A correspondent at Berlin repeats a report there that, in consequence of the dubious future of Parliamentary life in Germany, several Liberals, including Von Benningsen, are preparing to retire to private life.

QUADRENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

BERLIN, July 15.—It is said that one of the bills introduced into the Bundesrath provides for quadrennial Parliaments.

Von Gosaler has been appointed Under-Secretary for Education, in place of Dr. Sydon, who resigned with Dr. Falk.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

DE LESSEPS' VIEWS.

ROUEN, July 15.—De Lesseps, in a speech recently, declared that the friendship between France and the United States would facilitate the construction of the Darien Canal. He believed the canal would be completed in five or six years. This is less than his former estimate of the time necessary for the construction of the work. It is considered by some that De Lesseps would have taken a more prudent course if, instead of asking a subscription of 400,000,000 francs for the canal, he had formed a small preparatory company to make more complete investigation. Paul Leroy Beaulieu points out that it is not certain that the Nicaraugua route has not advantages that may hereafter lead to the creation of a second canal, which would deprive De Lesseps' enterprise of the trade of the two coasts of the United States, on which it relies for its chief profits.

TURKEY.

MEDIATION REJECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The Porte has rejected the proposal of the British Ambassador, that England act as an intermediary with the Powers in the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

THE NEW KHEDIVE.

LONDON, July 15.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the Sultan's firman of investiture of the Khedive does not empower him to conclude treaties with foreign nations. The firman has not yet been sent to Cairo, however, and may be modified.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

A PROPOSITION TO OPEN UP THAT COUNTRY.

PARIS, July 15.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senatorial Committee have pronounced in favor of France taking an active part in the opening up of Central Africa. A Commission to examine the project for uniting Algeria and Senegal to Soudan by railway has been appointed. It includes De Lesseps, various Senators and Deputies, and a number of engineers.

RUSSIA.

MERV.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that, notwithstanding Count Schouvaloff's denial, there can be no doubt that the Russian troops are marching on Merv.

The construction of the canal from Kronstadt to St. Petersburg is progressing rapidly.

ITALY.

THE CABINET.

ROME, July 15.—The members of the new Italian Ministry have taken the oath of office. As the Cabinet is only composed of members of one group (the Left), it is not believed in Parliamentary circles that it can endure any length of time.

CUBA.

YELLOW FEVER.

HAVANA, July 15.—The Commission appointed by the National Board of Health of the United States for the purpose of studying yellow fever symptoms, developments, and treatment in Havana is prosecuting its work here assiduously.

During the last week there were 117 deaths from yellow fever in Havana.

FRANCE.

SENT BACK TO THE SENATE.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the bill for the return of the Chambers to Paris has been sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the clause giving the Presidents the right to call for troops.

BY MAIL.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BULGARIA GOING TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, June 29.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is, after all, going to Constantinople for the investiture. When the communication was made to him by Turkhan Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Rome, that the Sultan did not wish him to come at present to his capital, seeing his presence there might give rise to hostile demonstrations on the part of the Mahomedan refugees from Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, but that he would send him the berat of investiture to any Bulgarian town he might name, the Prince, in reply, requested Turkhan Bey to inform the Sultan that, though he appreciated the motives prompting the wish of his Majesty, it would be to him a matter of great regret if he were debarred from presenting himself personally to his Majesty and receiving out of his hands the investiture of office. He had, the Prince said, gone the round of the Courts of all the signatory Powers, presenting himself personally to the various sovereigns, it was, therefore, in his opinion, all the more incumbent on him to present himself to his own sovereign, the omission of which might give rise to misinterpretations he was anxious, if possible, to avoid. If the Sultan believed that his presence might possibly occasion an unpleasant demonstration, such a contingency might be avoided by his shortening the somewhat prolonged stay there he contemplated. He therefore asked his Majesty to allow him to proceed directly from the steamer to the palace, to re-embark at once after having seen his Majesty and received the investiture, when he would continue his journey to Varna, reserving to himself to pay the visit intended for another time when it might suit his Majesty's convenience.

This answer of Prince Alexander produced the best impression in Constantinople. The condition suggested by the Prince by which to avoid all danger of any demonstration against his person was at once accepted. The Prince was informed that his Majesty concurred in the view that the steamer bringing the Prince should come up the Bosphorus and anchor before the Palace of Dolmabagtche. The Sultan would there receive the Prince and hand to him personally the berat of investiture. There is usually quite a little fleet of Turkish men-of-war anchored in front of the palace, who, with their boats, keep order on such ceremonial occasions. The means were thus at hand for preventing any unpleasant demonstrations that might be attempted by the Mohammedan refugees.

THE PROBABILITIES OF AUSTRIAN POLITICS—WILL ANDRASSY RESIGN?

The elections for the Austrian Reichsrath have terminated. They resulted in the return of 173 members of the various Liberal groups and 175 Conservatives and Nationalists.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing two weeks ago, made the following interesting speculations regarding the future of Austrian politics: "The elections will end as has been anticipated, for it can already be seen that the Liberals will be worsted by the union of the clerico-feudals and the great landowners. The first result will be the replacement of the present Cis-Leithan Ministry by such a Cabinet as will undoubtedly in the end occasion Count Andrassy's retirement from the Presidency. The next Cabinet will favor the so-called equality of all the Austrian nations, do away with the Hungarian leadership, change the foreign policy, and remove Count Andrassy from the Foreign Office, notwithstanding his favor with the Emperor being as great as ever, and the friendship between Austria and Germany being said to be stronger than hitherto. The latter circumstance is constantly adduced as a proof of Count Andrassy's position being unshaken. However true that may be, it cannot change, but will only postpone, events which, while still in the embryo stage, may perhaps be strong enough to influence the policy of Austro-Hungary. Austria will neither allow Panslavism to spread over the whole Balkan Peninsula nor Italy to rule the whole of the Adriatic coasts. Nor would Austria be frightened at any attack by Italy alone. To prevent Russian influence from becoming predominant in the Balkans Austria would make use of Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and even Italians, whichever might help her. Therefore she is now also favoring Greek aspirations for Turkish territory more than she formerly did, although she never supposed that they would be disadvantageous to herself."

THE SERVIAN BOUNDARY—A DEMAND MADE FOR THREE MILLION FRANCS COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALBANIAN RAIDS.

New York Herald.

The Servian Government has advanced a claim for 3,000,000f. ($600,000) against the Porte on account of raids by Albanians into Servian territory. If the Porte repudiates the claim, as is probable, it is thought that Servia will refuse to bear the proportion of the Turkish debt allotted her by the Treaty of Berlin in consideration of her increase of territory.

The raids on account of which Servia has made the above claim took place in April last. During Easter the Albanians frequently disturbed the whole southwest frontier of Servia. On the 19th of April, together with the Turks, they attacked the Servian frontier guards near Prepolitza, and forced them to retreat. They occupied the town, and then marched toward Kurchumli, which they also took. The inhabitants fled on their approach, but many were killed. Four brigades of Servians were sent thither to drive them out, but the Albanians had fortified themselves with earthworks. According to a version in the *Wiener Tagblatt* from Pera the conflict originated between the Mohammedan population of Kurchumli and the Servian cordon troops. The Mohammedans, in consequence of the severity of the Servian authorities and of the Bulgarians, had left their homes and went to camp along the frontier. They then wished to return, but were opposed by the Servian frontier guards. After a short and almost bloodless scuffle they forced their way on two points—Prepolitza and Mauriki. Neither Turkish soldiers nor Arnauts of the district of Novi-Bazar took any part in this affair, which was entirely one between the Servians and their new subjects. This is the Turkish version of the affair. The Government of Prince Milan then addressed a circular note to all the Great Powers on the subject of the "raids, robberies, and atrocities committed by the Albanians on Servian territory and Servian subjects." In this document M. Ristics, the Servian Minister, stated, among other things, that the Albanians had poured petroleum over one of their prisoners, and then set fire to him. His charred remains were found subsequently by the Servians. M. Ristics declared it hopeless to expect that this border warfare will not continue to break out from time to time while the Servian frontier remains as it was left by the International Commission last year, and he therefore solicited all the Powers who were parties to the Berlin Treaty to consent to an adequate revision of the frontier line. This the Powers refused to do. On the 23d of May Prince Doudoukoff Korsakoff, the Russian commander in Bulgaria, sent an energetic note to Servia, summoning her to evacuate the disputed districts. On the 12th of June Servia yielded the disputed ground to Bulgaria in consequence of the Russian pressure. Soon afterward the Russo-Bulgarian authorities, with a body of Russian troops, took forcible possession of the disputed districts, driving out the Servian officials. There was an attempt made by the Russian and Servian Commissioners to arrange a boundary, but the attempt culminated in Russia driving the Servian officials across the line. According to the wording of the Treaty of Berlin, the disputed territory really belongs to the Bulgarians, though the Treaty of San Stefano apportioned it to Servia. Servia wishes a decision of the new frontier at Vranja. M. Ristics, in his last note to the Powers, does not demand an increase of territory, but only a defensible frontier, as the present line, he says, affords no protection against the incursions and raids of the Albanians and Circassians from the Turkish side of the frontier.

WASHINGTON.

Rich Fishing Grounds Discovered on the Alaska Coast.

Financial Operations of the Government Since the Year 1865,

Resulting in a Total Reduction of the Public Debt of $729,224,315.

The Far-Reaching Character of the Opposition Telegraph Scheme.

ALASKA FISHERIES.

A RICH OPENING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A recent dispatch from Europe stating that the United States is in negotiation with Russia relative to fisheries near Alaska, and that a money compensation is to be paid by the United States for fishing in Russian waters, is not understood at the State Department. No such proposition has been made or received by the State Department. Information has recently been received, however, by the Treasury Department which shows that the United States has no need to fish in Russian waters, and that the entire coast of Alaska, including the islands and embracing 2,600 miles of sea frontage, is a vast reservoir of fish. This report to the Treasury discloses the existence of a new store of wealth for American industry. This information is contained in a report from Special Agent of the Treasury Morris, who spent two years in investigating the resources of Alaska. From this report it is apparent that as fine cod-fishery banks as exist anywhere in the world lie along the coast of Alaska, from the peninsula of Unalaska, through Norton's and Kotzebue's Sounds into Behring Straits, and that the fish in quality and size are equal to those caught off the banks of Newfoundland. Capt. White, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, who was on the Alaska waters last year, reports that he sounded along the shores of Alaska for 700 miles, and found the entire length a codfish bank, with plenty of halibut.

THE MOONSHINERS.

COMMISSIONER RAUM HAS HIS EYE UPON THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Commissioner Raum has given the moonshiners to understand that illicit distillation is not to be permitted even if the Congressional friends and Representatives of the moonshiners had thought they had refused the appropriation necessary to enforce the laws. In a letter which was sent to-day to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the moonshining districts, Gen. Raum directs that the districts be thoroughly policed lest the failure of the appropriation may have emboldened the crooked whisky men, and that all illicit stills be seized. The Deputy Collectors, to relieve the Marshals from the embarrassments of their situation, are to act as guards to prisoners wherever it is possible.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Commissioner Raum has sent a circular to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the "moonshine" districts informing them that, although the usual appropriation for the fees of United States Marshals has not been made by Congress, his office will not relax the efforts to suppress fraud by the seizure of illicit distilleries and the prosecution of offenders. He directs Collectors to relieve as much as possible the Marshal from the embarrassments of his situation, and informs them that he proposes to give the necessary force to execute the laws.

THE TREASURY.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A memorandum of the financial operations of the Government has been issued from the Treasury, showing that the reduction in the interest-bearing debt from the highest point, Aug. 31, 1865, to July 1, 1879, amounted to $583,886,594, and the reduction in the annual interest charge, when the present funding operations are completed (Aug. 1, 1879), will be $67,208,919. The total debt has been reduced $729,224,315, and the reduction since March 1, 1877, is $61,553,886. The bonds refunded under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, amounted to $1,396,022,000, on which the annual interest charged was $81,673,947. In place of these bonds there will be issued when the present refunding operations are completed, which will not be later than Aug. 1, 1879, bonds on which the annual interest charge will be $61,765,880, making an annual saving hereafter in interest charge, on account of the refunding operations, of $19,907,607, of which amount $14,207,177 arises from transactions since March 1, 1877.

Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents the annual cost of coin reserve, as follows:

Title of loan.	*Rate, p. c.*	*Amount.*	*Annual int. charge.*
Funded loan of 1891	4½	$65,000,000	$2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907	4	25,000,000	1,000,000
Total		$90,000,000	$3,925,000

Making a net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of $10,372,177. In addition to the above bonds, there were issued in 1878, to replace the coin used in payment of the Halifax award, 4 per cent bonds of 1907 amounting to $5,500,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE TELEGRAPH OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Information has been received here from New York to the effect that the new opposition telegraph company, which is to transact telegraph business throughout the entire country in active opposition to the Western Union, will open offices in New York for general business about Aug. 1, and that arrangements have already been made with the railroad telegraph companies, in various parts of the country, by means of which this new American Union Company will be able at the same moment to open offices for general business from Boston, New York, and Washington to San Francisco. The enterprise is being conducted with considerable secrecy, expecting to take the country by surprise when the whole scheme is perfected. There is no doubt of the bona fide character of the seriousness of the opposition that is intended.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman to-day, referring to reports that there were apprehensions of an inroad from the Sitting-Bull Indians, said that Indian affairs are in their normal condition, with no prospect of a change. He says Gen. Miles could call on Gen. Terry at any time for sufficient troops to prevent trouble.

A SCATTERED CABINET.

The vacation of the Cabinet officers has begun. At the regular Cabinet meeting to-day there were but three members present, the rest being represented by subordinates. Mr. Thompson Secretary of the Navy, will leave for Indiana in a few days, or as soon as Mrs. Thompson's health will permit, and will remain until cooler weather, as his advanced age renders it dangerous for him to attempt to withstand the heat of this climate. Attorney-General Devens leaves the last of this week for a month of absolute rest. Secretary McCrary will then be the only Cabinet officer in the city. He has a very comfortable place in the Hartwood Villa at the Soldiers' Home park, while the President occupies the house which was set apart for Abraham Lincoln's use. The President will himself leave in about a month to be absent for a considerable period.

There is always less business transacted here when the heads of the departments are absent, as the subordinates postpone action upon anything important until the return of their chief.

PROF. GAMGEE

has been remaining here hoping to be able to use some influence through the President which would result in the setting apart of $300,000 of the yellow-fever fund for the construction of his experimental refrigerating ship. He has been entirely unsuccessful, for the subject was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the position of the Secretary of the Treasury in opposing the use of any portion of the fund for that purpose was sustained.

THE SPANISH COMMISSION.

The work of the Spanish Commission, which has dragged heavily for several years, has at last come to a standstill from a very curious cause. A short time since Baron Blanco, the Italian Minister, who is umpire, made a decision in regard to what constituted an American citizen, which he said would guide him in future cases. The effect of this decision would be to carry many cases against Spain. Thereupon Marquis de Podesha, the Spanish Commissioner, has declared that he will not vote to send any more cases before the umpire. There is much curiosity in diplomatic circles to know whether this action is taken under instructions from Spain, and our own authorities will probably take some notice of the matter if the Spanish Court thus nullifies the treaty under the terms of which the Commission was constituted.

CATTLE IMPORTATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of the importation of cattle from abroad was considered, and it was decided that such importations heretofore prohibited should be allowed under certain conditions. A circular containing these conditions and other information on the subject will be prepared by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENT.

The President appointed Richard Butler Postmaster at Clinton, Ill.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Two vessels on the Eastern coast, one at New Orleans and a fourth on the lakes, are enlisting boys for the United States navy.

THE SYNDICATE SOLD OUT.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The sale of $12,000,000 of the new 4 per cents has been effected by the First National Bank to J. S. Morgan & Co., London, at a price equivalent to about 101⅝, New York quotations. This closes out the amount taken by the Syndicate in April.

YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—The city remains very quiet; no new cases reported, and in a few days it is anticipated all quarantine restrictions now in force against Memphis will be removed. Norfolk, Va., to-day took the initiative. Through cars will go to that city to-night. The State Board of Health announces that the present quarantine regulations will be discontinued Monday if no new cases develop. Judge Ray's son is better this evening.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—The first train on the Little Rock Road since last Friday left this morning for Lonoke, Ark., to which point the quarantine has been raised.

Judge Ray's son was not so well to-day.

No new cases have been reported, and the excitement attending the reports of those published has entirely subsided. Some few citizens have returned.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 15.—At a meeting of the local Board of Health this morning, quarantine restrictions against boats and trains from Memphis were removed. This action was taken because the members of the Board were of the opinion that the danger from intercourse with Memphis was over. Dr. J. H. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, is in the city, and a meeting of that body will be held here to-morrow.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—The State Board of Health this morning resolved to suspend until further orders the enforcement of the rules and regulations against Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The Board of Health to-day adopted a resolution rescinding the quarantine against Memphis.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 328 at 8:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building Nos. 347 and 349 Halsted street, owned by Alexander Bell, and occupied as a packing-house and meat-market by Geale Bros. The fire originated upon the roof from unknown causes. Damage trifling.

AT MANAYUNK, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Perseverance cotton and woolen yarn mill at Manayunk, operated by John P. Holt & Bro., burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $14,000.

AN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Fire in Commercial place caused a loss of $30,000. Hill's jewelry establishment, adjoining, was damaged by water.

AT LAWRENCE, KAN.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 15.—Monk's elevator, in this city, burned early this morning. Loss, $15,000; insured for $7,000.

ARGYLL.

The Great Scotch Duke in New York Again —His Flyness in the Matter of Antiquarian Relics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Duke of Argyl and his daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Campbell, arrived in town this morning by the steamer Bristol from Newport, and will leave here to-morrow for Europe by the Cunard steamer Scythia. The last day of the Ducal party in America was one of considerable activity. To the scientific people his Grace of Argyll chiefly committed his fortunes. Gen. Di Cesnola took him first in hand. The Duke and the distinguished Cypriote antiquarian were old friends. The bond of interest between them was the General's first collection, with which his Grace was intimately acquainted. The second collection however, the Duke had not seen, and his visit to-day to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was arranged principally with a view to an inspection of it. He had also telegraphed from Newport to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History that he would visit that institution. Gen. Di Cesnola accompanied the Duke and his daughters to the Metropolitan Museum, and an examination of the gold ornaments taken from the Temple of Curium was immediately begun. The examination of the gold ornaments lasted long, and at its conclusion Gen. Di Cesnola felt constrained to say that the Duke was his master on the subject to which he had given so much special attention. A drive across the park was next in order, and then there was a prolonged inspection of the American Museum of Natural History. In the evening the party dined with Mr. Cyrus W. Field at his residence in Gramercy Park.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The First National Bank Syndicate to-day sold to J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, all of the 4 per cent Government bonds remaining on their hands out of the $120,000,000 taken by them a little over three months ago. The amount sold was $12,180,000, and the price paid was equivalent to about 101⅝, New York quotation. Less than a month ago J. S. Morgan & Co. bought $10,000,000 of 4 per cents from the Syndicate. These bonds can be bought only by picking them up in small lots in the open market. After the facts of this cash sale were known to-day, the 4 per cents advanced, and closed strong.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Friends of the Kentucky Assassin Growimg More Hopeful.

General Belief that He Will Not Suffer for His Monstrous Crime.

Extraordinary Cheek Shown by the Defense in the Chastine Cox Case.

Exploits to Present Date of James Shepler, an Unconscionable Scoundrel.

BUFORD, ASSASSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The defense in the Buford murder trial at Owenton, Ky., profess to be assured of victory to-night. They have introduced the testimony of nearly thirty witnesses,—friends, neighbors, and acquaintances of Buford,—all going to show that the killing of the Judge with buckshot was an act of impulsive insanity. Briefly summarized, the testimony of these persons has gone to establish the following facts: That various members of the Buford family have manifested symptoms of insanity; that Buford, during the exciting and uncertain period of the lawsuit involving the blue Grass farm, was almost entirely absorbed by it, constantly making it the subject of conversation, using violent and profane language to those who expressed opinions contrary to his own, and threatening lawyers and Judges with death. He believes that some of his own counsel and certain Judges of the Court of Appeals were in league against him. He had a frequent habit of gesticulating and talking to himself. While awaiting the decisions of the Court he was restless and sleepless. Upon this state of facts all non-experts of defense have more or less positively asserted the opinion that on the 26th day of March last Buford was insane on the subject of the lawsuit, and not responsible for his acts. One witness declared that he had no more control over his own will than he had over the laws of gravity. Dr. Bell, the last witness examined to-night, stated that the fact that he had sufficient control over his mind to refrain from killing Judge Pryor on account of his family was no evidence that he could keep from killing Judge Elliott. Dr. Kennedy, a medical expert on insanity, considered Buford the victim of impulsive insanity,—that there was not an adequate motive for a sane man to do what Buford did. Some of the testimony elicited from Buford's friends is very curious. It has been shown that his brother, Gen. Buford, once killed a negro, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Afterwards he was tried for insanity, and acquitted of that. No one who has watched the course of the trial believes that Buford will be hung. But three of the twelve jurymen who are called upon to sift these nice questions of moral responsibility and insanity can read and write.

JAMES SHEPLER, SCOUNDREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—In the United States Court to-day James Shepler pleaded guilty to an indictment for personating a revenue officer, and was fined $500 and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, the maximum penalty allowed by law. Shepler's career has been a remarkable one. He was born and raised in Cumberland, then Coles County, being now about 40, and has numerous relatives in that county. Twenty years ago Judge Scofield, now of the Supreme Court, was Prosecuting Attorney of that circuit, and convicted Shepler of horse-stealing. He served out his time in the Penitentiary, and dropped out of sight until 1875. When Elmer Washburn was trying to learn where the Driggs gang were making their "coney," Pat Tyrrell, in "piping off" the gang, followed them to Keokuk, where he found Shepler, under the name of John Brown, acting as an "outside capper" for Driggs, by picking up the small fry who were "shoving the queer." He had in this way gained the entire confidence of the District Attorney, Marshal, and Collector, and was able to keep Driggs fully posted. Tyrrell exposed him, and Brown disappeared. He was next heard of in 1876, when reports were received here that John Brown, a revenue detective, was going through the country in a buggy, with a woman and child, dog, and gun, compromising with persons who were selling liquors without license, and receiving money from them. Efforts were made to capture him, but without success. In 1878, when the Murphy movement was at its hight, John Brown turned up at Woodburn, Montgomery County, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, as a temperance lecturer and Revenue Agent. There he found a doctor selling spirits without license, and collected $33 from him, receipting therefor. Thence he went to Hillsboro, where he gave several temperance lectures, closing them with prayer. Thence he journeyed to Nokomis, Pana, and Mattoon, repeating the same programme. By this time the Woodburn Doctor had complained against him, and an indictment was returned. A warrant was issued and he was found out, escaped, and says it cost him $310 to get away from the officer. Shepler then went to Greenup, in Cumberland County, and delivered a temperance lecture in the Methodist Church there. That night he was again arrested, but again got away, and says it only cost him $110 that time. He was next heard of at Evansville, Ind., where he was taken under the wing of Gen. Shackelford and put forward as a leading light in the Murphy movement, under the name of Larke. There he delivered twelve temperance lectures in the Opera-House. Shepler next "showed up" in Jasper County with a fine pack of hounds, and spent some time in hobnobbing and fox-hunting with Circuit-Judge Holley, who also keeps a pack of hounds, occasionally picking up a violator of the Revenue laws and settling with him. Marshal Roe got on his track, and Deputy McCord started after him, but Shepler was "posted" and escaped, leaving his hounds without a master. But he finally reached the end of his rope, and, after evading the officers with remarkable skill and success for several years, was captured at Lafayette, Ind., and brought here this morning, accompanied by a wife whom he married in Edgar County in September, under the name of Clark. Shepler is a large man of good presence. Although without education he is a fine talker, and has a stupendous amount of cheek. After deciding to plead guilty, he labored eloquently with District-Attorney Connolly for a light sentence, and made a long speech when taken before Judge Treat, but received the full penalty of the law, and will soon be secure in Joliet.

CHASTINE COX.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The crowd around the General Sessions building, where the trial of Chastine Cox, for the murder of Mrs. Jane L. De Forest Hull, is to be held, was even greater to-day than yesterday. Chambers street, from Centre street to the Court-House, was filled with loiterers from an early hour, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the murderer on his way from the prison to the court. Around the City Prison, also, a number of persons were waiting to see the procession, as it is termed. Cox, handcuffed to the officer, entered the street car, and the crowd ran after them, but soon gave up the chase. Cox appeared relieved when he succeeded in getting into the court-room. He asked for a glass of water, and drank it eagerly. The corridors were crowded with persons scrambling and struggling for admission, and a force of police was necessary to clear away the crowd. The court-room was crowded to the doors.

Judge Cowing said that on mature deliberation he had come to the conclusion to allow counsel for the prisoner to renew his application of yesterday, when he made a challenge to the array of jurors in the form of a plea. The counsel, however, who noted an exception at the time, maintained that the judgment entered yesterday must stand, after which the tedious operation of interrogating the jurors was proceeded with.

The jury was completed, and the District-Attorney will open for the prosecution to-morrow.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Counselor W. F. Howe is attorney for Chastine Cox, the negro who confessed his murder of Mrs. Hull. The trial has commenced,—that is to say, they are trying to secure a jury; but it is no easy matter to find a dozen nincompoops in New York. Already a panel of 500 jurors has been exhausted. Counselor Howe was asked to-day if he proposed sticking to the plea of insanity. "Not by any means," he answered. "We are going to prove that Mrs. Hull was not dead when Cox left her."

"Admitting this, how are you to prove that she did not die from the results of the wounds he inflicted?"

"We think we can prove that she was not dead when Cox left the house, and that her death was not the result of his attack."

"Then who or what did kill her?"

"That we are not called upon to prove. Our client is indicted for the murder, and it is our duty, as it certainly is our wish, to prove that he did not commit it. If we can prove, as we hope, that Mrs. Hull did not die for several hours after Cox quitted her bedside, we reduce his crime to a mere bagatelle as compared with the grave offense with which he now stands charged."

"How can you prove any such thing? The autopsy was made between 3 and 4 p. m. on the day of the murder, and she must have been dead then."

"Yes; but did you see the first cut of the surgeon's knife made?"

"I did not."

"There it is, you see. Of course, she was dead then, but we will endeavor to prove that at the first incision of the knife the blood flowed free. You have seen many autopsies. Did you ever see blood flow freely from a corpse and follow the knife, as it were, from the body of a dead person? Of course not. Well, we expect to prove that in the case of Mrs. Hull the blood did flow freely."

"You mean to try to prove that this is a case of suspended animation from suffocation. Do you think your theory will hold in the face of the testimony of the surgeons who made this autopsy?"

"Yes, I think it will. We have a surgeon's affidavit that Mrs. Hull was not dead at the time when she was so considered. Deaths by drowning and suffocation have many points of similarity, and suspended animation in a bath is frequently mistaken for death. I have studied this subject for years, and have heard of many cases of suspended animation from drowning and suffocation, in which the application of heat brought about resuscitation. Prof. Richardson, of England, has made many experiments, all of which bear out my theory."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 15.—A crowd of eight tramps this afternoon participated in a little highway robbery, the victim being a negro named Alexander. He was crossing the river bridge, when one of the party of tramps called to him. The negro approached the party, when one of their number seized him, and the others went through him. He was relieved of $3 in money, and what wearing apparel they took a fancy to. A razor was drawn and his life threatened in case he made any resistance, which, however, he did, with good effect. The whole party was loaded in a covered meat wagon, and considerable excitement was caused by their arrest. They were all lodged in jail, and a complaint of highway robbery made.

BUFORD.

OWENTON, Ky., July 15.—Nearly the whole of to-day was devoted to hearing the testimony of experts, Dr. Bell, of Louisville, and Dr. Kennedy, of Batavia, O., being the principal witnesses, these two professionals being strongly at variance in their opinions as to the kind of insanity the prisoner was affected with. Dr. Bell stated it was moral insanity, and Dr. Kennedy claiming it was intellectual insanity, and that there was no such thing as moral insanity. It is now thought the defense will wind up its testimony to-morrow. The friends of Buford are very hopeful.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 15.—A widow named Edmiston, living in the south ward of this city, reported to Marshal Crany that late in the night parties supposed to be tramps made an effort to abduct her daughter, aged 14 years, and would, no doubt, have been successful had she not awakened just as they were taking her out of the window, when she gave a piercing scream that made the villains loose their hold and fly for safety under cover of darkness. No clew could be discovered that would lead to their identity. It was a most daring scheme.

GHOULS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—A case of body-snatching caused a stir on the County Poor Farm and in police circles to-day. Early this morning the gravedigger on the farm discovered the graves of the old couple who suicided last week and were buried without identification yesterday were disturbed. Investigation revealed the fact that ghouls had removed the body of the old man by boring auger-holes and breaking the coffin at one end. The body of the woman was disturbed but not removed. No clew to the perpetrators.

THE "SYLPH."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 15.—The jury in the United States Court to-night returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Gen. John McDonald, W. F. Thompson, and the celebrated Mrs. Lamothe, the "Sylph" of the whisky troubles, on trial for resisting an officer in defending the property of McDonald, near Green Lake, last winter.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—John Heats, convicted of the murder of Louis Schmidt in September last, has had his sentence to death commuted to imprisonment for life.

PHILOSOPHY.

Bronson Alcott and a Few Congenial Spirits Whooping It Up at Concord.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 15.—The idea which started in the West a few years ago has taken root in Concord, Mass., where a National Summer School of Philosophy and Literature was opened to-day. The notion is certainly a quaint one, but, although carried into effect in such a historic town as Concord, it will probably achieve little popularity, as the subjects are certainly very abstruse in character. The School is headed by A. Bronson Alcott, and fifty pupils were present to-day. Arrangements have been made for five courses of ten lectures each, and also for two lectures each from four special lecturers, and one each from Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Rev. C. A. Bartol. These lectures will extend over five weeks. It is Mr. Alcott's desire to have the exercises as much in the form of conversation as possible. The lecturer will speak on this theme, and the pupils are expected to question when they want more discussion of any point, and the lecturer will answer, as well as possible, whatever queries may be propounded. Controversy will be avoided so as not to waste the time of the lecturer and pupils in what would be an unprofitable use of time, but each one who asks questions is expected to do so in a sincere spirit and to keep the line of discussion on the main thought advanced by the lecturer. The five regular lecturers, or members of the Faculty as they are called, are Mr. Alcott, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, the Hon. William T. Harris, the Rev. H. K. Jones, of Jacksonville, and D. A. Wasson. Some idea of the work to be done may be judged from the titles of some of the subjects: Alcott's is "Christian Theism"; Mrs. Cheney's, "The History and Moral of Art"; Prof. Harris', "Speculative Philosophy"; Col. T. W. Higginson's, "Modern Literature"; Dr. Jones', "Plato"; and there will be special courses upon philosophic subjects.

INJUNCTION SUIT.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—To-day the Western Union Telegraph Company filed a petition in the State Circuit Court for an injunction against the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, the Central Union Telegraph Company, and Carlos S. Greeley, David M. Edgerton, John D. Perry, Wright Tredway, David R. Francis, and J. J. Dickey. The ground of complaint is the proposed erection of a new telegraph line under the auspices named along the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, and such an act, the Western Union claims, would be in violation of its contract in 1870 with the Railway Company, and running twenty-five years. The construction of the new line has already commenced. The petition was referred to Judge Thayer, who refused to grant a preliminary injunction, saying the Court was not certain of the validity of the contract, and if it was valid, and should be broken, the petitioner had other redress. The ruling was that no injunction would be granted until the defendants had time to appear and present their side of the case.

THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FREIGHTS.

San Francisco Chronicle.

C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and special protector of its interests at Washington and New York, is on his way to California for a two months' visit, which means that he will remain here until after the result of the September election shall be made known. Huntington is a veteran lobbyist and manipulator of machine politicians. He has made it his special business for more than sixteen years, and until last year with uniform success. It was therefore to be expected that he would come here to aid his partners in the desperate struggle in which they are engaged, and which has for its object the packing of the high offices of the State—Executive, judicial, and legislative—with pliant tools of the firm of Stanford, Huntington & Crocker. By the agency of candidates of their own selection the railroad firm propose to nullify all those provisions of the new Constitution which will place a limit upon their greed and power if they shall be carried out in their integrity, as they undoubtedly will be if the nominees of the new Constitution party shall be elected. The success of the monopoly firm in preventing a perfect alliance between the Democratic party and the new Constitution party, at Sacramento last week, has encouraged Stanford and his partners to hope that they may succeed in electing Pinafore Perkins and his corporation crew, and in his short-lived exultation Huntington is already proclaiming his intention to disregard that section of the new Constitution which provides that "no railroad company or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying."

Readers of the *Chronicle* scarcely need to be reminded of the efforts of Stanford, Huntington & Co. to monopolize all freight from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast at exorbitant charges for transportation, or of the tricks and threats to which they have resorted to compel importers to order all their goods to be shipped by railroad. Among other devices they bought off the competition of the Pacific Mail steamships by paying to that Company a subsidy of $60,000 per month, the steamship Company agreeing not to take freight below railroad rates, and then only such freight as the railroad agents should direct. The result of this combination has been to double the rates charged by the steamship Company between New York and San Francisco. A few weeks ago the railroad firm notified the steamship Company that the subsidy would be withdrawn and would not again be renewed, as it was forbidden by the new Constitution of California, which comes into force on Jan. 1. On receiving this notification the steamship managers declared that they would increase their sailings and lower their rates, an operation that would benefit the citizens of California precisely as the clause in our new Constitution intended that they should be benefited,—namely, by competition. This threat alarmed the railroad firm, and, as we are informed by telegraph from New York, Huntington was closeted with the steamship managers during the very hours on Wednesday last when his cappers at Sacramento were bribing and seducing Democratic delegates to take a stand that would help the railroad Republican ticket in September. Huntington was doubtless receiving hourly advices from his cappers and partners here, and he appears to have been sufficiently encouraged by the news that they sent him to promise that the new Constitution of California should not stand in the way of a new contract. The steamship Directors went from the conference in high glee, and their spokesman, Hart, told the New York *World* that "he looked forward to the time when the Pacific Mail would be able to command a five years' (subsidy) contract. *The California Constitution recently adopted was a bar for the moment to his plans, but he hoped Huntington would be able, on his return from California, to ratify an arrangement*," etc. Huntington spoke with more caution, but to the same effect: "No new contract has been formed, and it is safe to say that none will be until after my return from California. What may be done then I cannot say. It will probably be two months before I return."

DENVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 15.—This morning the Rio Grande counsel made a motion to vacate the order of June 25 requiring the Denver & Rio Grande Company to restore possession of the property to the Atchison Company. Judge Hallett refused to hear the motion, stating that the Denver & Rio Grande Company were in contempt of Court; that it had been only an act of courtesy that they had been heretofore heard. It was not in condition to ask anything of the Court. Judge Hillett further said that, whatever might be the rights of the parties under the lease entered into at Boston, or as to the authority of the Atchison Company to transact business in Colorado, these questions would not be heard until the Denver & Rio Grande Company had restored the property to the Atchison Company. The fact was, the property had been taken by an abuse of the process of the Court, and the property must be restored before any question relative to the right of the parties would be considered. The Court further said that the Receiver had been discharged and directed to return the property to the Denver & Rio Grande Company. The moment the Denver & Rio Grand Company received the property, if it was not returned to the Atchison Company, the Court would exercise all the power of the law to compel them so to do. Justice Miller concurred, and administered a scathing rebuke to the Rio Grande Company for their past conduct, concluding by saying that they had better retrace their steps at once, and put themselves right before the Court and country,—that this was not a country of violence. This effectually squelches any obstructions to the Atchison Company again being in possession of the Rio Grande Road Wednesday noon.

One of the Denver & Rio Grande counsel left town hastily by special train this afternoon for Alamosa, with the intention of endeavoring to get Judge Bowen, who is at Alamosa, to appoint another Receiver for the Rio Grand Railroad or obtain something from Bowen, with the intention to thwart the enforcement of the order of restitution given by the United States Court June 25, which order expires to-morrow (Wednesday) noon.

CAR-WEIGHTS.

Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has issued the following circular to Agents and connecting roads in regard to the loading of freight-cars:

All cars, unless approximately correct weights are known, will be weighed on track-scales, as provided for in Circular No. 172. Twenty-four thousand pounds will be the maximum load for cars on this line, with the exception of white fruit cars, which will not be loaded to exceed 20,000 in any case, and cars for points south of Cairo will in no case be loaded to exceed 24,000 pounds. In the event of cars coming from connecting lines weighing over 24,000 pounds, and not exceeding 26,000 pounds, and the car is in good order, it will be forwarded: but no car will be moved on this line with over 26,000 pounds load; all excess must be taken out, and agents will telegraph this office, giving details, and await instructions. In all cases when cars contain over 24,000 pounds, terminal and junction agents will, by letter, advise this office, giving number of the car, contents, where loaded, and destination, so that proper steps may be taken to induce other companies to conform, if possible, with these rules.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Assembly Railroad Committee adjourned to-day, to meet about a month hence at Saratoga. In the interim a Sub-Committee will investigate the management of the Rome, Ogdensburg & Watertown and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroads. In October the Committee will hold its concluding session in this city. Mr. Sterne asked permission to introduce evidence showing that the Erie Railway Company failed in 1878 to make any report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. It was admitted that no report was made. Mr. Sterne then stated that of the 86,000 shares of Erie stock only 4,000 shares are owned in the Board of Directors. He also submitted documentary evidence of the stock-watering operations of the Erie Road. E. D. Worcester, Secretary of the New York Central Road, gave considerable testimony with regard to special rates and other matters corroborative of evidence already published. He thought it barely possible that a ten-cent rate on grain or flour from Chicago might pay the expense of the haul and leave a trifling profit, under the exercises of a more than ordinarily rigid economy, but there was a point even in economy beyond which he would not like to go, as it began to affect salaries and other outlays, and induced thereby a certain degree of hardship among many persons in the service of the road. Since the consolidation of the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, the rates of freights have been steadily reduced to less than one-half of what they were before the consolidation. During the same period the average rates per ton per mile on the Lake-Shore Road had been reduced in about the same proportion. The actual cash concession to each passenger on the fare between New York and Albany, as made by the Railroad Company under its present rate, in comparison with what it was entitled to charge under the Johnson decision, is $1.32 on each fare.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.

Great efforts are again being made in England to bring about a consolidation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada. The English papers are filled with articles on the much agitated amalgamation between the two roads. W. Abbott, a leading English capitalist, who has a large ownership in American railroads, has issued a circular on the subject of fusion, and his advocacy of the amalgamation is attracting considerable attention among the shareholders. The following abstract from Mr. Abbott's circular is of interest:

The Board of the Grand Trunk Company are convinced that a fusion or amalgamation of the practical character now proposed by them will be welcomed by the proprietors of both Companies as the only means of effectually putting an end to the ruinous and unnatural antagonism of two undertakings belonging, in a great measure, to the same persons. The Directors feel very acutely the claims which the large number of persons of all classes holding the securities of the two Companies have upon the Grand Trunk and Great Western administrations to address themselves, at this time of suffering and depression, to the discussion and adoption of real measures of relief. The Directors believe, in the fullest sense, that these sentiments are entertained with equal earnestness by the Great Western Board, and therefore, in order to bring the subject to a definite issue, I am desired on the part of the Grand Trunk Board to make to the Great Western Board the following proposals, viz.: (a) The two undertakings to be placed, at the earliest date possible, under one one authority. (b) The united Companies to be governed by a joint committee formed out of the two Boards. (c) The net revenue of the two undertakings to be determined by arbitration, confirmed, if needful, by the Canadian Legislature. The arbitrators to be two eminent public men in the United Kingdom, one to be named by each Company, and an umpire to be nominated by the Arbitrators before entering upon their duties, or Mr. Leeman to be invited to act as umpire. (d) The capital accounts of the two Companies to remain separate for the present. The loss which the Great Western Board think would arise through the hostility of the American companies, from the interest of their Company being united with that of the Grand Trunk, would, in the opinion of the Board, be more than made up by the economies resulting from a united management and the strength which the united Companies would possess would far exceed the loss arising from opposing and rival interests. The two Canadian companies, owned in great part by the same persons, have by the principal American lines been for years played the one against the other, to the detriment and loss of the proprietors of both Companies. In conclusion, I am instructed emphatically to state that the Directors of the Grand Trunk do not desire a one-sided amalgamation, but, on the contrary, a perfectly fair and equitable arrangement, based upon as correct an estimate as can be made of the present and future of both concerns.

THE KANSAS CITY WAR.

There was no change in the Kansas City passenger war yesterday, and the roads from Kansas and St. Louis still charge $15 through to New York. The rates via Chicago and from Chicago would have been correspondingly reduced yesterday had it not been for the fact that Commissioner Fink has requested the managers of the Chicago roads "to hold their horses" for a day or so, as he was at work on the matter, and felt confident that he would bring about a settlement of the difficulty within twenty-four hours. Should Commissioner Fink do nothing by this evening, the Chicago lines will certainly reduce the East-bound rates; yet it is the general opinion that this step will not become necessary and everything will be straightened again to-day.

It has already been mentioned that this difficulty was not so much due to the competition between the Chicago and St. Louis roads as to a misunderstanding between the two St. Louis lines. The Kansas City *Times* gives the following version of the affair:

There is music in the air among railroad passenger men, and all because of a little irregularity run down by Mr. Fowler, of the Missouri Pacific. As is well known, the representatives of several roads met in St. Louis on July 3, and agreed to make rates from the Mississippi on the basis of the St. Louis tariff, with 50 cents, the rate from Kansas City to St. Louis, added. The agreement was ratified on the morning of the 4th, and agents in this city were notified of the stipulation on that day, and the new order of things went into effect immediately. It was agreed that all tickets sold after that date, at a "cut rate," should be redeemed at schedule rates by the office from which procured. Mr. Fowler went to the office of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road in this city a few days since, and presented a ticket to Indianapolis, which was sold on the 3d of July for $6.50, and demanded $8.50 for it,—the regular tariff. Payment was refused on the ground that the ticket was procured on the 3d inst., and that the agreement did not become law until the 4th. Not only this ticket, but Mr. Fowler had one purchased from the Hannibal & St. Joseph office to New York for $16.50, with a four-day limit, which was contrary to the stipulation entered into on the 4th; and, taking it all under consideration, he at once notified the other roads that he withdrew from the combination, and should act at his own pleasure in the matter in the future. Both Mr. Fowler and Charlie Lord, of the North Missouri Road, were in the city yesterday, and the disruption of the agreement entered into July 4 was the general topic of conversation. Mr. Lord claims that, so far as his road is concerned, the agreement has been lived up to the letter, and that the Indianapolis ticket was procured before the new order of things went into effect. Yesterday tickets to points east of the Mississippi could be purchased at almost any price, and it is thought the $15 rate to New York will again be open to the public before Saturday night.

LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Gen. J. H. Wilson, of St. Louis, Col. Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., and St. John Boyle, of Louisville, have been in consultation here to-day. The afternoon was spent in Indiana, around Jeffersonville, inspecting the proposed Louisville & St. Louis Air-Line, of which Boyle is President. The road, when finished, will form an important link in the railway system of the Southwest. It is suspected Gen. J. H. Wilson designs running a line from some point on the St. Louis & Southwestern which will not only tap the proposed road for the Eastern, but also the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road. In this way a direct connection to the seashore via this city in the direction of Baltimore will very likely be formed by the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio to Mt. Sterling, Ky., this latter point being the terminus of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington. It is not believed that Gen. J. H. Wilson will endeavor to prevent the Louisville & Nashville from taking possession of the Southeastern, which will be sold here Saturday.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—The attorneys for the holders of Tennessee bonds have filed a bill against the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, praying for an injunction to restrain the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Railroads from paying interest on the stock of that road, as it is pledged to go by lease until the case is disposed of. The suits of the Northern holders of Tennessee bonds against the various Tennessee railroads will be heard by Judge Strong at the request of Judge Swayne, who was to have heard them, but who has gone to Europe.

ITEMS.

Connection between the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway has been severed at Charlotte. The "Y" between the two roads was removed by the Michigan Central last week.

The regular weekly pool meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city was held yesterday morning at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, but beyond submitting the regular statements of the tonnage carried during the past week nothing was done.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association, held at the Palmer House yesterday, Mr. Henry B. Maxwell, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was elected Secretary, and Mr. Thomas C. Hatch, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Treasurer.

The tunnel through the Raton Mountain which has been in the course of construction for some time past is now nearly completed, and the announcement is made that on Monday afternoon daylight pierced through the mountain, and the only thing that remains to be done is to clear away the rubbish and lay the tracks. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe management deserves great credit for the expedition and energy it has shown in pushing this enterprise.

CASUALTIES.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Congressman Russell Errett, on his return from Washington, took up his summer residence on his farm near this city. A few days ago he took passage on a load of hay which was being hauled to the barn, and, attempting to step from the wagon into the mow, he slipped and fell between the wagon and the side of the barn. In the fall he struck his side against one of the wheel hubs. Although somewhat sore he paid no further attention to the accident until last night, when he experienced difficulty in breathing, and intense pain. Dr. R. L. Walker, of Mansfield, was sent for, and, upon examination, found that one of Mr. Errett's ribs had been broken in the fall, and that the irritation resulting therefrom had caused inflammation. Mr. Errett is now suffering much pain, and fears are expressed that the case may result fatally. He is over 60 years of age, and is one of the best-known men in the State. The extremely warm weather militates against his recovery.

MINE ON FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—Fire was discovered this evening issuing from the slope at Prevost's colliery, Centralia, and in a short time the breaker, which cost $150,000, was in flames, and entirely destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, as the vein of coal is burning fiercely, which will probably entail heavy damage. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

A PERILOUS PERFORMANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 15.—This evening Mrs. Deno, known as Crazy Kate, jumped from the third story of a building, and, strange to say, only broke her jaw. The Sheriff was after her with a warrant, and intended to take her to the Insane Asylum. It was a fifty-foot jump to a rock pavement below.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—This evening Benjamin Sandles, a boy 14 years of age, drowned while bathing in the canal. The lad was a son of Solomon Sandles, a Walnut street merchant.

SUICIDE.

Self-Destruction of a Fine Architect and Cultured Citizen of Detroit—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—A tragic and melancholy case of suicide occurred here to-day, the victim being Henry T. Brush, a promising young architect. Deceased partook of dinner at the usual hour, but appeared to be low-spirited. After dinner he retired to his bedroom, where he was visited shortly after by his wife and found to be engaged in drawing. She left him to give directions about household matters. About 2:15 she heard a pistol-shot, which sounded quite a distance off, and one of the servants with her remarked: That must be out in the alley." Fifteen minutes later the wife went upstairs again, and, on opening the door of her husband's room, to her horror discovered him lying flat on his back, pistol in one hand, and still another on the floor beside him. His head was literally one mass of blood, the features being hardly distinguishable. The horrified wife gave the alarm, and Dr. Brodie was summoned, and, on examination, it was his opinion that two shots were fired at the same time, with the muzzles of the weapons both crowded into the unfortunate man's mouth, and caused instant death. Brush had been in poor health for some time. This, combined with the fact that he had the idea that this business was by no means commensurate with his ability, caused him to contemplate suicide. This theory was borne out by finding a copy of a book, "Masks Torn Off," with marked passages concerning the tardy recognition genius always receives. Brush was an educated, cultivated gentleman, and a real artist, and held a place in the hearts of hundreds of friends. The Public Library Building here is a monument to his skill as an architect.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 15.—A man about 30 years old committed suicide at the Railroad House, in this city, this afternoon, by taking morphine. He was found this evening at half-past 8, and the following letter found, addressed to the Worshipful Masters of the Masonic Lodges of Madison, Wis.:

RAILROAD HOTEL, MADISON, Wis., July 15.—*To the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges F. & A. M., Madison*—WISE SIRS AND BROTHERS: I am, to the best of my belief, in good standing in Dayton Lodge, No. 147, Dayton, O. Please give me decent attention after death, telegraphing my death to R. D. Hughes, Master of said Lodge, and telling him what disposition shall be made of my remains. My family will repay all expenditure, but go to no unnecessary expense. Trusting you will comply, I am respectfully and fraternally, T. C. KIDD.

On the envelope, written in pencil, was the following: "If it can be done, conceal the cause, except from my family. Call it heart-disease or sunstroke."

Another letter, addressed to the proprietor of the Railroad Hotel, was as follows:

SIR: I beg your pardon for stepping off in your house, but it is unavoidable. My family will pay your bill against me. Respectfully, S. C. CORNELL KIDD.

There was nothing to show the cause of the suicide. He arrived in town at 3 yesterday afternoon, walked in the Railroad House, deposited his satchel on a settee, and went out again, returning about noon, and called for a room. He made his appearance in the evening and acted quite strangely, but finally went to bed. He got up this morning and came up town, telling the proprietor he was sick. When he returned to the Railroad House he informed the clerk he had procured some medicine, and desired to rest during the day. Consequently, he was not disturbed. At 8:30 p. m., when the chambermaid went to make his bed, a boy was sent to his room, and he was found rigid in death. Several large doses of morphine were found on the stand at his bedside. He registered his name as T. Cornell, Dayton, O. He mailed a letter addressed to Mrs. Kidd, Dayton, in the hotel letter-box this morning. No money or valuables were found on his person. His satchel contained nothing but a few soiled clothes.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—David Carmine, a prominent street-broker at Delisboro, Ind., committed suicide by hanging. Samuel N. Booker, aged 23, committed suicide at Rashington, Ind., by hanging. Too much hard work. Austin E. Bush, aged 45, salesman for J. J. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, hung himself at Greenfield, O.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—The *Commercial* newspaper establishment was sold by Receiver Wilson to-day to Gen. Eli H. Murray for $2,030. The publication of the paper will be continued.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Duke of Argyll and his two daughters were privately entertained at a dinner party to-night by Cyrus W. Field. Among those present were Secretary Evarts, Peter Cooper, James G. Blaine, and Mayor Cooper.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The attention of the Treasury Agent has been directed to the alleged undervaluations in velvets, amounting in some cases to a third of the real value. The Special Agents are still investigating the undervaluations of silks.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Duke of Argyll and daughters arrived to-day from Newport.

THE REPUDIATORS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The so-called mass-meeting extensively advertised and promoted by the tax-resisters and repudiators was held to-night in Lafayette Square. About 1,000 were present. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted advising repudiation of the bonds, as recommended by the majority report of the Convention Debt Committee, limitation of the State tax to 5 mills, and parish and municipal to 10 mills.

CANADA.

Account of the Reception of Edward Hanlan at Toronto.

No Such Crowd of Toronto People Ever Before Assembled Together.

The American Indians to Be Remanded to Tthis Country.

Revival of the Huron-Ontario Canal Scheme.

HANLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 15.—Hanlan arrived in the city to-day, and received from his fellow-citizens a magnificent ovation. He left New York last night at 6 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. D. Ward, Mr. James Heasley, and Mr. D. P. Shaw, Col. Shaw's brother. He arrived at Buffalo this morning at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Ward and Heasley came from Newcastle with the champion, but Mr. Shaw, having met the party at New York, accompanied them only from that city. From Buffalo the party went to Lewiston, where they embarked on the City of Toronto for Niagara, there to await the arrival of the Chicora with the Reception Committee on board. While waiting at Niagara Hanlan was introduced to nearly all the ladies of the town, and was invited to place his autograph in numerous albums and at the foot of a great many photographs. The Chicora arrived crowded at about 3 o'clock. When the champion appeared on the wharf he was loudly cheered by the crowd, and subsequently, when he was called to speak, Mr. Maughan, Secretary of the Hanlan Club, briefly returned thanks for him. As the Chicora neared the city she was met by a fleet of yachts and steamers, all of which were crowded with people who waved their hats and loudly cheered as Hanlan politely acknowledged their kindness from the top of the wheel-house where he was stationed. The old stockade, the Queen's, the Northern Railway, the Water-Works, Simcoe street, Young street, and, in fact, all the wharves, were crammed by enthusiastic thousands, who perfectly screamed themselves hoarse as the Chicora passed them. The bay, too, presented the spectacle of a perfect flotilla of small boats, the occupants of which were extremely liberal with their applause. Young street exhibited a wonderful sight. The wharf was crowded, the railway-crossing was crowded, and the whole roadway north to Front street was blockaded. Such a crowd of people attracted to the water side to witness the arrival of any one man was never seen in this city before. Before reaching Young street, however, Hanlan stepped on board a tug in waiting, and was quickly taken back to the northern wharf, where he was driven home. In the evening he went to the Horticultural Gardens, where he was feted. Three or four thousand people paid for admission. "Pinafore" was the play. Between the acts the Mayor, James Beatty, Jr., amidst rounds of applause, presented Hanlan with an address on behalf of the citizens, expressing the high appreciation of his efforts. He replied modestly. The crowd, both inside and outside the pavilion, cheered for some minutes.

VARIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Extensive improvements are at present being made at Government House, and nearly 100 men are now employed on the works. The ball-room is being painted, the roof repaired, and other changes made.

Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, will be awarded the contract for the iron superstructure of the Chaudiere bridge, their tender being the lowest.

Among the preventive measures proposed by Maj. Walsh for the threatened troubles among the Indians in the Northwest, is the removal of the Sioux back to the United States, and an agreement between the Canadian and American Governments whereby the Indians in the respective countries will be kept at considerable distance from the boundary line. The Major believes the Sioux, except the old Chiefs, will ere long return to their native country, which fact would at once render the Canadian tribes more inclined to abandon their warlike predilections. The second measure proposed would prevent conflicts between those hereditary enemies,—Canadian Assiniboines and American Crows. It is understood these suggestions will be submitted to the American Government for its opinion, as they are put forward by an officer who is an acknowledged authority on Indian questions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 15.—A gleam of hope has shone again on the Huron-Ontario ship canal enterprise since the discovery of the hydraulic light. The importance and apparently increased feasibility of the canal have led the London *Times* to speak with interest of the project in an editorial, the theme of which is the greatness of Illinois as a producing country, and Chicago as a commercial centre and channel of distribution. "It is true," says the *Times*, "that for one-half of the year the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the lakes is impeded by ice. Yet during the other half the crops could be cheaply transported from Illinois to England. The prospect of this form of transport being still further facilitated has lately been wonderfully increased. A project is in contemplation for making a ship-canal between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. If this canal were available, the saving in distance between Chicago and Liverpool, compared with the route through the Erie Canal, would be 834 miles. The saving, as compared with the Welland Canal, would be 320 miles, while the estimated reduction in the cost of carrying freight would be $3 a ton."

A great many people think Canada should make the canal its great national enterprise, instead of undertaking the mad scheme of building the Canada Pacific Railway at a cost of $100,000,000 through a country mainly wild, and the traffic of which is yet to be made.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ont., July 15.—Chester Munro, who shot and killed Thomas Cook while he was taking tea with him and his wife on this evening of the 21st ult., has made the following statement: He and his wife had been at the village on the day of the occurrence, and on their way home were overtaken by Cook, whom they tried to avoid. Cook, however, came up with them, and invited himself to take tea with them. The party were eating the meal agreeably enough until Mrs. Munro, while pouring out a second cup of tea for the visitor, was taken hold of rather familiarly by him. The husband told him to behave himself, whereupon Cook asked what he had been doing. "Putting your hands on my wife's bosom," was Munro's reply. "You're a —— liar," Cook retorted, and rose clenching his fist and seeming to be about to advance on Munro. Munro warned him back, threatening to shoot if he approached nearer, but the warning was not heeded, and Munro fired the shot in order to defend himself from the attack. The weapon was a double-barreled gun, loaded with buckshot. After firing the shot Munro went and told the father of his victim, and then proceeded to Rosemont and gave himself up. Cook had been in the habit of coming to the Munro domicile when under the influence of liquor for two years past. Munro does not think his wife was present when the gun was fired. From other information adduced it appears that the prisoner was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and that there was whisky drank at the house before the shooting.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Fritz Schneider, 35 years of age, living at No. 454 Canal street, died suddenly at 8:30 last evening. The attending physicians say sunstroke was the cause.

August Post, a German, 50 years of age, living at No. 13 Mark street, and employed as a laborer in Grover's lumber-yard, at the corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets, was sunstruck while at work in the yard at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was attended by a physician, who was unable to determine the extent of his injuries. A later report announced that the man died at midnight.

Late last night Policeman O'Grady arrested the notorious thief, Eddie Ross, upon a charge of holding up and robbing a young man named Fred Brown, living at No. 514 West Twelfth street, in the vicinity of Twenty-second street crossing with the railroad tracks. Ross secured only $1.25 plunder. He was recently held in $1,000 to the Criminal Court for a more extensive robbery.

At about midnight Officer Amstein found upon the streets Louise Farwell, Maggie and Mary O'Leary, and Julia Daley, very young girls, who peddle papers when they are not engaged otherwise in wandering through the streets and spreading their wickedness. The depth of vice to which they have descended can only be imagined, even by those who have seen and known something concerning the vices of a great city.

At about 11 o'clock last night several shots were heard in the vicinity of No. 286 Fourth avenue, a resort kept by Thomas Alport (colored) and his white consort, Mary Phelps. The crowd had scattered by the time Lieut. Ebersold arrived upon the scene, and he could only glean a few particulars regarding the affair. Three hoodlums of the neighborhood, named Bill Henderson, Joe Webber, and Jack Ryan, had called at the place, and were having some fun with Mary, when Alport objected. They beat him over the head with a wagon-spoke, and the shots, it is supposed, were fired in self-defense. No arrests.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Details in His Own Way the Experience of Mr. Peter Peggoty, Storekeeper at Davisville, Showing Why He Is a Greenbacker.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State of Kentucky), July 10, 1879.—I met yesterday Mr. Peter Peggoty, a merchant, or ruther a ex-merchant, uv Davisville, a adjoining village, from whom, in the halcyon days uv yore, it wuz no trouble for me whatever to borrer sich sums uv money ez my wants required. I struck him wunst in 1873 for ez much ez $18.75. I allus make it a pint to borrer odd sums, they bein jist the amount I find nessary to meet sum obligashen. It looks biznis-like, for ef a man sez "twenty" in round numbers the impreshun that he is a mere mersenary borrerer allus obtanes, and makes the operashun more difficult. It makes a great difference whether you step into a man's store leisurely, and say, "Peggoty, old feller, lend me a twenty!" or whether yoo rush in with a paper in yoor hand, and say, all out uv breth, "Mr. Peggoty, I wuz a passin thro and I met a man to whom I owe $18.75, and I am extremely anxus to pay him, and I haven't a cent about me, will yoo oblige me with that amount until I git home?" Yoo only lose $1.25, and yoor chances of getting it are trebled.

But this is a digreshun. I beleeve I am gittin garrulus in my old age, but then soljers love to "sholder crutches and show how feelds wuz won."

Mr. Peggoty comment biznis in 1863, with no capitle at all ceptin $200 wich his wife inherited from a aunt wich opportoonly deceest. In them days credit wuz easily prokoored. The kentry wuz prosperus. The Government wuz payin out millyuns every day, and oats wuz a dollar or more, cotton wuz any price yoo chose to ask for it, wheat wuz $2.50 a bushel, and a spavined hoss wuz wuth, for the army, anywhere from $200 to $400. Things wuz a boomin, ez they allus do when durrency is onlimitid and onrestrictid. Mr. Peggoty took his $200 and went to Looiville, and bot a stock uv goods and comment store-keepin. He bot a stock uv $6,000 wuth, the odd $5,800 bein on credit, uv course.

He prospered exceedinly. He cood sell ez many goods ez he wanted, for the people hed money to buy with, and his store wuz thronged from mornin till nite. Money jist rolled in onto him, and he retired to bed evry nite feelin that he wuz rich, and he wondered that anybody shood be poor when money wuz so easily made.

Uv course Mr. Peggoty enlarged his stile uv livin suthin in akkordance with his enlarged meens. Why shood he not? He hed onlimitid credit in Looisville, his goods wuz bein markt up evry day, and he bilt him a noo house, uv course, and it need not be remarkt that it wuz furnished in the most gorgus stile. He hed a pair uv hosses and a kerridge for Mrs. Peggoty to air herself into, and his eldest went to Harvard, and his dawters to a seminary in Cincinnati. He bilt a addishen to his new house the second season, and his stables wuz probably the most gorgus uv any in Kentucky.

Mrs. Peggoty yoost to git somewhat oneasy, and wuz wont to ask him how his debts wuz in Looisville, but he allus laft at her feers.

"Mirandy," wuz his constant remark, "I owe twenty or thirty thousand dollars there,—really I hevn't had time lately to look it up,—but what's the odds? Goods is going up every day, and I kin stand it." And so Mr. and Mrs. Peggoty went on a spendin' their money ez a gentleman and lady shood, and runnin' up their indebtedness in Looisville in a proper biznis-like way. It wuz at this period that I cood borry money uv Peggoty. Wood, oh wood that it cood hev continnered. John Sherman owes me a great deal of money. He hez crooelly cut off my supplies.

Ther cum a change. The War wuz over, and the Government ceesed to pay out money for spavined hosses and oats to feed em. The soljers hed returned, and the plowshare wuz beeten into a prunin hook. Then came the infernal idee uv payin off the debt wich hed bin incurred, and the infamous noshun uv resumpshen follered cloest upon its heels. The merchants uv Looisville came down to Davisville, and, Shylock-like, wantid their money uv Peggoty. He cooden't pay. "Where wuz the money yoo hev reserved for our goods?" they demanded, and the answer wuz, the house, the furnittoor, the hosses, and all for the gentlemanly-like livin Peggoty hed indulged in.

With the rapassity uv feends they demandid and took a mortgage onto Peggoty's house, and sich uv the goods ez he hed left, and sejestid mildly but firmly that hereafter goods wood be sold for cash jist before delivery. The mizable plea on wich they took this mortgage wuz that the house hed bin bilt with ther property, and the furnitoor likewise. The livin wuz eternally gone.

Peggoty made a brave fight for existence, but in vane. Sherman, the finanshel boa-constrictor, had him in his fatal embrace, and wuz squeezin the life out uv him. In vane did Peggoty appeal to the stun-harted Sekretary. "Keep on ishooin money," wailed Peggoty. "Inflate the currency, and keep inflatin till I kin get shet uv these goods, and kin fail with suthin in my wife's name. Don't brooze the brokin reed. Yoo are wipin out the biznis talent uv the kentry. Hev another war ef needs be, but anyhow bild a custom-house, and dig a ship-canal here, and print greenbax to pay for em, that I may keep up my biznis, and save myself from impendin rooin. Ez fast ez the custom-house is bilt, and the ship-canal is dug, bild more custom-houses and ship-canals, and keep the currency up to my wants. Yoo are crushin me. So long ez the currency isn't adekate to my wants I cant borrer a cent, and ef I hev to buy goods for cash I can't do it. Shove out the munny and save the debtor class."

The cold-bloodid Sherman replied breefly. He remarked that another war mite be good enuff for the debtor class, but it wood be very bad for all other classes, and he declined to do it. Ez to bildin the Custom-Houses and ship-canals, he wood be glad to do it wherever Custom-Houses and ship-canals wuz necessary, but ez the people wood hev to pay for em, finally, he must reely decline to tax the people any more than wuz nessary. In short, he didn't bleeve in bildin things jist for the purpus uv puttin money into cirkelashen. And then come on a lot uv correspondence in wich the brootal Sherman remarkt that a Government, tho it wuz trooly paternal, coodent reely bolster up a man wich started in with $200, and who had lived like a fitin cock, for twenty yeers, and now owed $30,000. He sed that ef Mr. Peggoty hed gone and lived jist ez he did afore the war, and had saved the money he made by the rise uv goods, he wood be in splendid condishn to stand the fall on em, but ez he hed preferred to put his profits into purple and fine linen he ought to be satisfied with the satisfacksben the purple and fine linen hed given him. And the iron-souled Sekretary further remarkt that of all the debtor class wuz jist like Mr. Peggoty, their failin wuz only a question uv time anyhow, and that it wuz jist ez good a time for em to fail ez he ever knowd, and that the biznis uv the kentry wood never be on a solid basis till they hed all gone to that finanshel bourne from wich none uv em wood ever return till ther wuz another war, wich he hoped wood be a long time hence. He absolootly declined to consider Mr. Peggoty's case, and went on payin' the debt, and resoomin, till the Sheriff came and sold Peggoty out, and the Louisville sharks, wich wantid their money, got away with at least 20 per cent uv it.

Can't any one see the injustis this feend Sherman did Peggoty? Can't any one see that ef he hed gone on inflatin and expandin, Peggoty cood hev kep on his feet, jist es long ez the expandin process wuz continnered, and that bizniz talent wood hev bin preserved to the kentry? Kin any one blame Peggoty for bein a Greenbacker uv the most pronounced stripe, and for his standin on the corners and adjoorin every friend uv the poor man to vote the Greenback-Dimecratic tikkit?

How many Peggotys hez this lizard Sherman to anser fur? Wat does he know uv finance?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Troo Financeer.

es. A later report announced d at midnight.

Policeman O'Grady arrested ef, Eddie Ross, upon a charge l robbing a young man named g at No. 514 West Twelfth e vicinity of Twenty- crossing with the railroad cured only $1.25 plunder. He d in $1,000 to the Criminal extensive robbery.

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COBBLE-STONES.

Their Use by the Street-Railway Companies.

Mayor Harrison Expresses Himself Strongly in Favor of the Idea.

His Views as to the Defects of the Present Chicago Pavements.

A Durable Macadam Foundation the Thing Needed.

An Illustration of the Expensiveness of the Present Pavements.

The street-railway companies are about making an effort to get another ordinance through the Council allowing them to use cobble-stones—except in that part of the South Side north of Van Buren street—between their tracks,—a pavement which is in use a great deal in the East, and which, it is claimed, possesses many advantages over all others, in an economical point of view, and as to its benefit to the feet of horses. An ordinance authorizing the use of the cobble-stones did pass the Council some time ago, but Acting-Mayor Gilbert vetoed it. As the new one, if it were regarded favorably by the Aldermen, would have to be sanctioned by Mayor Harrison, a reporter had a talk with him on the subject yesterday, and was entertained for half an hour by an interesting discourse on street pavements which is well worth reproducing:

"What do you think of

COBBLE-STONES

between street railway-tracks?" was the introductory question.

"Why do you ask me for an opinion?" said his Honor.

"Well, I understand the street-railway companies are going to try and get another ordinance through the Council, and, as Acting-Mayor Gilber vetoed the other one, my object is to find out if you would do as he did."

"I don't wish to forestall any action I may take when the ordinance reaches me, for I may change my mind on looking further, but I'll say this: I have examined with a good deal of care the road-beds on West Van Buren and Randolph streets, and am satisfied that cobble-stones are not only the best thing that can be used, but about the only thing I know of, for the good of the railroad company and the public."

"What do you think of cobble-stones for the whole of a street?"

"It is not necessary to discuss that Chicago rest upon a treacherous soil, which gives a great deal in wet weather, and heavy teams would drive the cobble-stones into the soil, and they would soon disappear. But between the rails that could not occur, because the wheels of the wagons would either rest on both tracks or on one rail, and the other wheel on the outside pavement.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM

in a city street pavement is a material that will not be injurious to horses,—a material that will last and can be easily repaired from day to day, so that the bed can always be kept in good order. Wooden blocks are objectionable because they cannot be repaired. If one sinks a little below its fellows, to make the street even you would have to cut off a piece of the surrounding blocks; or, if one is worn down, you would have to replace it with a sawed block; otherwise the one substituted would be higher than the other. When there is a break in a wooden block pavement it soon goes to pieces. With stone, however, if one is broken you can lift it out andput in another, and easily level it with a hammer. If one sinks, putting in a little more sand will restore its original hight. In European cities the repairing is done at night or early in the morning, when there is little or no travel, and the stone or Belgian pavements there are always smooth.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THEM,

however, are that they injure the horses, and are noisy. A cobble-stone pavement is easily repaired, and it has this advantage: the stones can be put slightly above the rails. The wooden blocks get worn down below the tracks, and when the wheel of a wagon gets into the rut, turning out strains the axle, and in that way a great many vehicles are damaged. Cobble-stones remove that risk of injury, for they seldom sink below the rail. If they do, they can be immediately leveled."

"You referred to the noise arising from Belgian blocks. Wouldn't the same objection apply to cobble-stones between the railway-tracks?"

"I am glad you asked that question, for that matter isn't understood. It is not the noise made by the horses' feet that is objectionable, but that made by the wheels of a wagon. The clatter of hoofs is not unpleasant, but

THE NOISE OF WHEELS

is terrible, especially on a narrow street where the houses are high. In European cities, on wide streets, one is not annoyed as in the narrow streets. In Chicago this objection has no weight, from the fact that our streets are wide and the buildings are comparatively low, and the reverberation is very slight. The wheels run on the rails and make no noise. The great injury street railways do is in the damaging of vehicles while crossing the tracks. With cobble-stones slightly above the rails that danger would be obviated, since a wagon or buggy could then cross without risk, either directly or obliquely."

"Then I am to understand that you are decidedly in favor of cobble-stones between the tracks?"

"I think the use of them would result in the saving of a great deal of money to owners of wagons and buggies, as it would prevent the breaking of hundreds of vehicles every year."

"But you will not say whether you would approve an ordinance giving the street-railway companies the right to use the stones?"

"It is not necessary for me to answer that now; but I don't see why I should not approve it."

"What do you think of the system of

STREET PAVEMENT IN USE IN CHICAGO?"

"I don't like it. Wooden blocks—the Nicolson pavement and its modifications—have cost the people more than anything else, and the money has been thrown away. I have found the wooden block on every street where I own property. The pavement is good when first put down, but as soon as it begins to give way it cannot be repaired, and the only way to have a good street is to put down a new pavement, for it soon becomes as rough as a corduroy road. As we haven't granite or trap near by, but have exhaustless quarries of limestone, which is softer than I would wish, yet it is cheap, the true system of street-paving for Chicago is a sort of macadam. Good-sized flat stone should be laid on the soil, so as to prevent the covering from being driven in, and on top should be put a heavy macadam. There should be a system of license for teams, as in Europe, so as to permit a heavy load being put on a wagon with narrow-tired wheels. A macadam road can always be repaired. A shovelful of broken stone will fill a depression. If the road wears away there is plenty of material to supply the deficiency. The objection to macadam roads is their dustiness, but the dust rising from limestone is an almost impalpable powder, and with our water supply we could keep the streets sprinkled; and they could be swept at very little cost.

ON ASHLAND AVENUE

a bed of that kind was constructed in 1872. The basis was fourteen inches of stone, and Joliet gravel was used for the top. There are probably more brick wagons and as many heavily-loaded stone wagons driven over that street from Congress to Madison as on any other street in the city. The gravel is entirely worn away, but the stone is intact, and for $1,000 that half mile can be made as good as it was originally. One of the street foremen, Mr. Hickey, told me the other day that at an expense of $200 or $300—filling up the depressions and worn places—the street could be made perfectly smooth. Now, the benefit of that kind of a bed is that it can be used as the foundation for any other kind of a pavement the people may desire. It is comparatively noiseless, is cheap, can be easily repaired, and, if watered, will not be dusty. That is the roadway I should like to see in all the streets of Chicago except those down town, where the heaviest teaming is done. The property-owners there will perhaps have to have a pavement that will require renewal quite often. But there is where the licensing of teams would help. In many counties in Ohio and Kentucky these macadam roads have been in use for nearly half a century, and they are good to this day; but they are objectionable in the towns on account of the glare, and the inability to water them.

BUT AS TO THE LICENSE.

My idea is to require all the heavy draft wagons to have wide tires. In Kentucky, before railroads were built, there was a great deal of teaming in large wagons, coal and merchandise being brought over the National Road through the Alleghenies. A difference was made in the toll so as to induce the owners of wagons to put on a broad tire. A wagon with a three-inch tire paid twice as much toll as one with a six-inch tire. In Europe, as far as I know, they will not allow a heavily-loaded wagon with a narrow tire to run over a paved street. We must protect our streets by some such system, or they will never be in the condition they should be in."

The Mayor has had to pay assessments for street-paving, and, therefore, has some idea as to the cost and the brief duration of the pavements which have been in use here for the last twenty-odd years. It must be admitted that, from some cause or other, either from the defects in the material used or from the improper method of laying the blocks, the wooden pavements put down in this city have

GENERALLY BEEN A FAILURE.

Without considering the relative merits of round cedar blocks or oblong pine blocks, or the old Nicholson, where the blocks were supported by a plank, or the various devices which have been used here to get around the Nicholson patent, it is evident that one great cause of the failure of all these pavements has been the wretched character of the bed upon which the blocks have rested. In hardly one case out of a hundred has there been any attempt to make a solid, durable foundation upon which the blocks might rest so firmly that they could not be heaved out of place or driven into the earth. It has been customary to fill up the street with any refuse matter that might be handy for the contractor,—with stable manure or street sweepings,—which are half manure,—and then, without waiting for this light stuff to get solidified and bedded down, or without pressing it down with rollers, to lay upon it the blocks. But a few months at the most elapse before

INEQUALITIES APPEAR

in the surface, which, unless speedily attended to (and they never have been here), soon develop into large holes, involving the destruction of square yards of the pavement. Thus, for instance, on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington, where the pavement was laid only a short time ago. There the street was raised slightly in order to correspond with the altered grade after the fire. No attention was paid to securing a good road-bed, and, consequently, the driveway is now full of sink-holes so that it is unsafe to drive a carriage over it at any rate of speed, and unless these basins are tended to within a very short time the pavement will be half destroyed. A year ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the

NECESSITY OF MAKING IMMEDIATE REPAIRS

where a few blocks were loose,—the old adage of a stitch in time saves nine,—and the Department of Public Works, taking the hint, patched up a number of these places,—for instance, on State street,—but that spurt of energy seems to have died out, and the Department is at present paying no attention whatever to these things; although it would take but a few dollars now to do what will require hundreds in a short time. The only streets where there was any approach to a hard bed were West Lake and West Madison streets, west of Ashland avenue. There gravel had been put on at various times, and had been piled on to such an extent that when the streets were paved it was found necessary to take off some. Here there was a foundation which was somewhat better than in the other streets, and the result has been that, on the whole, the pavements have stood better than anywhere else.

But it has been too customary not merely to make an insufficient filling, but to

ALLOW THE TEARING UP OF A PAVEMENT

after once down for the purpose of putting in gas or water pipes, or tinkering at drains, when all that should have been attended to before the pavement was ever put down. A pavement should be a permanent investment. Last year, for instance, Dearborn street was paved between Madison and Monroe. A short time ago the blocks were removed for a space of 20x30 feet to put in a large water-pipe. The blocks which were originally there were carted away by somebody or other, and the place was filled up with earth to the level of the surrounding blocks. Complaint was made to the Department of Public Works, which stated that the contractor had promised to replace the blocks, and was then just about to do so. That was some weeks ago, and yet no steps have been taken to remedy the mischief done. So long as such things as these are permitted, it is, of course, impossible to expect any permanency in pavements.

Few people have any idea of the

AMOUNT OF MONEY

which has been expended in this city for paving, and of how little remains to represent the outlay. It is impossible to give with any accuracy the number of millions which have been thus laid out. Had the work all been done by special assessment the sum could be figured out, though it would take much time, but in numerous cases it has been done by private contract. Nearly all of the work of late has been done in this way, and of these expenditures there is no record. To show how money may be wasted in this way the case of one street may be cited,—

LAKE STREET,

between the river and the Union depot. It was was first paved with cobble-stones in 1856 at a cost of $29,200; with wooden blocks in 1861, at a cost of $35,300; with the same material in 1870 (from State street to the bridge) at a cost of $31,550; a total of $96,056 in fourteen years. After the fire the pavement was mended by turning the blocks over at a cost of $15,000. Now Lake street is no longer the business thoroughfare it was. There is not the same demand for a first-class pavement, perhaps, that there was in those days before the fire, when it was the main business street in Chicago. But it is rebuilt nearly all its length, and is occupied by stores, most of which are tenanted. At present there is

A SORT OF PAVEMENT

there which is kept in order by occasional patching. A short time ago broken stone was dumped into some of the worst sink-holes in the street, and it was put into such shape that teams would be a little less apt to get wrecked than before, but, practically, there is no pavement worth speaking of, and it will not be long before the demands of business will require another. Now it appears that there has been expended on this street since 1861 $111,000 for paving, and a year from now nothing will remain to show that there ever was any money expended. It would perhaps have been cheaper if a permanent pavement had been put down in the first place. It would certainly have been cheaper for the property-holders. Notwithstanding its many defects and its noisiness, the stone pavement on LaSalle street, between Washington and Randolph, outlived generations of its wooden competitors. The Mayor has outlined the objections to stone pavements, and it is probable that they are shared by a majority of the business-men of this city, but it does seem that some method should be invented whereby a solid foundation could be laid on which either asphalt or wooden blocks might rest,—a foundation which, while costing considerable at the outset, would yet, in the long run, be infinitely cheaper than the extravagant, cheaply-made wooden pavement which this city has hitherto been using.

FAT PEOPLE'S MISFORTUNES.

Some of the savage tribes enter their dwellings through a hole in the roof, and when a person becomes so fat that he cannot get in, he is regarded as an outlaw. Had this system been adopted in the United States, the "outlaws" could not have made a more active demand for Allan's Anti-Fat than now exists. Hundreds who had lived in constant fear of sudden death have, by its use, been reduced to a comfortable living weight. The Anti-Fat is purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

Recalled to Life by a Shriek.

The recall of a country girl to life by a sister's shriek is one of the local topics of the *Journal*, of Evansville, Ind. The young lady had been quite ill for weeks, and was thought to be dying of consumption. She had grown so weak and emaciated that her strength was no more than a child's. One afternoon, while lying upon her couch, her sister came in from a walk and sat by the bedside. A conversation began, and the invalid began to speak. As she uttered the first word, she felt a bewildering weakness, and a sinking flutter of her breath. Her eyes became fixed, the lower jaw dropped as in death, and the body became motionless, while consciousness disappeared. The sister leaped from her seat and ran to the door shrieking to her mother that her sister was dead. The sound of the shriek penetrated through the veil of death, and roused the sinking faculties. The blood, which had congested the lungs, was sent back by the nervous shock, and, gathering her strength by a strong effort of will, the invalid opened her eyes and awoke to life again, breathless and amazed at the thrilling peril she had escaped.

A Devise.

A testatrix at Soest, in Germany, left her money to her brothers and sisters, but added: "If brother William marries in his old age he shall have nothing." Legal experts hold that William, a robust sexagenarian, can receive nothing, as until his death it cannot be known whether he marries or not.

THE COURTS.

Receiver Turpin's Exhibit of the Fidelity Bank Assets.

An Interesting but Not Valuable Exhibit for the Depositors.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

By a law which went into force the 1st of July, a Receiver of a savings bank, on request of any ten depositors of the bank, is bound to file in court an inventory of the bank's assets. Such a notice was served some time ago on V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, and yesterday he filed a complete schedule of the bank's assets, which is as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

Value not given.

The bank building, safe depository, and Haverly's Theatre. The W. 50 feet of the S. 80 feet of Lot 5, Block 55, O. T. Lot 36, Block 8, John Wentworth's Subdivision of S. 60 acres of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 14, known as 1838 Wabash avenue. Nos. 4013 and 4015 Prairie avenue. Lots 1, 2, 23, 24, Block 8, in Hyde Park. Lot 7 of John McAassay's resubdivision of Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, Block 2, of Lewis Stone's Subdivision of the S. W. part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13. Lot 5, Grove Block of Jared Gage's Subdivision of E. ½ N. W. ¼ Fractional Sec. 17, 42, 13. The W. ½ Sec. 20, 36, 12. S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, 36, 12. E. ½ S. E. ¼ 17, 36, 12. S. 160 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 16, 36, 12. Blocks 1 to 4, Castle's Subdivision of E. 15 acres of E. ½ of S. ½ Sec. 11, 39, 13. Undivided 1-12 of Lots 1 and 2, Block 5, Wolcott's Addition. Lot 110, Block 11, of Austinville. Lot 11, Division 3, in South Shore Subdivision of N. fraction ¼ Sec. 30, 38, 15, and re-subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 4, 64, 66, 126, 127, and 128 of Westfall's Subdivision in Sec. 30, 38, 15. Sub-Lot 25 in Rucker & Longley's Subdivision on Vernon avenue. Lot 145, being part of Sec. 16, 39, 13. Lots 30 and 33, McKinney's subdivision of Block 1, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 2, in Garland's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, 42, 13. Lots 3, 6, 7, 8, McKinney's Subdivision of Block 24 of Garland's Subdivision. The S. ½ Lot 11 of subdivision of Lots 27 and 28 in Egan's South Addition to Chicago. Lot 6, Block 55, in Cornell. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Block 25, of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park. The S. ½ of N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, 37, 14. Lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 to 12, Block 1. Lots 1 and 4, Block 2, in Peter Shimp's Subdivision in Sec 9, 38, 14, incumbered for $1,550. Lots 13 to 20, Block 1, also Lots 9, 12, 13, 16, and 17, Block 2, and Lots 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 to 17, inclusive, and 20, Block 5, same subdivision, incumbered for $3,850. The W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 34, 32, 8, Grundy County. Lots 81 to 83, inclusive, Block 23, Sheffield's Addition. Lots 11 and 13 in Conrad Seipp's Subdivision of W. ½ of N. W. ¼, Sec. 25, 38, 14. Lots 1 to 3, inclusive, Block 21 original plat of Watseka. Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, Block 2, in Wright & Windett's Subdivision of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14. Also in Bowen's Addition to South Chicago the following lots: 1 to 24, inclusive, Block 3; 1 to 40, inclusive, and 42 to 46, inclusive, Block 4; 11 to 36, inclusive, Block 5; 1 to 12, and 35 to 46, inclusive, Block 6; the N. ½ Block 7; Block 8, except the E. ½ of the S. 246 feet; Block 9; Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, Block 10; Blocks 12, 13, 14; Lots 1 to 52, inclusive, Block 15; Lots 1 to 38, inclusive, 40 to 43, and 46 to 52, inclusive, Block 16; Block 17. Part of Lot 14, Block 3, in Ellis' West Addition to Chicago. An undivided ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 18, 37, 15. An undivided one-third of part of the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, 37, 15. The N. ½ of N. W. ¼, except 21 21-100 acres, and S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 14. Also 17 18-100 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 27, 37, 14. Also 132 3-10 acres in Sec. 2, 36, 14. Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, Block 1 and Lots 18 to 25, inclusive. Block 1, Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, and 24 and 25, Block 2, Lot 2, Block 3 in Bowen's Riverdale Subdivision of S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 37, 14. Blocks 3 and 4, Warren's Addition to Wilwood. Also the following lots in Irondale: Lots 7 and 8, 13 to 29, and 31 to 47, inclusive. Block 3, Lots 5 to 11, 13, 44, 25, 34, 39, 40 to 48, inclusive. Block 159, all improved by two-story houses. Lots 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 18 to 29, inclusive. Block 17, an undivided ¼ of the remainder of Irondale, being in the E. ½ of Sec. 13, 37, 14; also the following lots in Jared Gage's sub of part of the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Fractional Sec. 17, and part of the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of same section, and part of the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Fractional Sec. 8, 42, 13; Lots 2 to 6 inclusive, Lake View block; 1 to 10 inclusive, Glendale Block; 11 to 14 inclusive, in resub-division of Glendale Block; 1 to 9 inclusive, Avondale Block; Lot 1, Crescent Block; 5 and 6, Block 1; Lots 1, 2, and 5 to 11, inclusive, Block 2; Lots 5 to 13 inclusive, Lots 15 to 17 and 22 to 24 inclusive, Block 3; Lots 3 to 8, inclusive, Block 4; Lots 2 and 5, Block 5; Lots 6 to 13, inclusive, and Lots 15 to 20, inclusive, Block 6; Lots 1 to 3, inclusive, and 5 to 9, inclusive, Block 7. Lots 2 and 3, Terrace Block, in Jared Gage's First Addition to Lakeside. Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, Block 1, in Jared Gage's Second Addition to Lakeside, and a strip of land 50 feet front on George street, and running south 1,000 feet just west of the land of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

James Conway, principal and interest.	$ 210.00
H. F. Vallette, principal and interest.	1,500.00
W. H. Cooper, principal and interest.	2,900.00
John Handman et al., principal and interest	750.00
Elijah M. Haines, principal and interest	23,895.42
Martin Magin, principal and interest.	250.00
E. S. Williams, principal and interest.	15,450.41
A. S. Kleinman	1,050.00
John Gleason, principal and interest.	210.00
Heirs of Edward Murphy, principal and interest	1,065.17
Ann J. Shaw et al., principal and interest	2,625.00
Luke McDermott, principal and interest	230.63
J. C. Haines, principal and interest.	579.00
Anna McNichols, principal and interest	4,966.88
H. J. Frantz, principal and interest.	8,106.00
N. P. Eqman, principal and interest.	730.00
John C. Haines, principal and interest.	116,508.60

All these notes are secured by real estate in Chicago or vicinity. In the case of E. S. Williams the property is subject to a prior mortgage for $14,000. The claim against E. M. Haines as in judgment, as are also a few of the others.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Five hundred and fifty shares in Calumet and Chicago Canal & Dock Company, par value $55,000. Fifty shares Chicago Railway Construction Company, par value, $10,000; eighty shares Globe Insurance Company, par value, $8,000; an order for nine and one-half bonds, first mortgage, of Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company. A note of James Cooper for $4,000, secured by trust-deed, originally received as collateral. Also certificate of stock for 560 shares in Fidelity Bank, and some minor orders, etc., of doubtful value.

TAX-DEEDS.

The Receiver also holds several hundred tax-deeds and certificates, obtained under South Park assessments, all of which were transferred to him by Carne & Druery as collateral by a claim against them for $19,617.68 and $3,984.22 interest.

OTHER ASSETS.

Overdrafts, about	$ 5,454
Miscellaneous claims	5,248
Bills discounted, about	37,450

Of this amount, $14,419 is due from M. D. Ogden, George Taylor, N. S. Bouton, B. V. Page, Redmond Prindiville, and E. S. Wadsworth on their joint notes. The remainder is due chiefly in sums ranging from $100 to $1,000.

Collateral loans	71,500

Of this amount, $8,250 is owing by C. J. Haines, secured by Fidelity Bank stock; $7,500 from John Campbell & Co., secured by judgment; $6,454.72 from Chicago Railway Construction Company, secured only by judgment; $13,335.26 from T. B. Bryan, secured by collateral notes and trust-deeds; and $19,570 from the Chicago Publishing Company, the security being worthless.

Demand collateral loans, security worthless	$36,563
Demand loans, of which $6,400 is due from E. S. Williams	10,192
Bills of exchange	9,399
Bills receivable	23,400
Mortgages bought in at sales against which there is an offset for $2,150	4,395
Cash on hand	21,837

STOCKHOLDERS.

The following is a list of the stockholders, together with the amount of stock held by them:

	Share.	Amount.
John C. Haines	3,407	$85,175
Jared Gage	1,000	25,000
C. J. Haines	1,060	26,500
Frank B. Tobey	400	10,000
E. S. Williams	200	5,000
Jeremiah Twohey	300	7,500
George M. Gage	313	7,825
F. J. Gage	40	1,000
H. H. Shufeldt	100	2,500
George A. Shufeldt, Jr.	100	2,500
Frank Merrill	40	1,000
Melinda G. Haines	40	1,000
Edeline Bradway	10	250
Fannie C. Haines	2	50
Cora H. Merrill	8	200
A. B. Merrill	20	500
J. R. Winterbotham	200	5,000
Stock held by bank, bought in on collaterals	760	19,000

DIVORCES.

Mahala Hoffman filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William L. Hoffman, complaining that he had been guilty of so many acts of cruelty that she cannot remember them all. He has also made repeated attempts to poison her. On one occasion he brought home a bottle of beer, but she noticed it had been opened, and refused to drink it. Some of it was then put in a pan on the floor, where a cat got at it, and soon after died in convulsions. At another time he brought home a barrel of flour, and ate the bread made from it until about one-sixth or the flour had been used, when he refused to eat any more. Complainant and her children kept on using it, but were soon taken sick, and a chemical analysis showed the flour contained white lead. He is a contractor, earning $1,200 to $1,500 a year, and she now asks for a divorce, the care of her children, and for suitable alimony.

George F. Smith also filed a bill for divorce from Jean C. J. Smith on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Frederika Yesperson also complains that her husband Nicholl, alias Nick, Yesperson, has been delinquent in his duty, he having left her without any cause about two years ago, and she wants to make things even by deserting him in a legal way.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Ann M. Hanzel from A. Hanzel on the ground of desertion, and to Thomas H. McFarland from Florence McFarland for adultery.

ITEMS.

In the case of Huidekoper et al. vs. Kern and others in the United States Circuit Court, in which Sheriff Kern, Coroner Dietzsch, and Edwin Walker were found guilty of contempt in disobeying an injunction, Kern and Dietzsch yesterday filed their answer stating that they had purged themselves of contempt by getting the judgment in their favor for $18,000 against John B. Drake set aside.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Magnus Anderson filed a bill yesterday against Charles Bodach, charging that he had infringed his patent for an improvement in corners for showcases.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James D. Smith filed a bill against Henry S. Monroe, Mattie Monroe, A. E. Morley, W. F. Endicott, O. R. Glover, Receiver of the Central National Bank, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Lombard's Subdivision of the north part of Lot 13, in the Assessor's Division of Block 1, in Hamilton's Subdivision of part of the W. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14. Also another against Lyman E. and Matilda DeWolf, S. P. Lawrence, J. K. Russell, Trustee, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $8,000 on Lot 14, Block 35, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, situated on the N. E. corner of Chicago avenue and Market street.

Jesse W. Dann began a suit for $25,000 against William R. Mumford.

Nelson W. Hewes filed a bill against his former partner, Joseph B. Quinn, to wind up the affairs of the firm of N. W. Hewes & Co., commission merchants at 198 South Water street, of which they were the members.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Evan T. Elliott began a suit for $1,000 against Julius Augustus Siebert.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE.

A Suit by the Heirs-at-Law Against the Executors of the Estate.

New York Tribune.

When the late head of the Mormon Church died two years ago, he left an estate valued at from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000, and from the particulars of a suit brought in the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah, by a daughter of Brigham, given to a *Tribune* reporter yesterday by a gentleman from Salt Lake, it appears that a well-devised attempt has been made to turn over the larger share of it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. On June 14 the suit referred to was begun in the name of Emiline A. Young McIntosh, a daughter and heir-at-law of Brigham Young, for herself and other beneficiaries under his will, numbering, as named in the complaint, some seventy heirs, and such others as may have been omitted, against George Q. Cannon, Albert Carrington, and Brigham Young, Jr., executors of the deceased, and John Taylor, trustee in trust of the Church, and others. The complaint alleges that the executors, being also assistant-trustees of the Church Corporation, have grossly neglected and violated their duties, and that they have willfully and fraudulently wasted, converted, and suffered to be wasted and converted, about $1,200,000 worth of the property of the estate. Of this, $200,000 is alleged to have been converted to their own use, under pretence of compensation for their services, expenses, and payment of legacies. They are charged with having fraudulently allowed, in defiance of law, a false and fraudulent claim against the estate of their testator, made by the Trustee-in-Trust Taylor for the Church, amounting to $999,632.90, one item of this claim being $528,867.18 for "errors in credits in President B. Young's private accounts. Other trifling errors of $30,000 and $9,074 being included in the aggregate. The approval of the Probate Court to this claim is alleged to have been obtained by collusion and fraud between the executors and Taylor. The complaint states that no such indebtedness ever existed, or, if it did exist, it had been barred by the lapse of time in which it should have been presented against the estate, and also that the Church claimant was not capable by law of holding such an estate. This claim was liquidated by the executors by the transfer to the Church Corporation of twenty-five separate pieces of property and personal property to the value of $400,000, thus diminishing the estate by not less than $1,000,000. In this transfer the executors were both grantors and grantees. They were also members of the Apostles Quorum, known and called in the discipline and doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints as the Twelve Apostles, which is the head of the Church, and which claims authority to control and direct the acts and conduct of the members of said Church, of which the plaintiff and other beneficiaries under Brigham Young's will were members. As such apostles, they claimed they had the right to dispose of the property as a religious duty, and that if any of the beneficiaries, legatees, or heirs-at-law refused to submit to their commands or doings, they had the right to disinherit all so refusing, and deprive them of all share in the estate. After having wasted the estate, as claimed, the executors announced that the residue was ready for distribution; but demanded, before delivering the shares under the will, full and entire releases to themselves for all other claims against them; and, using their spiritual authority, they did compel each of the beneficiaries under the will to make such releases, except Nabby Howe Clawson, an heir, who refused, and received nothing. The complaint alleges that the orders for the sales of the real estate were made by the Probate Court, and that subsequently Taylor made conveyances of the real estate to third parties, as a device to avoid the effect of the United States law, which prohibits any religious corporation from holding more than $50,000 of real estate. The income of the Young property conveyed to the Church is stated to be $100,000 per annum, and this is now received by Taylor. Even the distributions as made are stated to be unfair and unequal, favoritism being shown for some and invidious distinctions against others. The prayer of the complaint was for the appointment of a Receiver; an injunction against the executors and Taylor from meddling with the estate in any way; for an allowance to carry on the suit; that all conveyances made by the executors and Taylor be declared fraudulent and void; that the executors be suspended and removed, and that trustees be appointed to settle and distribute the estate. On the day the complaint was filed, the Judge of the United States District Court granted the application for a Receiver, and an injunction was issued enjoining the executors and Taylor from any interference in the estate. Instead of one Receiver, W. S. McCornick, a wealthy banker in Salt Lake City, and United-States-Marshal M. Shaughnessy were appointed Receivers. If the full prayer of the complaint is granted on hearing, the wives and children of the departed Prophet will receive twice as much as under the distribution by the executors and the apostles.

The Late Prince of Orange.

Paris Letter.

The Prince of Orange had one fixed idea, and that was that he would never reign in Holland. He had no desire for the throne. I have heard him say many a time that he would gladly exchange his position for twenty millions down. The fact was, he never was happy at the Hague. Simple and good children as are the Hollanders, they will have their court ceremonies, and these put Henri Guillaume in despair, and as he advanced in age they became intolerable to him. His mother was his sole serious affection. He never loved anybody but her. He never wept but for her.

Aurelien School, who once did him a favor by keeping a scandal of one of his money scrapes out of the Paris papers, writes:

"I had just got to the Hague when I received a visit from Suzanne Lowenoal.

"'The Prince,' she said, 'has heard of your arrival, and this is what he has written to me':

"'My Dear Suzanne: I read in the newspapers that S. is in the city. I do not know at what hotel he is stopping, but I charge you to ask him to dinner this evening. Above all, tell him not to dress, for if he does I will be obliged to do the same, and you know how I detest that. Your friend,

"'PRINCE OF ORANGE.'

"'I want that letter,' I said to Suzanne, 'for it is an amusing autograph. As to dinner, of course I accept. Where do we dine?'

"'At the Palace of Voorkout, over there. You will see a sentinel.'

"'All right.'

"'At 7 o'clock precisely.'

"'I will be there.'

"In the evening I went up to the first floor of the palace. A servant, after taking me through three or four unfurnished rooms, introduced me to a great salon, where I perceived a divan, four chairs, and a little square table, all worth, I should say, about 200 francs. On the wall, for all ornament, were the picture of a Parisienne, the Mme. de X., and one of Cora Pearl.

"Dinner was ready and was good. All the while the Prince would talk of nothing but Paris, asking me the news of this and of that, and what had become of so-and-so. Every second he would say, 'One can live only in Paris.'

"He has seen, too soon, that one can die there, too.

"After dinner we smoked our cigars at the window, looking over the courtyard of the palace.

"'There goes my honored father,' said the Prince. 'He is about to visit his toothache.'

"'What do you mean by that?'

"'It is the name we give here to Mme. X., an American lady who married in Paris, and whom you know very well. She arrived yesterday. Everybody in the Court knows when she is here. After dinner the King says, "My face pains me again." At 9 o'clock he adds, "Yes, I suffer so much with my tooth that I will have to retire." And he betakes himself to Mme. X. That is why we have named her the King's toothache.'"

A Curious Land-Sale.

Iowa Falls (Ia.) Sentinel.

One of the queerest land-sales that we ever heard of came about recently. John Marriage sold to George C. Gardner sixty acres of land across the river at $10 per acre, one acre to be paid for each year, with interest on the whole at 10 per cent., payable annually. Sixty years is a long time for a contract to run.

True to name, Burnett's flavoring extracts.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—XX: ARRANGEMENT IS SATISfactory. Address A 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BON—WILL BE ON HAND ON SATurday evening and Sunday, 19th and 20th. DON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FINE first-class residences—cheap—on South or North Side can always find them in my office. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X180, EAST FRONT, ON INDIANA-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; the finest residence lot on Indiana-av.; price, $8,000, subject to taxes of 1879. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600 WILL PURCHASE FINE TWO-story brick house and lot, 442 Irving-place. Inquire at 508 Western-av.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF TWENTY-SECOND-ST., very handsome brick residence on 40-foot lot in delightful location; one of the best homes in Chicago; $15,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT GROVE RANCH, COLorado, near Grant, on D. & S. Park R. R., consisting of 160 acres of land (good six-room house, all furnished), with stock, etc.; railroad passes within 300 feet, and between the road and ranch is the Platt River; ample pasturage for any amount of stock directly north; developments at the depth of 5 feet on ranch show ore that will pay $12 in silver, $16 in gold, and 30 per cent copper; satisfactory reason for selling. For particulars address B 39, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR any property on the avenues south of Thirty-ninth-st. that is really cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A FARM NEAR A SUBURban village within forty miles of Chicago. Address B 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$80 PER MONTH—FINE MARBLE-front house, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, all modern improvements, barn, etc. Call at house, 1172 State-st., near Twenty-fifth.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS AT 744 SOUTH STATE-st., $20 per month. Inquire on the premises or at 158 West Harrison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. TO gentlemen only, $1 to $3 per week, with use of parlor, piano, and bath. 7 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE STORE 113 CLARK-ST. (METHodist Church Block); fixtures for sale. J. G. HAMILTON, Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM—LARGE OFFICE, SECond floor 153 Randolph-st., convenient to Board of Trade. HALE & SNOW.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR family of seven adults; immediate possession, for three months or longer; must be in good order; best of reference. Also house completely furnished for gentleman and wife for three months; immediate possession. Apply at once to JOS. H. BROWN & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE NEAR LINcoln Park, south of Fullerton-av. Address with terms A 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS that can be made to pay $200 per day will be sold for cash or clear real estate, if taken immediately. B 16, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS capital can hear of an investment that he can make a fortune in by addressing B 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY with about a moral certainty of unlimited returns for a comparative small investment. Nothing required but a small capital to exhibit properly, for which the inventor will give, if accepted without delay, a one-sixteenth interest in his valuable improvements for $2,000 (or larger interest at same rate), or will pay $1,000 for the use of that amount until the close of the September Exposition, or will assign the sole control of any State at a great bargain, and furnish the machines at cost, which pay a profit of $100 each. The machines are unequaled in their working qualities, their simplicity, and small cost. The patent just granted has specific claims allowed to the inventor, both in number and value, greater than anything of the kind ever previously issued from the Patent Office, practically giving the control in this country, with no probability of being contested, superseded, or equaled, as in this matter valuable patentable devices have been exhausted and anticipated in various ways. The machines can be seen in operation and the patent examined by sending real name and address to INVENTOR, P.-O. Box 312.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE doing a good paying business. HALE & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—FIRST-CLASS LOcation; everything complete; a good chance for a man to step into a good trade (all cash). For further information address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EACH CITY AND COUNTY IN Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, a thorough business man with some capital to represent a legitimate, safe, permanent business. D. STOVER, Room 48, No. 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN FOR MANager of a branch office in this city; must have a competent talker and correspondent, and one with capital enough to carry stock; can show a rare chance for a safe and profitable business. Call for W. H. THOMPSON at Palmer House, Chicago, from 9 to 11 a. m., for three days, or address W. H. THOMPSON & CO., 32 Hawley-st., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lists. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!—500 MOCKING BIRDS and a nice lot of young talking parrots cheap; just arrived and for sale at Nos. 80 and 82 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

BED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed; complete riddance guaranteed or no pay; exterminators for sale. Call or address OAKLEY, 107 Clark.

COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, MOTHS, ANTS, exterminated by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. Address a postal.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR-DEALERS, HOTEL-KEEPers, and everybody—Send orders to have your fixtures covered from the flies and ceilings decorated. DECORATORS, 206 West Madison-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—"TINNER'S SQUARING SHEARS," second-hand; must be 28x30 inch, nearly new, and low price. Address BRINTNALL, LAMB & CO., 74 Lake-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS STAND IN A GROWING town where a wholesale and retail drug business can be established. Address, with particulars, B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LINE OF GOODS TO SELL ON COMmission by an experienced traveling salesman. Address R 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50 TONS OF NEW CHOP OF CLOVER and timothy hay, in large or small quantities, at $6 per ton, in the Town of Niles, near the Village of Dutchman's Point, by L. HALL.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address, making offer, to B 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM TEXAS A large lot of selected young and old male mocking birds. At 93 Canal-st. (Eagle House).

FOR SALE—SKYE TERRIER DOG, THOROUGHbred, Dandy Dinmont stock; color, silver and blue; only those willing to pay for fine dog call at 480 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—FOR CASH—25 YARDS OF BRUSSELS carpet, 25 of ingrain carpet, one parlor set, one parlor set, one chamber set, and one small cooking-stove; all second-hand, but must look as good as new; want all or every part of above mentioned; state price. Address B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO MANAGE A wholesale business; must have some means. Apply personally. JAMES TAYLOR, 49 Walnut-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER HAVING HAD EXperience with sewing-machine books and collections; none other need address, stating salary and city references, B 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN TO take charge of the wrapping desk in a dry-goods store. Inquire at 718 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper and for general office work, who has had some experience. Address, with references, stating salary expected, B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK AT 886 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TIMEKEEPER FOR A MAchine-shop; must be a live man and have some knowledge of the business. Address B 18, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY FOR THE DRUG BUSINESS; one with some experience preferred. Call at 572 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS, NORTHWEST corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—STONEMASONS WHO CAN DRESS rock-faced work, at the corner of Vincennes and Oak-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER AT O. P. BASSETT & CO.'S, 74 and 76 Randolph-st. Steady work for the right party.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—AT MATCH FACtory, corner Twentieth-st. and Centre-av.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER TO GO TO THE country. Inquire for particulars at KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD'S, 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—IMMEDIATELY experienced book-folders, stitchers, and coverers. At PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY OF 18 YEARS FOR overall cutting. Good wages. Apply immediately at our factory, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av. CLEMENT & SAYER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN HORSEshoer at 149 West Marble-place, rear of 122 South Halsted-st. Steady job for first-class man.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Chicago & Northwestern Co., in Wisconsin and Minnesota; 50 for Michigan; free fare. 100 for farms, lumber-yards, and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—20 LABORERS FOR LUMBER-YARD, 10 Swedes for sawmill, 50 for railroad, farms, and bark-peeling. Free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WNATED—AT ONCE THREE BOARDING bosses with outfit for railroad work in Illinois. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR CHICAGO & Northwestern Co. for Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; free fare; 30 farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY AGENTS to sell a new line of needle cases and needles just out, and pays big; also, street men, auctioneers, and peddlers to sell cheap jewelry, stationery, chromos, novelties, etc.; prices lower than any other house can touch; it will pay every street man in the city to give me a call. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN, ACquainted with the dry-goods, clothing, or gents' furnishing trade. Address Queen City suspender Co., 214 Elm-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TEN MEN TO WORK AT ICE. CALL at 786 Indiana-av., at noon.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE market business and can make himself generally useful. Apply at Ogden-av. and Robey-st.

WANTED—50 LUMBER PILERS AND SORTERS at HAMILTON & MERRYMAN CO.'S, Loomis-st., south of Twenty-second.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PORTER IN WHOLEsale furnishing-goods house; good reference required. Address B 44, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, SUPPOSED TO BE LEFT on the desk of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company's Bank, containing papers of no use but to the owner, and a note for $162 made by J. H. Carrol to order of E. C. Hayde, dated 28th June, payable at forty days. The public are cautioned not to buy the note, as payment is stopped, and it is not indorsed by the undersigned. The finder will please return it to E. C. HAYDE, 731 State-st., or to the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company's Bank. E. C. HAYDE.

LOST AT PINAFORE MATINEE, PORTMONNAIE (red leather). Finder please return to Cashier M. D. WELLS & CO.

LOST—BETWEEN KENSINGTON AND SHARPshooters' Park, Sunday, July 13, an envelope containing $100; $25 reward will be paid for return of the same to CHAS. H. PATTEN, 183 Lake-st.

TAKEN UP JULY 13—SMALL DARK-BAY MARE. Owner will prove property and pay charges. JOS. E. CURTIS, Rebecca-st., near Western-av.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED, JULY 9, FROM NEAR Elston Road, a bay mare; has two hind feet white; a small white strip in face; weighs about 1,100 lbs.; stands about 5 feet high; is in good order; above reward will be paid for her return or for information leading to her recovery. JOHN GOOP, 47 Blackhawk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and elegantly-furnished suite, also single room, with bath, gas, etc.; home comforts and moderate charges.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms with board for gentlemen. Two day-boarders accommodated; references.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st.—Prices reduced; single room and board, $8; large double rooms for two persons, $15 to $18. Table first-class; house is new and has all modern improvements. Rooms without board, 75 cents to $1.50 per day; table board, $6 per week. J. H. NASON, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $1.50 per day; $5 to $7 per week.

Miscellaneous

A GENTLEMAN OF POSITION IN THE CITY desires to recommend rooms and board in an excellent locality to a party of respectability. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM ON NORTH Side, east of Clark, or on Michigan-av., south of Van Buren-st., with board, by a single gentleman; good stabling must be accessible; reference given and required; a pleasant private family desired. Please address A 30, Tribune office, stating location, name, references, etc.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY GENTLEman and wife, on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av.; price not to exceed $35 per month. Address B 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; room furnished or unfurnished. Must be of good size, and east front. References. Address B 33, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS,
For sale on installment pain, at
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY PIANOS,
FISCHER PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PINOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONE second-hand piano; must look as good as new; state make and price. Address B 24, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, MY FINE LEATHer-top piano-box buggy, just finished by one of the best builders in the city; no expense was spared in material or workmanship, but owing to a change in business I must sell. Call at 543 South Halsted-st., or address E. F. GRANT, 369 West Fourteenth-st., city.

FOR SALE—2 FINE SORREL HORSES, GENTLE and well matched, weight from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs each, 5 and 6 years old. No horse jockeys need apply. Address 308 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness fit for country canvassing; service, not style. State price of each. Room 27, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 60 West Polk-st.

BOOKS.

12,000 VOLUMES BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP. Appletons' Cyclopedia, 16 vols., library, new edition, $65. Appletons' Cyclopedia, 16 vols., library, old edition, $32. Chamber's Cyclopedia, 10 vols., library, maps and plates, $22. Johnson's Cyclopedia, 4 vols., half morocco, new, $35. Webster's Dictionary, nearly new, $7. Zell's Cyclopedia, 2 vols., half morocco, $20. Maclise' Surgical Anatomy, 80 colored plates, $5. Neander's Church History, 5 vols., $10. Frank Forrester's Horses of America, 2 vols., quarto, $4. Largest stock and cheapest store in city for second-hand books. Cash paid for books, down-stairs, at MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 102 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ANY merchandise; rates low; advances made at legal rates. J. W. STOREY & CO., 272 East Madison-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 W. Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR CASH LOTS, PIANO, OR buggy, furniture, stoves, bath-tub, molding, glazed sash, crockery, glassware, school desks, &c. B 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF UNIMPROVED property in Philadelphia, entirely clear, for house and lot in Chicago or anything of value, such as horses and carriages, to amount of $1,500 to $2,000. Address F. X. M., Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American."

Thirty-four years' experience as solicitors of patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Domestics.

WANTED—A STOUT PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework in private family. Inquire at 15 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR FIRST-class private boarding-house; wages $5. Call at 699 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; will pay $4.50 per week. Call at 634 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 257 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family. 20 Bryant-av., South Side.

WANTED—GIRL WHO IS A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, at 1111 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 318 WEST Jackson-st.

WANTED—443 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO DO general housework; good wages; small private family; no children.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL; ONE THAT can wash and iron and do general housework. Apply in store, 293 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR GENEral housework; must be a good cook and laundress, at 60 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Pleasant home and good wages. Inquire for three days at 359 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, who can cook, wash, and iron well. References required. Apply at 1169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one dining-room girl, one first-class ironer, and one girl for Hinsdale. 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN work. Apply at 63 West Lake-st., Waverly House.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German preferred. 315 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO GENEral work for small family, at Wilmette, Cook County, Ill. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK to go 25 miles in the country; wages, $3. Apply at 14 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German preferred. Inquire at 117 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a family of two. Apply at 829 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 498 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE OR GERman girl; small family; good wages. Call at 1611 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—6 GIRLS FOR BASTING AT NO. 256 Centre-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHIRTMAKERS AND two good finishers. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Nurses.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE NURSE GIRL at 1167 Prairie-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TWO SHIRT-IRONers and a starcher at HERRINGTON & CO.'S laundry, corner Ogden-av. and Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASING ADdress and good appearance to travel with a parlor entertainment; talent not necessary; fair salary paid; references exchanged. B 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, aged 37, of thorough business qualifications, speaks and corresponds in the English, German, and French languages; was engaged for a long period in the raw cotton, cotton manufacturing, and general commission trade, and held responsible positions. Address ELBE, 17 Globe office, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper, cashier, or bill clerk; best of references as to character and ability. Address A 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young man, as assistant in any office; good experience in bookkeeping, and can furnish either city or outside references. B 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or clerk, by a young man who is a thorough accountant; salary moderate; references first-class. B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; understands booking in all its branches; also by a good, competent second girl; no objection to country. 1065 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF 35, American, well educated, good practical business experience, seeks employment in office work; is a good, rapid penman and correspondent; prefers insurance office; at one time in insurance business on own account; will work for $7 per week. References. Address B 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST returned from Nebraska, well acquainted with the Western trade, in some wholesale house to travel, or as salesman in the house; best of references given. Address for three days C J S, 336 Eleventh-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, TO TEND horses and carriage for a gentleman. Apply at 280 Clinton-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM Baltimore, not finding employment as anticipated (that of printer), desires a position of any kind. Those needing the services of an industrious and willing young man, please address W H, 44 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French waiter, speaking several languages, in a private family or restaurant; best references. Address L. MORLIER, 127 East Van Buren-st., Room 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE without children as janitor and assistant; both competent and capable in care of a large building, church, or hall; good references furnished. B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO OBtain a situation to travel for a first-class Chicago house in Vermont or Canada; have a good team, etc.; can give first-class Chicago or Vermont references. Address B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant in a photograph gallery. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry or meat cook, and also for a first-class dining-room boy. Apply at 3013 South Clark-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good reference. Apply at 228 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a private family. References. 1575 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or cooking in a private family. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE OF THE VERY best Swede girls in the city to do general housework. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls to do cooking and second work; good reference. Call at 142 East Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 18 years of age to do second work. Please call at 153 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call for two days at 48 North Halsted-st. Reference given.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do sewing and housework. 1449 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, competent to do all kinds of sewing; terms, $1 per day; can furnish machine. B 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING AND SECond work or mind children; understands housework; first-class seamstress; city or country; references given. B 57, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ACT AS COMPANION or governess, or assist at housework in exchange for home during summer; would go to the country; references. Address E. R., St. Charles, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk in a candy or confectionery store; good references. Apply at 1575 Butterfield-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CAPITALISTS WHO WISH TO MAKE FIRST-class 7 and 8 per cent investments in first-class, central, improved real estate, can find some in my office for sale at prices ranging from $20,000 to $400,000; none but principal need apply. JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

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Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Charles Foster. "Saved at Seven."

White Stocking Park.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Championship game between the Chicago and Troy Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Members of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late Thos. Hastie, from the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and West Adams-sts., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m. Cars to Rose Hill.
D. R. CAMERON, President.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

The Board of South Park Commissioners by formal vote yesterday accepted the transfer of Michigan avenue to their control, to be improved and maintained as a park approach. All the formalities having been complied with, the new boulevard will be at once put in good order for driving, but the permanent roadway will not be constructed until after the assessments have been made.

From a statement just issued by the Treasury Department, showing the financial operations of the Government for a period of years, it appears that the total reduction of the public debt has been $729,224,315, of which $61,553,886 has been taken off since March 1, 1877, and during the same period the net annual saving in interest through refunding and resumption operations has been $10,372,177.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed the Railway bill on the 30th ult. by a vote of 257 yeas to 96 nays. This measure provides for the construction of 6,020 kilometres (4,000 miles) of railways at the expense of one milliard ($200,000,000) to be provided by a special issue of bonds,—the railways to be constructed in ten years. This will double the number of miles of railway in Italy owned by the Government.

The Wisconsin Greenbackers had the coolness to hold a State Convention, the cheek to nominate a full ticket, and the foolhardiness to adopt a platform full of "Brick" POMEROY's wildest flights of financial folly. No cases of sunstroke in the Convention are reported, nor is there any evidence that the softening of the brain manifest in the resolutions was aggravated by the extreme heat. The whole crowd was spared for some inscrutable reason.

Although Alaska has thus far proven anything but a rich speculation, it is now reported that there have been discovered along its coast for a distance of 600 miles an almost continuous series of banks, like unto those of Newfoundland, whereon the cod and halibut have disported, increased, and multiplied from the earliest ages. These fish, it is said, have now become so numerous that they are only waiting for the hook to thin out the crowded family. It is believed that this announcement, and the fact that the climate of Alaska is quite endurable at this season of the year, will tend to sensibly thin out the crowd which, with pole and line, visits our breakwater every morning.

HARRISON's personal organ absurdly thinks that an evidence of BENNER's unfitness as Fire-Marshal is to be found in the fact that there is an insurance patrol, that there are automatic fire-alarms, private corps of firemen about certain hotels and factories, stand-pipes, and other adjuncts more or less independent of the regular Fire Department. Take away all these things, says the personal organ, and there will be as many fires as there were prior to BENNER's control. The personal organ might go still further in this direction. Take away the water-works, the hydrants, the hose, and the engines, and Mr. BENNER would probably become utterly inefficient as a Fire-Marshal! It is surprising how asinine a personal organ may become when it puts no restraint upon its zeal.

A solution of the eight-hour difficulty, so far as it relates to labor employed by the city, is furnished in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel given for the guidance of the Commissioner of Public Works. This officer was placed in a dilemma by the action of the Common Council, first, in decreeing that eight hours should be a legal day's work for all employes of the Department of Public Works; and, second, in directing the Commissioner to pay $2 per day for certain labor. The opinion of the City Law Department is, that the Common Council has no power to require the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, as the donation outright of two hours' pay to each man who works for the city would be a use of money not for corporate purposes, and hence an illegal use. So, as the matter now stands, the Commissioner will obey the command of the Council so far as allowing men to work eight hours and call it a day who desire to work no longer than that, but he will pay these men eight-tenths of the wages that other men receive who want to work ten hours. The passage by the Council of the order to pay an arbitrary rate of $2 per day was a piece of arrant demagogry, and it is gratifying to know that there is some law to protect the city against legislation of this kind.

A Democratic canard designed to fire the popular heart in Ohio has been exposed, and there is no present prospect that anything else equally effective will be invented to illustrate the manner in which the Federal Government manipulates and controls elections. The story, which the correspondents of numerous Democratic papers telegraphed from Washington, was that CHARLES FOSTER had recently visited the President and effected an arrangement whereby Deputy Marshals were to be used in the Ohio election, their pay to be provided for out of the campaign fund. There would have been an excellent chance for this absurd yarn to gain credence but for the fact that Marshals can only act at Congressional elections, and there are no Congressmen to be elected in Ohio this year.

The County Commissioners find $111,000 of public money in the hands of the County Treasurer, the most of which has been in his hands several years, and on which the Treasurer has drawn a handsome income; the Commissioners have declared that this money be invested in county 5 per cent bonds, thereby saving that much annually to the county, and reducing the perquisites of the Treasurer proportionately. Whereupon the County Treasurer gives answer that he is afraid his successor will not accept county bonds for that amount from him, and that he (the Treasurer) will not therefore be able to settle his accounts. Although this is literally the thinnest possible pretext for not paying over the money now instead of holding it at a profit until December next, the Board seems disposed to go through the farce of trying an "agreed case" with the Treasurer, and having a decision from the Supreme Court. As the purpose of such a legal investigation is to put off calling in the money now loaned out until the time of the Treasurer has expired, we suppose public interests must be made subordinate to private gains, and the county will lose the interest for six months.

THE MAYOR AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mayor HARRISON announces that he has adopted the golden rule of silence (which, by the way, he might have cultivated with advantage years ago), and that henceforth he will communicate his views and purposes to his personal friends alone. The public is constrained, therefore, to look to Mr. HARRISON's personal organ for information. Judging by the tone of that organ he is inclined to defy public opinion and give full indulgence to his own preferences, prejudices, and malice, without regard to public opinion or the welfare of the community. The editorial page of Mr. HARRISON's organ, and indeed nearly every other page of the paper, is filled from day to day with senseless attacks on Marshal BENNER, and futile efforts to misrepresent the sentiment of the people. If those endless screeds are the outpourings of Mr. HARRISON's wrath, he is a very foolish person to work himself up to such a pitch of excitement this hot weather. If they are irresponsible emanations from the *Times* people, he should be careful not to be misled by a distortion of public sentiment which is palpable enough to everybody else. The following paragraph is a sample of the whole lot:

> "Any man who claims that the reinstatement of BENNER by a vote of the Common Council represents the sentiments of the intelligent citizens of Chicago is either an ignoramus, or a narrow partisan of some miserable clique of place-hunters, or of a faction of soreheads, or of a political party. The majority of the intelligent public sentiment of Chicago not only does not indorse this reinstatement, but regards it a blunder of the gravest kind. The elements which indorse the action of the Council are composed (1) of Republicans whose party convictions are superior to their views and duties as citizens; (2) sore-headed Democrats who failed to get place under the new Administration; (3) the German friends of BENNER; and (4) Mr. L. Z. LEITER. With trifling exceptions, these make up all who favored the reinstatement of a disobedient subordinate; and in whose reinstatement will be found encouragement for every official who chooses to 'take under advisement' an order from his superior."

"The "elements" which Mr. HARRISON's personal organ admits to be favorable to Mr. BENNER's reinstatement are more comprehensive than the *Times* seems to imagine:

1. The Republicans. This designation includes about one-half of the entire population of Chicago, more or less, according to the conditions of a political campaign. Besides, it is safe to estimate that the Republicans pay two-thirds of all the taxes. If, then, fully one-half of the voting population and two-thirds of the taxpaying citizenship are in favor of BENNER's restitution, as Mr. HARRISON's personal organ admits, he certainly cannot afford to turn up his nose at this "element," especially as he owes his election partly to Republican votes.

2. The "sore-headed Democrats." These constitute a numerous and formidable faction. Mr. HARRISON's airy manner and injudicious appointments, and the huge army of Democratic applicants for office, have combined to disgruntle a large part of the Democrats. Among the dissatisfied may be counted every man who wanted a place and failed to get it. In addition to this vast number may be counted the vast majority of working politicians, who have been disgusted with the contemptuous treatment they have received at HARRISON's hands. A member of the Campaign Committee which did most to elect him is responsible for the statement that nine members out of ten are opposed to him on the BENNER matter, and out of all patience with him in general.

3. "The German friends of Mr. BENNER." This is equivalent to saying that the entire German population condemns Mr. HARRISON's course, for practically all the Germans in Chicago are friends of Mr. BENNER. Nor is the German sentiment to be held in contempt. There are no better citizens as a class, and, as property-owners and taxpayers, they are entitled to consideration when they take a unanimous stand in local affairs. If Mr. HARRISON's personal organ thinks it can serve his cause by slurring the Germans because they are friendly to Mr. BENNER, it is guilty of an inexcusable error.

4. Mr. L. Z. LEITER. This gentleman is one of the leading business men and one of the largest property-owners in the city. He is a Democrat, and was naturally inclined at first to sustain the Mayor. A careful examination of the merits of the case led him to believe that BENNER was removed without cause, and he could not approve of the unwarranted dismissal of a faithful and valuable officer from so responsible a position. In this case there is no doubt that Mr. LEITER represents the ruling sentiment among the business men, including the representatives of the insurance companies and the people who hold policies therein.

Mr. HARRISON's personal organ builded better than it knew when it gave this list of Mr. BENNER's supporters. The list is very nearly correct, and so comprehensive as to include the great mass of the population. If the matter had been submitted to a popular vote, there is reason to believe that not a thousand votes out of the entire voting population would have been cast against BENNER and in favor of HARRISON. It will be very short-sighted in Mr. HARRISON to run counter to a public sentiment so emphatic and palpable. If he should do so, it would be an evidence that he utterly misapprehends the theory of popular government, and also that he has been actuated by personal spite from the beginning. Mr. BENNER declined, when HARRISON last ran for Congress, to use the Fire Department to help elect him, as Mr. HARRISON is reported as saying. It is easy to believe that a man who could make so improper a request would cherish resentment at a refusal to comply therewith; and, if Mr. HARRISON shall continue the fight upon BENNER, there will no longer be any doubt that malice alone has prompted his action from the outset. It will be a good deal more sensible for Mr. HARRISON and the people who write his articles in the *Times* to put ice on their heads, cool off as much as the weather will permit, and yield gracefully to the force of public opinion. The reappointment of BENNER will have considerable influence in reconciling the people to HARRISON; a refusal to reappoint him will compel the people to dismiss every hope for a good administration under HARRISON, and his resignation is too remote a possibility to count upon.

CLEANSING THE CITY.

The Common Council, at the meeting on Monday night, acted wisely and promptly in placing at the disposal of the Commissioner of Health certain funds to be used in case of emergency to protect the health of the city. No expenditure of money can be made for purposes so directly bearing upon the protection of life and health.

The condition of all large cities offers direct invitations to disease, and, under certain circumstances, to epidemics. In all large cities there are many flagrant violations of all sanitary regulations which escape notice, but are nevertheless faithful breeders of disease. In a city like Chicago, where the increase of population is so much greater than the possibility of improvements, leaving of necessity large districts unprovided with sewers, water, and paved streets, the difficulty of enforcing sanitary regulations is more certain than in older cities. It was found necessary years ago, for sanitary purposes, and in order to admit of proper drainage, to raise the street surface of Chicago considerably above the natural level, and after the fire this grade was still further raised. Wherever there is a paved street its bed has to be filled in, and until the intersecting streets are also filled in the same proportion the elevated and improved streets serve as a sort of dam, arresting the natural surface-drainage and keeping these side streets undrained, and, as a consequence, filthy and more or less malarious. In all such cases sewerage is an absolute necessity; but the pecuniary ability to extend sewerage to meet the ever-increasing area of populated districts is impossible. In large areas of the outer wards of the city there is still a lack of sewers, and we are afraid a serious lack of connections between the houses and the sewers that have been provided. The result is that there are large districts where the streets and alleys are filled with the accumulations of stable manure, and of all manner of filth, which, forming the surface, become, under the joint effects of rains and torrid sun, steaming beds of disease in every form. The lists of mortality taken by wards tell the story of uncleaned streets, not merely streets unswept of ordinary dust, but streets where the soil is largely made from stable manure, garbage, and foul substances, which no agency, public or private, makes any effort to remove. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards are deplorable examples of this inattention to all sanitary precautions. Not that these localities are alone or singular in this respect. We published yesterday the report of one of the physicians who are serving as volunteer inspectors as to the condition of one tenement in the Ninth Ward. Had any person proposed to establish a pest-house in that ward it would have instantly aroused the indignation of the neighborhood, while in the case we have referred to there was a pest-house in full blast and operation, breeding and disseminating disease in every direction, and wholly unprotected by any pretense towards decency or regard for life or health. In that same ward, in which there is not one foot of street that is not paved and sewered, there are scores of other establishments crowded by human inmates which are pestilential. The time has come when the common safety demands the interposition of authority, and the enforced abatement of nuisances and the forcible removal of the sources of disease. When men and women sit down quietly and contentedly in beds of filth, surrounded by all the circumstances which produce disease and spread death by infection and contagion, and make no effort for the protection of themselves or others, then society owes it to the common safety to interpose and abate the threatened calamity. The occurrence of a single case of cholera would carry dismay into every house in Chicago, while in the Ninth Ward, in the very heart of the city, provided with sewers, paved streets, and water, are a score of premises loudly, strongly, continuously at work to produce not only cholera, but the whole range of diseases which once started would find wide-spread food for pestilence.

The Health Commissioner proposes to employ fifty additional scavenger wagons to remove the accumulations now demanding immediate attention. It would be better if he had the means and the power to employ three times that number, and make the work not only more expeditious but more thorough. While this work is most necessary, and while it will require all the energy of the Health Department and all the means it can command to accomplish what is to be done in that respect, there is much to be done in another direction. It is surprising how many persons there are who from ignorance or slothfulness pay little or no attention to ordinary precautions against disease. They seem to argue that because they never had the cholera there is no occasion to avoid it; and because their families have escaped the scarlet fever, the diphtheria, and the typhoid, they are under no necessity of taking precautions against such diseases. Hence the number of houses where the sink and the closet-pipes are defective, where sewer gas penetrates the sleeping rooms at night, where foul accumulations of garbage are permitted in yards and outhouses or in adjoining alleys, where the plumbing generally is defective, and where disease and death are thus defiantly invited to enter the premises. It is safe to say that the cases of defective drainage from sewer and closet pipes—a certain breeder of disease—are so numerous that it may be said to be general. This is especially the case in rented houses where landlords will not overhaul and place in thorough condition the sewerage of the house, and where tenants content themselves with patching at the least expenditure. In a recent case in England a tenant who had leased a house at a very large rent refused to occupy the premises or pay the rent because the sewerage was defective. The Courts sustained the tenant on the ground that imperfect sewerage was hazardous to human health and life, and that when a man offered a dwelling for rent perfect sewerage was implied in the contract. The visitors authorized by the Health Commissioner should inspect the sewerage of every dwelling, large and small, in their districts, and report promptly every case where there is a defect, and the health authorities should compel the owner of the premises at whatever cost to remedy the evil.

Never was there a better time, never was there a more pressing necessity, for this thorough and general cleansing of the city and the removal of all causes of disease than now. The weather is intensely hot. The mortality among children is extraordinary in all parts of the country, and especially in the large cities. Extreme heat in Chicago is so exceptional that it has a fatal effect upon the sick, the weak, and the delicate. Hence the greater necessity for removing so far as is possible all the inducing causes of disease. The best time to put things in order is *before* and not *after* an epidemic. Therefore we hope that Dr. DE WOLF will employ all the means at his disposal to place the sanitary condition of the city in the best possible order, and that he have this done forthwith.

TILDEN AND EWING.

It is now generally admitted by knowing Democrats that TILDEN and EWING have entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the understanding that the former shall help the latter to be elected Governor of Ohio, and that the latter shall transfer his strength to the former in the Presidential Convention. It is understood that, in addition to TILDEN's personal aid and liberal money contributions to EWING's election as Governor, EWING is to have a choice between remaining Governor, taking the second place on the Presidential ticket, or going to the United States Senate; in case EWING shall prefer the Senate, Mr. PENDLETON is to be nominated for Vice-President on the TILDEN ticket. For his part, EWING agrees to abandon fiatism, so far as the present campaign is concerned, relying upon his past utterances to carry the fiat wing of the Democratic party. He is to endeavor to conciliate the hard-money Democrats in Ohio, and, in case of success, to use his *prestige* to turn over the Ohio delegation and such other personal following as he may have to TILDEN. The editor of the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Press* contributes some valuable information about the compact from his personal knowledge. He says:

> "Gen. EWING visited New York City very soon after his nomination; a meeting was arranged between him and TILDEN at Gramercy Park. They met at 11 o'clock at night, and the meeting lasted till after 3 in the morning. At this meeting, in the solitary hours of the night, a programme was mapped out for the campaign in Ohio for 1879, and of the Nation in 1880. For the campaign in Ohio, Mr. TILDEN agreed to commence by contributing $30,000, and to contribute enough more to make the election of EWING certain, if money could do it. As a consideration for Mr. TILDEN's money and other manipulating powers, Gen. EWING was to see to it that JOHN G. THOMPSON should have nothing to do with the canvass, nor should he in any manner have the use of or the direction of the expenditure of any portion of this money, but it should be expended for TILDEN's benefit as well as for EWING's. That, though EWING might direct how and where a portion of the money should be expended, the money should be handled and disbursed by TILDEN's chosen agents. That for 1880 EWING should aid TILDEN to obtain the delegates from Ohio in the Democratic National Convention; but, if that was found impossible, then to obtain a delegation for EWING and transfer them to TILDEN. *But at all hazards to snow under THURMAN and HENDRICKS. We have so much confidence in the testimony from which we reach these conclusions, and assert these facts, that, were human life at stake, we could only answer we know them to be true.*"

This must be conceded to be very definite information, and it is imparted in a tone calculated to inspire confidence. The same journal goes on to say that TILDEN's principal agent in the distribution of money in Ohio will be one HARRY FINLEY, now of New York, who represented TILDEN in Kansas in 1876, and who is described as "vigilant, active, soulless, and cunning"; and it predicts with perfect assurance that said FINLEY will be found moving around Cincinnati in particular and other Ohio cities in general shortly before election. The *Press* voices the sentiments of a large faction of the Democracy when it expresses admiration for EWING but horror for TILDEN, and concludes that it "would much prefer EWING should be committed to the shocks of defeat rather than TILDEN should be exalted to the head of the Democratic party of this Nation."

This compact between TILDEN and EWING is infamous from every possible point of view. It bespeaks a low estimate of the morals of the American people, and particularly of the Democratic party, in assuming that nominations and elections can be bought and sold, and honest men in the Democratic party should resent the imputation by repudiating the men who make it. The hard-money Democrats and the soft-money Democrats are both to be sold out, and principle on either side is to be sacrificed to the personal ambition of EWING and TILDEN. The men who have made EWING what he is on account of his supposed devotion to the fiat cause are to be used to elevate an enemy of that cause to the chief place in the Nation, and the men who adhere to TILDEN almost solely because he is believed to be in favor of honest money are to be deluded for his sake into supporting a fiatist, first for Governor and then for Senator or Vice-President. American politics has never before developed so shameless an abandonment of principle to achieve party success as a popular indorsement of this contract would attest.

The conjunction of TILDEN and EWING, or TILDEN and PENDLETON, upon a Presidential ticket would be so palpable a contradiction as to excite ridicule. HENDRICKS always managed to keep on the fence on the financial issue, so that he was prepared to fall in with TILDEN when he took the second place on the ticket in 1876. But neither EWING nor PENDLETON could accommodate himself to TILDEN's views, nor to the convictions of those from whom TILDEN expects his chief support. PENDLETON was the originator of the proposition to pay the Government bonds in irredeemable paper currency, and this is the most advanced stage and the most ruinous application of the fiat doctrine. EWING was the originator of the proposition to substitute legal-tender Government notes for National bank notes, and he has been one of the leading advocates of the insane notion that a Government stamp or fiat alone constitutes money. It would not be more of a solecism to run JEFF DAVIS and a full-blooded negro for President and Vice-President than to make up a ticket with TILDEN as the head and EWING or PENDLETON as the tail.

It is not unlikely that Mr. TILDEN has overreached himself in this latest combination. The manifestation of a selfish purpose is too bold to receive the acquiescence of the Democrats. Instead of conciliating both the hard-money Democrats and the fiatists, the disgraceful compact is more likely to disgust and alienate the honest men of both factions. Besides, it is doubtful whether TILDEN can count upon EWING's keeping faith with him in case Ohio shall go Democratic. This event will give EWING so decided an advantage over other aspirants for the Democratic nomination that he will be sorely tempted to take the lead; he is a sort of "free lance" or "soldier of fortune" in politics, and his willingness to form an alliance with TILDEN in order to secure the hard-money votes under false pretenses indicates that he would also be willing to break faith with TILDEN if he should think it to his advantage.

POWDER AND PROTECTION FOR BISMARCK.

In the opinion of BISMARCK the two things necessary for German prosperity are powder and a protective tariff. It has long been his desire to free the German army from all legislative control, so that its numbers and means of support might be entirely independent of the Reichstag. His idea has been that the Executive authority of the Empire should possess in its own right the means of maintaining its army without reference to the representatives of the people, and it was to obtain the revenue necessary for this purpose that he recently introduced, and has so strongly advocated, the bill for a protective tariff in the Reichstag. It was recently stated by Herr LASKER, leader in the German Parliament of the National Liberals, that the question at issue regarding this bill had but little to do either with protection or free trade; that BISMARCK wished to obtain the means of maintaining the present military organization without overburdening the budget; and that the centralization of the proceeds of a protective tariff in the hands of the Government removed the chief obstacle to the increase of the military expenditure, as it enabled direct taxation to be reduced. For this reason, and notwithstanding the fact they have heretofore been the strongest supporters of the Chancellor, the National Liberals refused to follow him and unanimously voted against the bill.

Finding that he could not obtain their support to carry out his scheme, although certainly the advantages of protection and the evils of free trade have never been more forcibly explained than in his speech to the Reichstag advocating the bill, BISMARCK at once sought an understanding with the Catholic representatives in that body. To bring this about, a modification of the laws relative to the treatment of Catholics in Prussia was demanded by the Catholic members of the Reichstag. Negotiations were entered into by BISMARCK with the Vatican on the subject, and, as the price of their support to the bill by Catholic members of the German Parliament, the obnoxious laws in Prussia against Catholics will be either repealed or rendered of no effect. For this reason, also, the Prussian Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, FALK, who was the author of the laws in question, has been forced to resign, and his resignation has been followed by that of two other members of the Prussian Cabinet. By the support of the Catholic members of the Reichstag, BISMARCK's majority in favor of the Tariff bill is now assured, and the bill will soon become law.

The expenditure of the German Empire is defrayed from the revenues accruing from customs, certain taxes upon spirits, wine, beet-root sugar, and tobacco, and the profits of the post and telegraphs. If the receipts from these sources are insufficient to cover the expenditures, the different States of Germany are assessed, in proportion to their population, to make up the deficiency. Their contribution to the revenue of the Empire for the year ending March 31 was 87,145,516 marks, and, as the finances of most of them are derived principally from direct taxation, Parliamentary action in each was necessary for the payment of its quota. By the present Tariff bill BISMARCK proposes to do away with all such assessments and the consequent Parliamentary discussions they excite. It is supposed by him and other advocates of the bill that the revenue arising from it will be sufficient to permit of a part of it being distributed to the different States. An amendment for this purpose to the bill has, with his consent, been passed, by which all revenue from the bill beyond a certain fixed amount for the Imperial Treasury is to be distributed to the States. This, of course, has a tendency to relieve his scheme for making the army independent of civil authority from any opposition the States might have been disposed to offer, and goes far towards making the bill popular with their Governments, as well as with the Bundesrath, or Federal Council of the Empire, which is composed entirely of representatives appointed by the executive authorities of the States.

The strength of the German army on the peace footing was fixed at 401,659 men by an Army bill which passed the Reichstag in 1874. This number was to constitute its strength for seven years, and this limit expires Dec. 31, 1881. BISMARCK desires this strength of the active army increased. He deems it insufficient not only on account of the enormous armaments of France, Russia, and Austria, but because, it is said, he entertains certain views looking to the annexation of Holland, and perhaps of Belgium, which would inevitably bring Germany into conflict with France and England combined. Paragraph 6 of the Military Constitution of the Empire prescribes that the Reichstag shall fix the number of the army in time of peace, and since the expenditure of the French indemnity fund it has been with much difficulty that the necessary means for army maintenance could be found. The Reichstag has, therefore, been much more disposed to reduce the military establishment than to concur in BISMARCK's views for its increase. The Constitution, however, contains a clause somewhat in conflict with this paragraph, and he has already, under this clause, submitted to the Emperor the necessity for withholding from the Reichstag after 1881 the power to fix the military budget, and in lieu of this, it is understood, he has presented a law by which the Bundesrath alone shall have cognizance of the money to be expended for the army.

It was proposed by the Tariff Committee of the Reichstag that the bill, when passed, should go into operation on the 1st of next October; but as the necessary preparations could not be completed by that date it has been determined that the tariff on certain articles shall commence immediately, that for certain other articles on Oct. 1, and for the remainder Jan. 1, 1880. In the meanwhile, and in view of the strong probability that the bill would succeed, large quantities of goods have already been imported into Germany to escape the increased duties which the bill requires. It is probable that this importation of certain articles, prior to the dates mentioned, will be increased, so that by that by time German markets will be glutted, and that, for a time at least, there will be a diminution of revenue rather than an increase. This, however, will only be temporary. The ultimate result will of course be a large increase of revenue; but whether the effects of the bill prove beneficial for the material interests of Germany is another matter. It is claimed by some German economists that the new duties may not protect home manufactures sufficiently to satisfy the manufacturers, or that, if they are satisfied and the home market is assured to them as a result of the bill, it will be at the expense of, and will produce serious discontent among, the consumers. Although the new duties to be levied are quite moderate in comparison with those of the United States, yet the bill is so sweeping in its application that not even breadstuffs are excepted, and it can hardly be otherwise than that many classes of the German population must suffer. The bill will no doubt eventually bring the increased public revenue desired by BISMARCK, but we fail to see that it can by any means relieve the private distress already existing in Germany. It is much more probable that it will impose increased burdens upon a large majority of the German people, who are already suffering from a financial crisis somewhat similar to that through which we have just passed.

The defense of Col. THOMAS BUFORD, the Kentuckian who shot down and killed Judge ELLIOTT, of the Supreme Court of the State, is to be insanity. It has already been foreshadowed in a pamphlet prepared by a legal friend of the BUFORD family, and circulated extensively in Owenton, where the trial is in progress. This pamphlet records enough acts of insanity on the part of BUFORD, from early boyhood to old age, to have kept him confined in a lunatic asylum, one would think, all the time. He came from a family in which insanity was common. His father gave evidences of mental derangement in his old age. Three of his eleven brothers and sisters were confined at one time as lunatics at the Woodford homestead. "One of his sisters," says the pamphleteer, "was in the habit of escaping from the paternal mansion 'in a perfectly nude condition,' and taking long walks in the public highway before she could be arrested and returned home; and she would often appear at the breakfast-table dressed in nothing but a sheet or blanket, push the dishes aside, and devour her meal lying prone upon the table." THOMAS himself began to exhibit his aberrations early in life, and they continued until late. He used to ride to mill in winter in his shirt-tail; attempted with a revolver to persuade a young lady marry to him; had many violent personal altercations and shooting scrapes; and on one occasion stopped a railroad train and detained all the passengers until they raised a purse of $60 to compensate him for a milch-cow killed on the previous day. The pamphleteer cites these and many other circumstances to support his theory of insanity, and concludes:

> Who that knew TOM BUFORD in his lucid intervals before the lawsuit began to go against him, and has heard him uniformly give utterance to sentiments characteristic of a noble, true-hearted, and chivalrous gentleman; heard him denounce wrong and cruelty in all their forms, and especially the unutterably vile and unpardonable meanness of the assassin who takes every advantage of his enemy, or the object of his hatred, to perpetrate a hideous crime—who, we say, that knew THOMAS BUFORD's *real self*, and when not completely metamorphosed by his hereditary infirmity, can doubt for one moment that he was hopelessly insane, utterly *non compos mentis* when, in the act of proffering a friendly civility, he jerked up his gun and killed an unsuspecting Judge of the Court of Appeals—one with whom he had ever been on friendly terms, and one, too, who professed to have acted as his best friend in that high tribunal?

All there is to say to this is, that if TOM BUFORD was insane, it is surprising that he never sought to hurt his friends, nor, in a lucid interval, did a single noble or disinterested action. The account of him which has been furnished by the friendly pamphleteer only seems to show that he was a man of violent temper, badly brought up in youth, and possibly too much addicted to whisky.

After another private interview with a reporter of his organ, Mr. HARRISON gives forth this Delphic utterance:

> The fact is that Mayor HARRISON is disposed to talk very little about the BENNER matter, but he is apparently keeping up a pretty lively thinking. What he is going to do will probably only be known when he gets ready to make it known. That will probably be when he gets ready to do something. There are a great many things that he can do if he wishes. As an old local politician remarked to the reporter on yesterday, "If Mr. HARRISON is not a much weaker man than I take him to be, he can make a heap of trouble for these fellows who are fighting him. If he is disposed to reward his friends and punish his enemies, as it is perfectly right and proper he should do, and as every man who wishes to make a success of anything would do, he can unite his scattered forces and bring order out of present chaos."

As nearly as we can gather from his "organ," his plan is to make patronage of the civil service of the city, and discharge every man and every Alderman's friend who does not devote his entire time between drinks to blowing HARRISON's trumpet and serving his behests. One of his henchmen thus puts the case in this way in the organ:

> If one is going to fight at all he must fight with the most effective weapons at his command, and one of the most effective Mr. HARRISON has, or can have, is that he holds in the form of patronage, and which he is at perfect liberty to use in the way of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies. Now, it so happens that Mr. HARRISON could so use this power in this instance as to be of the greatest possible benefit to the city. For years past, as you know, and nearly everybody else knows who has kept any notice of affairs, some of the Aldermen—and most of them, I am glad to say, are members of the Mayor's own party—have done little for their constituents except get as many of them as possible appointed to office. I should not be surprised to know that they had done a regular brokerage business in this line, getting men places, and then requiring them to divide their salaries with them.

A Bourbon Mississippi paper gives this definition of an Independent:

> An Independent is a fellow who does not believe in Heaven, Hell, female virtue, political honesty, party conventions, community interests, courts of justice, social intercourse, truth, purity, honesty, morality, or Christianity.

On this another Democratic paper, published in the same town, remarks:

> The Independents in Rankin are very numerous. This, no man with a proper regard for the truth will deny. Many of the oldest and best citizens in the county are among them, and to vomit forth this batch of vile slander at them under pretense of patriotism to the Democratic party deserves, not only from this class of citizens, but from every man who desires the promotion of peace and good feeling among our people, a rebuke so severe and unmistakable that it will stop this wholesale slander business.

The Independent party in Mississippi is gathering strength every day, and it is far more respectable than the Democratic party.

The queue ordinance in San Francisco, which has been declared invalid by the United States Circuit Court, Justice FIELD presiding, was a very remarkable attempt to inflict "a cruel and unusual punishment" on Chinamen for misdemeanors. The ordinance was passed in 1876. It provided that every male person, imprisoned in the County Jail, under the judgment of any Court having jurisdiction in criminal cases in the city and county, should immediately upon his arrival at the jail have the hair of his head "cut or clipped to an uniform length of one inch from the scalp thereof." This rule has been enforced against all Chinamen imprisoned in the County Jail for whatever offense, although it involves the cutting away of the queue, the loss of which is to them a mark of disgrace, and is attended, according to their religion, with misfortune and suffering after death. To test the validity of this ordinance suit was instituted against the Sheriff of the county about a year ago for $10,000 damages by HO AH HOW, a Chinaman whose queue had been summarily curtailed. HO AH HOW was convicted of violating the Lodging-House act, which forbids sleeping in a room containing less than 500 cubic feet of air for each person, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or to go to jail for five days. He went to jail, and while there had his hair cut according to the ordinance. Defendant set up the ordinance as authority and justification for his act. Plaintiff denied the validity of the ordinance on two grounds, as follows:

> First, that it exceeds the authority of the Board of Supervisors, the body in which the legislative power of the city and county is vested; and, second, that it is special legislation imposing a degrading punishment upon a class of persons who are entitled, alike with all other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the equal protection of the laws.

The Court held that both of these positions were well taken. The Board of Supervisors had no authority to impose other penalties than fines or terms of imprisonment, whereas it was unquestionable that the cutting off of the queue was for a Chinaman such a penalty. Again, it was undoubted that the queue ordinance was special legislation, aimed against a class in the community who were entitled to equal protection under the laws with every other class. The decision was sound law and sound justice as well. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of checking the immigration of the Chinese—and the position of THE TRIBUNE on that question is well known—there can be no sympathy on the part of fair-minded men with any attempts to deny or abridge the rights of Chinamen already here.

After the "best Mayor Chicago ever enjoyed" learned the result of the vote in the Council on reinstating BENNER as Fire-Marshal, he notified the reporters that he would submit to no more interviews, and would take them into his confidence no more; that hereafter he should observe the closest reticence,—talking with no one about his official affairs except to his personal friends. He seems to have lived up to his rule quite closely ever since the resolution was formed. He has now but one channel of communication with the public,—the journal of his friend, W. F. STOREY. His only confidential friend are the "old man," and his writers and reporters. To them he communicates several columns a day of moaning and groaning over the BENNER matter. In the evening he pours his lamentations, threats, and splenetic views into their ears, and they spread those confidential utterances over the pages of the Mayor's organ in the morning. In this way he gets his ideas, innuendoes, and imbecilities before the much-bored public without having to publicly father them, and establishes the reputation of reticence at the same time.

One of the great operators for a rise in the price of wheat has his goings and comings between New York and Chicago chronicled with precision in the news dispatches. He is one day in New York, and another in Chicago directing the operations of his brokers, and he moves between the two cities in a private car like a railway prince, or like the Queen from Windsor to St. James or Osborne. He is reckoned a great "business man," and yet what does he add to the "stock of what is useful to his countrymen? He increases the value of nothing, though he may run prices up for his own advantage, or down to the injury of others, who are legitimate owners and holders of grain. He produces nothing, but is simply a mischief-making middle man. But in New York and Chicago they call this business enterprise, and plume themselves on the number of jack-knives they swop.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, we are surprised and grieved to hear such language from you! It is cant,—that's what it is,—cant. The rise in the price of wheat has been of benefit to the whole Northwest. We wish there were men to buy up all the wheat offered every spring at current rates. So long as JIM KEENE pays dollar for dollar for all he buys, it isn't possible that he should hurt anybody.

A reunion of the ELY family was held at Holyoke, Mass., last week. About 400 relatives were in attendance. Twice that number was expected, but the ELY family is particularly thick, about Lyme, Ct., and many of them could not go so far away from home as Hadley. It is a pity that the new photographic process of averaging, by the superimposition of photographs upon each other, was not tried on the ELY family. In the absence of such an accurate method a correspondent attempted to strike an average for himself, and this is what he calls the typical ELY:

> The typical ELY has rather large features, nose especially, a dark eye, a good head of black hair, an intelligent air, and ease and assurance enough to feel comfortable in any company.

The typical ELY, to drop the euphemism of the reporter, has a comfortable allowance of cheek, in which respect he resembles the typical JONES, SMITH, ROBINSON, and the rest of the people brought up under the shadow of the wing of the American eagle.

The *Republique Francaise*—M. GAMBETTA's organ—remarks on Mr. BURNSIDE's absurd application of the MONROE doctrine to the Darien-Canal project:

> We are not enemies of the MONROE doctrine, and we think it quite natural that America should belong to the Americans; but it appears to us that certain persons in the United States are disposed to make a singular abuse of a principle which is, above all, a political one, and which has nothing to do with economical and industrial matters. Nobody will ever prevent American capitalists from taking up as many shares in the Panama Canal—should it ever be made—as will give them the preponderating power in the Managing Board. But this is not a reason for prohibiting European capitalists from venturing in an affair the issue of which is far from safe or certain. Did the American Government, when in the midst of sad and critical circumstances it appealed to public credit, refuse the money of the capitalists of Europe? Would Mr. BURNSIDE have forbidden them to buy American stock? And, yet, such is the logical consequence of his system.

There is hard sense and good logic in this. Mr BURNSIDE and his foolish followers in the discussion of this question will do well to read and inwardly digest the above extract.

Gen. FREMONT's scheme for turning the waters of the Colorado into the desert basin of California and Arizona is laughed at by Gen. STONEMAN, who says:

> It would take a river 1,000 feet wide and 10 feet deep, running at the rate of five miles per hour, two hundred years to fill the basin; and after it was filled it would require a river 250 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and running at the rate of five miles an hour, to compensate for evaporation.

The task seems worthy of the genius even of Capt. EADS, who would figure the thing out on paper, perhaps, if he could only raise a heavy dew in the desert.

A Paris correspondent says of the effect of the electric light on paintings:

> The electric-light experiment has attracted many visitors, but has not been an unmixed success. Portraits in general look well by it, but landscapes with grass or water have an unpleasing effect, and the large paintings, which are mostly failures, appear still more decided failures by artificial than by natural light.

Isn't it possible that your ideas of grass and water in painting have become depraved through long association with nasty, yellow gas-light? At any rate, the painters must alter their landscapes to suit the times. Electric light is the light of the future.

> The HARPERS have in preparation a book by Miss ANNA DICKINSON called "The Ragged Register." The suppositious narrator, wishing to go to some summer-resort, determines to consult a ragged manuscript register of her former visits to various places of the sort for the purpose of making a press at choice, and the book gives the reminiscences of summer-resort life which the consultation calls forth.—*New York Post.*

The right kind of a ragged register would record the experience of the poor people who stay at home and take their vacations on the front steps.

BURDETTE employs a man named HATTON, who has a grudge against MCCRARY, to write the political articles in the Burlington comic paper. But nobody reads the *Hawkeye* for political information, and it can't hurt MCCRARY.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS has had the lamentably bad taste to point out a few discrepancies in the *Times'* beautiful story about Dan-for whatever offense, although utting away of the queue, the to them a mark of disgrace, and according to their religion, e and suffering after death. e validity of this ordi- instituted against the Sheriff of ut a year ago for $10,000 dam- How, a Chinaman whose queue marily curtailed. Ho Ah How violating the Lodging-House act, eeping in a room containing less feet of air for each person, and to pay a fine of $10 or to go to s. He went to jail, and while ir cut according to the ordinance. up the ordinance as authority n for his act. Plaintiff denied the ordinance on two grounds,

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[DANI]EL WEBSTER'S mulatto son. In the first place, Mr. WEBSTER happened to be at Boston and not at Washington at the time that this interesting mulatto was begotten; and then again DANIEL WEBSTER'S son, FLETCHER WEBSTER, cannot very conveniently have visited and become acquainted with this interesting mulatto when he marched through Georgia with SHERMAN in 1864, simply because FLETCHER WEBSTER was killed in Virginia in August, 1862. The *Times* must try again.

The Chicago papers will weep when they hear of the fine weather we are enjoying in St. Louis now. One whiff of the south wind that fans us constantly would be a sweet boon to the stifled denizens of the city on the lake.—*St. Louis Globe.*

We are getting too many whiffs of your south wind now for solid comfort. Chicago prefers the "Manitoba wave" during dog-days to whiffs of the St. Louis strocco. Keep away your whiffs of south wind, and there is no place on the continent equal to this city as a summer-resort.

The report that Mlle. SARA BERNHARDT is going to act in the United States two years, six months in each year, for the meagre stipend of $400,000, is probably untrue. Mlle. BERNHARDT will not come, we are privately assured, for anything less than a place on the Mississippi River Levee Improvement Board, when it is organized, or a contract to carry the mails to Brazil at $50 a mile, or some other equivalent bonus.

Our CARTER vowed only the other day that he would never, never, never talk to a reporter again. But he meant, it seems, to make an exception in favor of his family organ reporters. He talks to them glibly enough, and to the editors, paragraphers, advertising clerks, pressmen, carriers, compositors, folders, and newsboys as well.

The fact is, says the "organ," "the Mayor is disposed to talk very little about the BENNER matter." How happens it, then, that he furnishes from three to six columns a day of material for his "organ" to dish up to its readers "about the BENNER matter"? If that is little talking about BENNER, what would big talking be?

There is something deeper and more startling than mere political animosity in the vigor with which our esteemed contemporary, the Burlington *Hawkeye*, pursues the patriot MCCRARY.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Yes; there is certainly some failure to get a contract or an appointment to account for the violence of BURDETTE'S paper.

The reporters have never done Mr. HARRISON so much injury as when they have reported his speeches verbatim. Witness the Schuetzenfest speech, for instance.

If Mr. HARRISON had only resolved eight years ago to talk less fluently, there is no telling what eminence he might not have achieved by this time.

Our CARTER does not talk to reporters any more because he has a tendency to make himself ridiculous, and it is sad to be ridiculous in print.

The sirocco winds from the Solid South are injuring the reputation of Chicago, temporarily, as a summer-resort.

Mr. HARLAN is looming up as the possible Republican candidate for Governor in Iowa at the next election.

PERSONALS.

What the country needs is a January thaw.

The Manitoba wave has been postponed on account of the weather.

Matt Benner apparently regards his recent removal as a "false alarm."

Speaking of Hanlan, the Hillsdale crew wants to know who's afraid.

The Manitoba wave is probably afraid that Carter Harrison will remove it.

The late Mr. Allen was a Democrat, but let us still hope the best for him.

The Ohio Democrats still need a fog-horn. That is to say, they are not out of the fog.

The late Khedive is anxious to procure a position as the President of a savings bank.

Manton Marble is engaged in inventing a cipher which Mrs. Marble will be unable to read.

Thomas Ewing to the Tilden barrel: You are the tree on which the fruit of my heart is growing.

If the New York policemen did their duty they would run themselves in for thieves and burglars.

The Buffalo *Express* believes that Sara Bernhardt got her four children by advertising for them.

Mr. Harrison made a better Congressman than he does a Mayor. In Congress he couldn't do any harm.

Manton Marble's recent marriage appears to have been transacted for himself and not for Mr. Tilden.

The warm weather is doubtless owing to the absence of the Manitoba wave and the Presidential veto.

Mr. Thurman should procure the late William Allen's fog-horn. He could blow it louder than the red bandana.

The only man who finds it cool enough is believed to be Congressman Glover. And it is on account of the reception of his report.

Mr. Hanlan might acceptably fill a chair of aquatics in an American college, but it should be made with a sliding seat and out-riggers.

Meissonier intends to complete a portrait of the late Prince Imperial which he began in 1870. He will send it to the Empress Eugenie.

Yesterday's conference between Mayor Harrison and Marshal Benner: The former—I see that removal does not remove. The latter—You bet it doesn't.

Chastine Cox is drawing immense crowds in New York. It would be a pity to hang him. Jack Haverly should play him through the country as the star murderer.

Sara Bernhardt writes a letter to indignantly deny that she ever dresses in men's clothes. We suppose the unfortunate lady doesn't know Alexander Stephens' tailor.

A professional pedestrian in New York has eloped with another man's wife. The husband in the case offers to give him a belt—the worst one he ever had—if he can catch him.

Robert Toombs will not take the oath of allegiance to the United States. And the United States will not take the oath of allegiance to Robert Toombs. There, now!

Sara Bernhardt is surely coming to America. But she can create no great sensation in a country familiar with Alexander Stephens. Let the lady be advised of this in time.

The Earl of Dunraven's home is filled with the spoils of his many hunting excursions in America,—with heads of deer and bison, spirited sketches of Colorado scenery, and skins of slaughtered game innumerable.

The New Hampshire Sheriff whose duty it was to hang the murderer Buzzell, Thursday, was one of his old schoolmates. He went into the condemned man's cell the other day and was recognized by his former playmate. They clasped hands and burst into tears.

OBITUARY.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—Ex-Associate Judge Stetzinger died at Tamaqua last night, aged 80.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 15.—Thomas J. Dudley, Jr., an old resident here, and at one time one of Lynn County's most prominent attorneys, was found dead in his room this morning sitting in his chair. Heart disease was the cause.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 15.—Mrs. Westwick, wife of Thomas Westwick, of the Westwick foundry, died suddenly last evening of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Westwick was on the street shopping yesterday forenoon, apparently in the best of health.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Two Remarkably-Fine Ball Games Played in Chicago and Cincinnati.

Whereby Chicago Took a Long Step Forward in the Championship Race.

Boston and Cleveland Advance at the Expense of Buffalo and Syracuse.

First Day of the Amateur Rowing Regatta Races at Keokuk, Ia.

Courtney the Victor in a Well-Contested Match with Riley at Silver Lake.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. TROY.

For the first time in several weeks the Chicagos got down to business yesterday, and played ball with the vim and determination that characterized their game during the first six weeks of the season. They took the Troy team—one that has recently been playing a very strong game—and defeated it to the tune of 11 to 0: all the work being done in first-class style, and but one error being charged to the home nine. This was a hard hit grounder to right field in the first inning, on which Shaffer made an excusable misplay. Especially was an improvement noted in the cases of Dalrymple and Gore. The latter had five flys sent to his field, four of them being difficult to handle, but they were all finely caught, and the ball promptly returned to the infield. The young man also ran the bases in his old-time manner, and batted with judgment and effect. Although Dalrymple had nothing to do in the way of putting out men, he handled such balls as came to him in a workmanlike manner, and in running showed an increase of speed that was simply wonderful. The work of the men not mentioned was simply perfect, and, although the game was a one-sided affair, it was interesting. The White Stockings batted Bradley heavily, as the score shows, and bunched their hits so well as to earn seven runs of the eleven to their credit. The pitching of Hankinson was remarkably effective, and when backed by first-class fielding he will always be found a difficult man to hit.

Capt. Anson lost the toss, but to atone for this bad luck the boys proceeded to knock out three runs in the first inning, two of which were earned. Dalrymple led off with a corker for two bases over the right-field fence, trotting to second. Peters sent a grounder to Evans, which that player declined, and John reached first, Dalrymple going to third. Williamson then came to bat, and made the longest hit ever seen on the grounds, the ball being sent over half way up the tier of seats at the northern end of the grounds. It bounded back quickly, so that Hall was enabled to stop the striker at third, from whence he scored on Anson's sacrifice hit to Brouthers. Shaffer struck out, and Flint did the same, but reached first by Reilly's allowing the ball to pass him. He was forced out at second on Quest's hit to Doescher. The Troys were quickly disposed of,—Hall by Peters to Anson, Mansell by Peters at second, off Brouthers' hit, after having been given a life by Shaffer's error, alluded to above, and Reilly by striking out. Brouthers got first on the play by which Mansell was retired, and was sent to second by Caskin's base hit to centre, both being left.

The second inning was a whitewash for both sides, there being no plays worthy of note, but in the third the White Stockings added two to their score, one of the tallies being earned. Peters, who led off, flew out to Evans, the catch being a nice one, but Williamson smacked the ball against the right-field fence, taking second. Anson's grounder to Brouthers was muffed, the striker reaching first and Williamson going to third. Shaffer hit a line fly to left, Williamson scoring and Anson going to third. Flint flew out to Mansell, but, as the throw home was not first-class, Anson tallied and Flint went to second. Quest was thrown out by Bradley, Shaffer being left on third. The visitors worked hard, but unavailingly, for a tally, and, after Evans had hit a hot bounder to Williamson and been neatly thrown out at first, Hall and Mansell sent safe flies to left and centre fields. They were left, however, Brouthers falling a victim to Gore, who took his high fly to centre, and Caskins sending up a foul fly back of third base, which Williamson captured after a hard run.

There were no runs in the fourth, although the Whites tried hard for one, being prevented from obtaining it only by pretty play on the Troy side. Gore reached first on Doescher's muff of his grounder, and at once stole second. Hankinson's hot foul tip was beautifully taken by Reilly. Dalrymple hit to third and was thrown out, Gore being kept on second. Hawkes made a beautiful running stop and throw of Peters' hot bounder over second, and the inning was over. For the Troys, Reilly's hot fly fell to Gore, who ran in a long way for it; Hawkes struck out, and Doescher's high foul fly settled safely in Flint's hands.

Another earned run graced the Chicago score in the fifth inning, as, after Williamson had been thrown out at first by Hawkes, Anson sent a fly against the right-field fence, taking first easily. Shaffer came along with an elegant two-baser between left and centre, Anson scoring. Flint struck out, but, as Reilly was obliged to throw to first, Shaffer went to third, where he was left, Quest's fly being taken by Caskins. Evans was the only Trojan to reach first, getting there on a safe fly to centre.

The Whites made two runs in the sixth inning, neither being earned. Gore and Hankinson led off with safe hits, the former's being a clear case of outrunning the ball. Dalrymple was out by Hawkes to Brouthers, and Peters should have met the same fate. Hawkes muffed his grounder, however, and made a similar error off Williamson's hit, Gore and Hankinson tallying on the misplays. Williamson was put out at third while trying to steal that base, and Shaffer flew out to Hawkes. Caskins, who was the only Troy man to reach first, which he did on a base hit to centre, was easily thrown out by Flint while attempting to steal second. Brouthers and Reilly were the other outs, the former being flyed by Gore and Reilly by Shaffer.

Two more earned runs were secured in the seventh, the lucky men being Flint and Gore. The former led off with a line fly over second, and, after Quest's high foul fly had been beautifully taken after a hard run by Mansell, Gore reached third on a red-hot two-base hit to right, Flint scoring, although the ball was well thrown in to head him off. Hankinson dropped a soft fly over second, Gore tallying. Dalrymple's grounder was well handled by Caskins, who threw to Hawkes in time to cut off Hankinson at second, the striker being also retired. The last half of the inning was notable for a sharp and pretty play by Flint, who dropped the ball after Doescher had struck at it three times unsuccessfully, and then threw to Anson so quickly that the latter touched Hawkes, who had reached first on a soft hit, before he could get away from the base. He then stepped on the bag, putting out the striker.

The last run for Chicago came in the eighth inning, when Peters hit over the right-field fence for two bases, being brought home by Williamson's single baser in the same direction. Anson's hit to Bradley was thrown to second, but Williamson was there before the ball. He was put out while trying to steal third, however. Shaffer was flyed by Hawkes. Flint cracked a two-baser over the fence, Anson going to third. Both were left by Quest, who hit to Bradley. The outs for Troy were Evans, flied by Quest; Hall, whose grounder was finely stopped and thrown by Peters; and Mansell, whom Williamson and Anson attended to. Neither side tallied in the last inning, and the only noteworthy play was a magnificent running catch by Gore of Brouther's long and high fly to centre.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f	6	1	1	2	0	0	0
Peters, s. s	5	2	1	2	2	3	0
Williamson, 3 b	5	2	3	6	1	2	0
Anson, 1 b	5	2	1	1	11	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	5	0	2	3	2	0	1
Flint, c	5	1	2	3	3	4	0
Quest, 2 b	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Gore, c. f	5	2	2	3	5	0	0
Hankinson, p	5	1	2	2	0	5	0
Total	46	11	14	22	27	15	1
Troy.							
Hall, c. f	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mansell, l. f	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Brouthers, 1 b	4	0	0	0	11	0	1
Caskins, s. s	4	0	2	2	1	4	0
Reilly, c	4	0	0	0	4	2	1
Hawkes, 2 b	3	0	1	1	6	5	2
Doescher, 3 b	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Bradley, p	3	0	1	1	0	7	2
Evans, r. f	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
Total	32	0	7	7	27	21	8

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	—11
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	—7
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Peters, Williamson, Shaffer, Flint, Gore.
Three-base hit—Williamson.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Troy, 1.
Errors affecting the score—Troy, 4.
Bases on called balls—Gore.
Double plays—Caskins, Hawkes, and Brouthers, 1; Hawkes and Brouthers, 1; Flint and Anson, 1.
Passed balls—Reilly, 1.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Furlong.

NOTES.

Seven base hits is a good showing for Hankinson's pitching, as the Troys are heavy batters.

Remsen will play centre field in to-day's game unless some unforeseen circumstance should prevent.

Chicago has proven to be the best ball city in the country this season by a majority of about two to one.

Batten, Mack, and Dolan, of the disbanded Uticas, will probably go to Springfield, Mass., and join the club of that city.

Larkin's lame arm still troubles him, and was the cause of his non-appearance yesterday. He hopes to be in shape by next week.

His many friends in Chicago will be pained to learn that Bradley's little son is lying dangerously ill at his father's home in New York State.

The defeat of Providence by Cincinnati yesterday made the boys feel happy, and immediately upon receipt of the news Anson and Flint took a drink—of ice-water.

Riley and Hawkes were "under the weather" yesterday,—in fact, too sick to play. But, with no substitutes at hand, it was a case of groundhog, and so they did as well as possible, Riley playing finely.

Carey, of the Clevelands, is up to his old tricks. After making a wholly inexcusable error in last Thursday's game, he abused Phillips in a shameful manner because the latter did not throw a ball as he directed.—*Exchange.*

Dear old Aunt Lucy Peppersauce, of the Boston *Herald*, says: "Boston people must have a queer idea of the people in attendance at the ball games in Chicago if they believe the cat stories so harped upon by the papers of that city. It is rather disgusting to the reader and lover of base-ball to pick up a paper giving an account of a game, to find the main part taken up by a silly cat yarn, and scarcely anything about the contest. Those reporters need an application of the cat themselves." It is barely necessary to say that the opinion of "Boston people" is not what Chicago reporters have in mind when writing their accounts of ball games.

THE NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE DEFUNCT.

The Northwestern League, which began the season with such good prospects of success, has petered out. The facts in the case are presented by the Davenport *Gazette*, as follows. It is but fair to say, however, that the slur at the Dubuque Club is undeserved:

The Northwestern League, which started out so brilliantly two months ago, has had to give way, owing both to financial troubles and quarreling between the clubs composing it. The Omaha Association have paid up their nine and given the members their release. The Rockfords have followed suit, and their members have most of them secured new engagements. The Davenports have not been under the control of the Association since the three Dubuque games were won. On their way back from Omaha they left Hayes and McPhee at Council Bluffs. Thursday evening McCaffrey and Moynahan left for Detroit—where they are now playing—and Mason for Philadelphia, his home. The others, Bohn, Kemmler, and Kelly, and still in town. It is said that Bohn and Kemmler, after having a settlement with the Association, will go to Council Bluffs. Thus three of the clubs are disposed of, and it is an easy matter to surmise what will become of the remaining one,—the Dubuques. Mr. Sullivan, their manger, has resigned again, and in losing him they lose their whole strength, as was well demonstrated by the action of the Club on its last visit to this city. A sign of their financial condition is seen in the release of Taylor, one of their best players. The Dubuque Association, like the others, has lost money from the start, and now, with no other clubs in their vicinity to beat out of games with their umpire, the natural course will be for them to follow in the footsteps of the othe Associations.

BOSTON DEFEATS BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The Buffalos and Bostons gave a very fine exhibition to-day, the batting being light and the fielding fine. Both teams had several men who were more fit for the hospital than for ball-playing. Burdock, Houck, Hornung, and Force were suffering with sore hands, and Clapp and Richardson with wounded digits. Notwithstanding these obstacles the men did much brilliant work,—Morrill, Sutton, and Snyder among the Bostons, and Walker, Fulmer, and Richardson for the home Club. In the third, hits by Galvin and Eggler, errors by Burdock, and a stolen base gave the Buffalos two runs. The Bostons came to the front in the fourth with three runs, gained on hits by Houck and O'Rourke, and a two-baser by Jones, with Fulmer's errors. The Buffalos tied the score in the seventh on a single by Clapp, Burdock's error, and Force's three-baser, and the Bostons scored in the eighth on Coggswell's and O'Rourke's singles and two passed balls.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2.
Two-base hit—Jones, 1.
Three-base hit—Force, 1.
Base hits—Buffalo, 9; Boston, 9.
Errors—Buffalo, 3; Boston, 3.
Total base-hits—Buffalo, 11; Boston, 10.
Passed balls—Clapp, 2; Snyder, 2.
Balls called—On Galvin, 96; on Bond, 86.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 13; off Bond, 19.
Muffed fly—McGunnigle.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Boston, 5.
First base on errors—Boston, 2.
Struck out—Jones, 2; Walker, 1; Sutton, 1.
Double play—Sutton, Burdock, and Coggswell.
Umpire—Daniels.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Cleveland won another exciting game to-day by good batting and fielding. Mitchell was batted hard the first two innings, and McCormick pitched the last nine. Cleveland made the winning run in the eleventh on Phillips' hit, a steal to second, and Eden's two-baser. Phillips, Eden, Carey, Glasscock, Dorgan, Purcell, and McGinniss did the batting, and McGinniss, Glasscock, Dorgan, Carey, Carpenter, and Macullar the fielding.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11—
Cleveland	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—8
Syracuse	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Syracuse, 4.
Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Syracuse, 10.
Total bases—Cleveland, 18; Syracuse, 14.
Two-base hits—Eden, Phillips, Glasscock, Purcell, Richmond.
Three-base hit—McGinniss.
Double plays—Carpenter and Holbert, McGinness and Dorgan.
First on errors—Cleveland, 6; Syracuse, 7.
First on balls—Eden, Macullar.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Syracuse, 6.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 2; Holbert, 3.
Wild pitch—Purcell, 1.
Struck out—Cleveland, 1; Syracuse, 4.
Reached base—Cleveland, 20; Syracuse, 20.
Muffed flys—Eden, Glasscock, Purcell.
Muffed thrown ball—Glasscock.
Passed grounders—Richmond, Carpenter, Macullar.
Fumbled grounders—Carey, Warner.
Wild throws—Eden, McCormick, Dorgan, 2.
Balls called—On Mitchell, 45; on McCormick, 118; on Purcell, 27.
Strikes called—Off Mitchell, 7; off McCormick, 20; off Purcell, 18.
Errors—Cleveland, 7; Syracuse, 6.
Time—Three hours.
Umpire—Pratt.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The Cincinnati Club astonished the Providence visitors this afternoon by giving them a reception several degrees hotter than the weather. By an almost unprecedented exhibition in the field they whitewashed the Grays nine times in succession, and by hard hitting and lucky base-running, assisted by the wretched field-play of their opponents, they piled up a record of 9 runs. Ward was hit for five bases in the first three innings, and then gave way to Mathews, who pitched very effectively, but was wofully left in the lurch by his colleagues. Brown, in particular, was out of form, made four wild throws, and had three passed balls. Cincinnati hit Mathews for a total of nine bases, as follows: Two in the fourth inning, two in the sixth inning, two in the seventh, and three in the eighth, but their runs were not earned, the many fielding chances failing through blunders. In the eighth inning three hits were made in succession, but a chance for the third out had been offered. The Providence men were clay in W. White's hands. Three only reached second base. Four times they went out in one, two, three order. Five men earned first, one got it on balls, and one on the only other error made by Cincinnati,—a fumble of Gerhardt.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	—9
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs earned—None.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 6; Providence, 2.
Bases on called balls—Hotaling, 1; White, 1; O'Rourke, 1.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Providence, 4.
Struck out—Kelly, 1; J. White, 1; Barnes, 1; Gerhardt 2; Burke, 1; W. White, 1; McGeary, 1; Brown, 1; Mathews, 1.
Two-base hits—Dickerson, 1; Burke, 1; Hines, 1; McGeary, 1.
Wild pitch—Mathews, 1.
Passed balls—Brown, 3.
Umpire—McLean.

OTHER GAMES.

ALBANY, July 15.—Albanys, 5; Hop Bitters, 2. Championship.

SPRINGFIELD, July 15.—Worcester, 7; Springfield, 0.

OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—The Omaha Base-Ball Nine left to-day for San Francisco. They will play at Central City, Laramie, Ogden, and Salt Lake, and then proceed to the Pacific Coast. They have received sufficient guarantees to make the trip a profitable one. They are a first-class nine, and expect to win a majority of the games.

THE OAR.

KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 15.—The first day of the second annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association has been, so far as weather and water are concerned, a most desirable one. During the forenoon the sun was hardly shadowed by a cloud, and the southwestern breeze was refreshing, compared with Sunday and Monday, days on which a good deal of practice-pulling was done. At noon the breeze stiffened some, but not enough to more than ruffle the course, the bluffs protecting it admirably. Hazy clouds fortunately obscured the sun during the afternoon, and, all things considered, the day was an exceptionally favorable one for the regatta.

The Executive Committee selected Mr. A. O. Downs, of the Farragut Boat Club, Chicago, as umpire, and his decisions and promptness were almost invariably satisfactory. R. R. Jones, of Keokuk, acted as judge at the start and finish, and J. A. St. John, of St. Louis, at the turning buoys. The first race of the day was the junior single sculls, which was called at 2:30 o'clock. Owing to the number of entries it was rowed in heats. The crews were designated by the bow-oarsmen, the color of whose cap corresponded with his turning flag. There were four of these,—red, white, green, and orange,—indicating the water of each crew in regular succession from the Iowa shore. The entries in the first heat were Gill, Underwood, and Getty, of St. Paul, and Muchmore, of Chicago. At the word "go" Muchmore caught the water first, and won an easy heat in 15:15¼, Gill second. The contestants in the second heat were Beastley of Peoria, Becker of St. Paul, Edey of Chicago, and Billings of Riverdale. Beastley had a walk-over, taking off his hat at the turning-buoy to salute the judge. Time, 14:34. The third heat was rowed by Tillinghaust, of Moline; Bassett, of Minneapolis; and Rhodes, of St. Paul. The last named won without trouble in 15:29.

The winners of these heats will row a final heat to-morrow afternoon to decide the race.

The senior four-oared shell was called at 4 o'clock. The entries were the Modocs, of St. Louis; the Silvans, of Moline; the Dixon crew; and the Farraguts, of Chicago. The Silvans took the water first, but at the half-mile the Farraguts had gained a lead, which they kept. One of the Silvans doubled up in his boat, and the remaining three men went over the course, following their leaders farther at every quarter. The Chicago boys pulled in excellent form, and crossed the finish in 13:11¼. The crew was composed of C. S. Downs, J. E. and G. J. Muchmore, and W. W. Young.

The first trial heat in the junior four-oared shell-race was called. There drew into line the Farraguts, of Chicago, the Davenport four, the Peoria crew, and the Modocs, of St. Louis. The St. Louis boys merely scored, and at the eighth of a mile the Farraguts pulled out. The race was an easy one for the Peoria Blues, they pulling with a steady and telling swing, swinging together in better shape than any crew on the water to-day. The Peorias won the beat in 13:54 as they liked, the Davenport four ceasing to pull after the first mile. In the second heat there were started the Dixon four, the Sylvans, of Moline, and the Burlingtons. The Sylvans caught the water first with a stroke of forty per minute, but Burlington soon took the lead and kept it, making the turn in 6:24, and the finish in 13:23. Dixon scored and withdrew.

The races were watched by a crowd of not less than 10,000 persons, and the attendance at to-morrow's sport is expected to double this number. No accident or foul occurred, which was more than had been anticipated.

Wednesday's programme calls for, in addition to the junior single final heat, the four-oared gigs, four entries, the final heat of the junior four oars, double sculls, open to all amateurs, and the trial heats of four-oared shells, open to all amateurs.

COURTNEY—RILEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PERRY, N. J., July 15.—Crowds began arriving here early this morning, and by noon upwards of 5,000 strangers were in town. The Erie Railway ran excursion trains during the day, and many people took advantage of this opportunity to come to the village. The great event was the race between Charles E. Courtney and James Riley. The lake on which the race was to be rowed is a snug little body of water, prettily situated in the surrounding hills. In past years it has become the great resort for the summer for people in adjoining towns. It is just about long enough for two miles and turn. Riley this morning refused to row if Johnson did, and consequently it was decided to bar Frenchy out. This was not well received by the people when the announcement was made, and Riley was loudly denounced.

A strong wind set in early in the morning, and blew all forenoon, but just before 3 o'clock, the hour of starting, it had subsided, and the water was calm and unruffled. The race could have easily been rowed, but the contestants held off. Frank Pleasonton, of Philadelphia, was chosen referee for the big race.

At 7:26, when dusk had set in, the lake being comparatively quiet, Courtney and Riley appeared in their sculls, but it was too dark to distinguish the men. The men were quickly got in position, and they were sent off. Few people on the train of cars which was drawn alongside of the lake thought that it was a race, but supposed it was a mere exhibition. The arrangements were wretched for seeing the race, as the contestants were on the opposite shore, and it was with extreme difficulty that they could see the men.

Riley took the water first, and went to the front. He had soon increased his lead to a length, but Riley seemed to be over exerting himself. Courtney pulled along leisurely, and it was evident that he was merely playing with him. The race was opened with twenty-five strokes, and it never got higher than thirty-three. Courtney would occasionally come up even with Riley, and then allow him to go ahead. At the two-mile turn Courtney made a sudden spurt and gained two lengths on Riley. He, however, deliberately stopped, and allowed Riley to come up alongside. Riley increased his stroke to about thirty, and appeared determined to push his powerful adversary. Courtney, however, easily maintained a short lead and never tried to open a wider gap. One long, steady stroke of the Ensinore oarsman would send him half a length in front of Riley, but never at one moment in the race did the Saratoga sculler seem to push his opponent, who crossed the line by half a length. Various times were announced. Many said that it was finished in 25:40, others in 28, but the referee gave the time as 27:37¼.

Much discussion has arisen as to whether this is a race. Riley's friends hold that it is nothing but an exhibition. It was rumored that Courtney had refused to row the race over again to-morrow, but nothing is known as to this. Courtney's backer said it was a race, and it should stand as one.

The affair has been a complete fizzle, and people left greatly disgusted. In talking with oarsmen, the prevailing opinion was found to be that Riley tried his best to secure the first place, but had no business whatever with Courtney. The latter has had no training to speak of, while Riley was in splendid form. It is reported that Courtney said that he meant to do no violent work, but would pull just enough to beat Riley, as he was too fat to allow much exertion. There was no betting at all, no one seeming to thing that Riley had any show with Courtney. The people all left, and if, as announced, Riley demands a race to-day, there won't be a dozen people to witness it.

ROWING CHALLENGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15.—The Rowing Association has decided to challenge Wallace Ross to row Warren Smith three miles in Bedford Basin for $500 or $1,000 a side.

ANOTHER.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 15.—This evening a three-mile single-scull race for a purse of $1,000 was arranged between George Weisgerber, of the Brown Boat Club, and Louis Feicing, of the Nail City Boat Club, to come off at the town course at this city on Aug. 9 or Sept. 29. The parties are very evenly matched, Feicing having defeated Weisgerber in a match last year by only a few lengths. It promises to be the most exciting event that ever transpired in aquatic circles in this city.

THE TURF.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—The Columbus Driving Park Association races commenced to-day. The first race, 2:50 class, purse $500, had thirteen entries; starters, Albert F., Judgment, Sut Lovingood, Hambletonian, Jesse Dixon, Effie G., Kentucky Girl, Mambrino Oliver.

Summary:

Hambletonian	1	1	1
Effie G	3	2	2
Jessie Dixon	2	4	3
Judgment	7	3	6
Albert F	6	7	7
Sut Lovingood	0	5	4
Kentucky Girl	0	6	5
Mambrino Oliver	dis		

Time—2:26½; 2:28¼; 2:27.

Second race, trotting, 2:21 class, purse $100. Entries: Lucille, Belle Brassfield, Deck Wright, Powers, Elsie Good. Six heats were had, and the race continued until to-morrow.

Summary:

Lucille	3	5	5	1	2	1
Belle Brassfield	4	1	2	3	2	1
Deck Wright	2	2	5	4	4	0
Powers	1	3	4	1	5	3
Elsie Good	5	4	1	2	3	dr

Time—2:23; 2:22; 2:22½; 2:14¾; 2:26; 2:22.

PEDESTRIANISM.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Edwards has maintained the lead during the day without difficulty, and at 7 p. m. the scores stood: Edwards, 361; McIntyre, 355; Callahan, 346; Bowman, 343. McIntyre was very stiff, and Edwards comparatively fresh. Bowman is not likely to overtake Callahan, though in better form.

THE HEAT.

CHICAGO.

Humanity perspired yesterday as it hasn't perspired before this summer, and swore—or asseverated—that it was the hottest day of the season, up to date, and bad luck to it, too. The morning opened hot and sultry, and the worst of it was that it kept on getting more hot, more sultry, more sticky, and more generally provocative of "strong language and abuse" directed against thermometers, Signal-Service offices, weather reports, and all their works. Early in the day came the alluring announcement that, while it would be the hottest day of the season, yet there were rumors, prospects, probabilities, and such like, of a breeze from somewhere up north before bedtime. The public groaned and sweat under its weary burdens, and the more gullible portion thereof laid the flattering unction to its soul, and, metaphorically speaking, hugged and squeezed it for all it was worth. But the sun came down hotter and hotter, the breeze failed to blow,—and nobody went below. The great public, hot and sizzling, sweat great rivers of perspiration, and the aforesaid hope that it had been hugging for hours took on the condition of a squeezed lemon trampled underfoot of men. The weather man and his delusive prognostications were voted frauds of the most unmitigated stamp, and the aforesaid public set about laying in fresh supplies of fans, linen dusters, sun-umbrellas, ice-water, lemonade, etc., having made up its mind to endure a long siege with all the equanimity that was possible under the circumstances.

Along in the evening—rather later, however, than usual—a slight breeze did spring up, though it came from the west instead of the north, and though it demonstrated even more clearly than ever that the weather prophet occasionally goes it blind on his prognostications. But the breeze was slight,—very slight,—and there was little virtue in it,—not enough to allay the vigorous heating-up which everybody had experienced during the day.

The weather yesterday was naturally very severe on the horses,—the prancing steeds who draw the street-cars as well as others,—but every means of providing against sunstroke were resorted to, and an ounce of prevention again proved to be better than several pounds of cure.

The heat record of the day, as furnished by Manasse, THE TRIBUNE optician, is as follows: 8 a. m., 85 degrees; 10 a. m., 88; 12 m., 91; 3 p. m., 92; 8 p. m., 87. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.52.

Owing to the increased heat, and the debility produced by the warm weather of previous days, the number of casualties was largely increased.

At noon Michael Lodaszewiski, at work in Stritz & Co.'s brick-yard on Goose Island near the Division street bridge, was sunstruck. He was taken at once to his home, No. 44 Ingraham street, where he was attended by Dr. Dealau. It is expected that he will recover, as he is a stout, healthy young man, only 26 years of age. The symptoms in the case were the same as those usual in severe cases of sunstroke.

One of a team of horses owned by John Gillan, of No. 474 Thirty-seventh street, while on the way home from a funeral dropped dead from sunstroke at the corner of Clark and Centre streets.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the bridge-tender at Division street reported that a man suffering from sunstroke was lying at his bridge-house. Officers Lund and Miller were sent out to bring the man to the station for treatment, but he died on the way. Deceased appears to have been about 50 years of age, dark hair mixed with gray, and was clad in a blue woolen shirt, blue overalls, and heavy boots. The body was taken to the Morgue. Later in the day the body was identified as that of Wendel Reighel, of No. 98 Cornell street, and employed at Hirsch's tannery, on the corner of Elston avenue and Augusta street. He left a family of seven.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the Cottage Grove avenue police found an unknown man lying in an unconscious condition on the sidewalk in front of No. 260 Calumet avenue, evidently suffering from a severe sunstroke. He was taken for treatment to the Mercy Hospital, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Calumet avenue. The physicians who attended him consider his recovery doubtful. The unfortunate is apparently a German, about 50 years of age, stout build, sandy hair and side whiskers, slightly bald on the crown of the head, and was clad in brown overalls, black vest, striped shirt, and black soft felt hat.

Frank Hillinger, employed as driver at Charles Pope's malt-house, No. 492 State street, was slightly sunstruck at 3:40 yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Michigan avenue and River streets. A doctor who attended him said he would recover, and caused him to be sent to his home, No. 357 North avenue.

Timothy Gleason, teamster, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, while driving his team and wagon, at the corner of Thirty-second street and Michigan avenue, and fell from his seat to the pavement. He was taken into a barn in the neighborhood, and a doctor who attended him was of the opinion that his case was not fatal. Gleason is about 40 years of age, and lives at the intersection of Fifty-first street and the Grand Boulevard.

Monday afternoon Joseph Braun, of No. 3939 Dearborn street, was sunstruck while at work in the South Park. He had been ill for some time, but recovered sufficiently to return to his work Monday morning. He was taken to his home, but died shortly after reaching there. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and returned a verdict of death by sunstroke.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Under the reign of the dog star the weather has grown intensely hot, and to-day the thermometer has registered as high as 105 in the shade. Life out of doors has been attended with great danger, and numerous cases of coup de soleil are reported, one of which proved fatal. The victim, George Hintermister, a young man of 20, was overpowered by the heat while passing through one of the city's fashionable thoroughfares, and, to escape the rays of the sun, in a sort of benumbed state, the poor fellow eagerly sought the nearest shelter, and, seeing the door of a mansion open, bolted in, falling headlong to the floor as he entered. He lingered unconscious several hours, and died this evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—To-day was terribly trying. The highest point reached by the mercury was only 93, but it stuck there for four long hours, during which life was a burden and the slightest exertion out of the question. This evening not a breath of air is stirring, and the heat is not a whit less oppressive than earlier in the day. There have been several cases of trouble from the heat, but none with fatal results. There is no doubt that the lesson of last year has borne good fruit, and that the people are using the greatest possible precautions against the heat effects. The *Globe-Democrat* Ice Mission began its operations to-day, and succeeded in distributing among the poor five tons of ice through the medium of the police. This was the most trying day of the season, and indications are that to-morrow will be even worse.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys slightly lower pressure and higher temperature, southerly winds and clear weather, possibly followed in the western portions by cooler northerly winds.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, warmer, southwest, veering to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional light local rains, stationary or rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	29.957	83	60	S. W....	7	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.952	91	45	S. W....	10	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.910	92	45	S. W....	9	......	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.903	92	45	S. W....	10	......	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.900	90	88	S. W....	4	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.894	90	92	S. W....	4	......	Fair.

Maximum, 93; minimum, 79.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Albany	29.87	75	Calm	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	30.08	65	N., fresh.	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.95	76	W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.15	75	S. W., fresh.	......	Threat'g.
Chicago	29.89	90	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.98	83	S. E.,	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.93	82	S., fresh.	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.93	81	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Denver	30.14	68	South	.10	Cloudy.
Des Moines	29.97	72	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Detroit	29.88	82	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Dodge City	29.52	82	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Erie	29.90	78	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Escanaba	29.92	67	S. gentle	......	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.10	61	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.81	83	Calm	......	Clear.
La Crosse	29.98	72	N. W., gent	......	Clear.
Louisville	29.95	84	S., light	......	Clear.
Madison	29.91	77	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Marquette	29.89	67	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Memphis	29.98	80	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.90	81	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Nashville	29.94	86	Calm	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	82	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
North Platte	29.65	71	E., brisk	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.94	73	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Oswego	29.85	77	Calm	......	Clear.
Pembina	30.01	60	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Pioche	......	73	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.94	78	S. W., light	......	......
Port Huron	29.86	80	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Rochester	29.95	78	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Sacramento	29.90	73	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.92	80	Calm	......	Fair.
Sandusky	29.92	82	W., fresh	......	Clear.
San Francisco	29.98	58	Calm	......	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	82	N., light	......	Clear.
St. Louis	29.94	85	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	72	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.99	77	S. E., gen.	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.99	74	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.06	69	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Springfield	29.95	86	S., light	......	Clear.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—The unprecedented heated spell which began here last Wednesday culminated on Saturday with the most intense heat that has been experienced in this city in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer at 2 p. m. reached 111 deg., and over a hundred cases of sunstroke—sixteen of which have proved fatal—have been reported.

The names of those who died from the effects of the heat are as follows: Henry Albers, German, grocer; Henry Johnson (colored), laborer; William Price (colored), farmer; Henry Dougherty, colored boy; John Turner (colored), waiter; Daphney Grant (colored), cook; John Heinz, German, farmer; James E. Manning, painter; Mrs. Burneyer, German; Henry M. Larressey, railroad hand; William Monahan, Irish, milkman; B. Galton, bricklayer; Capt. B. W. McTuros, dry-goods clerk; L. H. Cramer, German, baker; A. D. Graver, German, grocer; the Rev. John Forrest, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Church. Several others are dangerously ill. A severe thunder-storm to-day has broken up the heated spell and the thermometer has fallen to 77 degrees.

THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—Reports from over Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina show that cooling and cheering rains have fallen within the past three days, and the heat has very much moderated. The heat for the past week has been unprecedented in this section, the thermometer going from 93 to 100 in average localities. Fourteen cases of sunstroke have been reported in the State, a record unparalleled. The evidences are now that the spell is over and that we shall have moderate weather. A marked feature is the entire absence of thunder-storms for the season. The fields and orchards are not seriously hurt, and the present rains will revive the crops. There has been unusually little sickness during the heated term.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—The hot weather continues, the thermometer to-day registering 91 degrees. Fred Youngs, a porter of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, was prostrated at the corner of Wisconsin street and Broadway, but will recover. Four others, names not learned, were stricken in different parts of the city. Theodore Kuder, Principal of the Second District Branch School, died suddenly this afternoon. Cause, intense heat.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—To-day has been, in the opinion of the inhabitants, whatever the thermometer may show, the hottest and most unendurable of the season. There have been some cases of sunstroke. A colored coachman fell near the Treasury. The mercury in a shady place within thick stone walls in the Observatory Building marked 98 at 3 p. m.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Can., July 15.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. There were several cases of sunstroke, one man named Tottan dying.

TORONTO, July 15.—Severe thunder-storms, accompanied by hail and heavy wind, were reported from various parts of the Province this afternoon, doing great damage to buildings and crops.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 15.—The heat was most intense to-day, the thermometer touching 100 degrees this afternoon. Six cases of sunstroke are reported. Henry Myers, John Linderman, John Etletor, Terrence Deagon, and two names unknown. All will recover.

YANKTON.

YANKTON, D. T., July 15.—A furious storm of rain and wind occurred from 3 to 5 o'clock this morning, during which time three and one-tenth inches of water fell. Cellars were flooded and bridges carried away.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—George Poppenberg, aged about 65, residing in the eastern part of the city, was prostrated by heat yesterday afternoon and died during last night.

BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 15.—Eleven hundred dollars were pledged by five of our business men this afternoon, at an informal meeting of citizens, toward Beloit's share of the $100,000 increase in the endowment funds of Beloit College. C. B. Salmon, of the Eclipse Windmill Company, J. M. Carpenter, dry-goods merchant, and M. S. Hinman, of Booth, Hinman & Co., wholesale paper dealers, were appointed a Citizens' Committee to canvass for additions to bring the amount up to $5,000, in which they will no doubt be successful.

A brilliant society event occurred this evening at the residence of C. B. Salmon, Esq., Manager of the Eclipse Windmill Company's extensive business, being a lawn party in celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Salmon's wooden wedding anniversary. A band was in attendance, and the grounds were brilliant with Chinese lanterns and decorations. Nearly a hundred guests joined in the festivities.

THE MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 15.—The river on the Covington side opposite here has been washing out a large portion of bank for several weeks past. An unusually large washout occurred to-day, and the entire town will probably be moved back.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.—The steamships Rhein and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Sailed, steamer Belgic, for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

"To make her generous thought a fact" she gave us Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for our cough. Sold in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

TO RENT.

To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT,
The 5-story and basement store,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.,
Formerly occupied by John Alston & Co., 40x185 feet; has two fire-proof vaults, etc. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY.

SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the cartoon which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N. Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR
SKIN DISEASES
A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES:
25 cts. a Cake.
A BOX WITH
3 Cakes 70 c.
Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

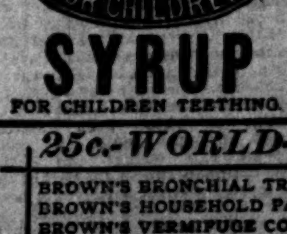
FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING



SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

☞GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

☞None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

An Old, Renowned, AND Excellent Remedy FOR Children's Complaints.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c.
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SANITARY.

Dr. De Wolf Jubilant Over His Appropriation.

Double the Amount Ought to Be Given.

The Condition of the River and South Branch Very Offensive.

The Canal Busied in Carrying Off the Recent Rains.

Exploration of an Offensive North Side District.

A Trip Through Some Streets in the Northwest Quarter.

Some Vital Statistics—Let the People Bathe Free.

DR. DE WOLF.

The Commissioner of Health is happy over the action of the Council giving him $12,000 additional for scavenger work, and as the Mayor will undoubtedly sign the ordinance, Dr. De Wolf expects by the beginning of next week to have fifty teams at work,—double the number now employed, but only half what he should have,—and sufficient, he thinks, to remove all the garbage, ashes, etc., as fast as they accumulate. He engaged some teams yesterday, and was looking for other suitable ones,—not all offering being accepted.

With regard to the

INFECTION OF TENEMENT-HOUSES,

nothing new was learned yesterday, no reports having been received, but all the physicians now at work will be heard from by Saturday. Three more have offered their services,—Drs. J. F. Cook, D. Q. Scheffers, and W. E. J. Michelet,—making twenty-six in all. About half of them have been assigned to districts, it being necessary to notify them first that their services are accepted, and then they call at the office and pick out the section which they can best attend to.

The Commissioner took a run up to the North Pier at Lincoln Park, where

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

is located, and was very favorably impressed with the arrangements and the good being done for the health of the little ones. As the Inspectors above referred to have been instructed to get out as many children as possible, the present accommodations (the pier was packed yesterday morning) will prove inadequate, so Dr. De Wolf addressed a letter to the Park Commissioners suggesting that the shore-end of the pier be covered with awning, which would give ample room. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be heeded, for thousands of lives may be saved by the expenditure of $300 or $400. The present mortality among infants is terrible, and it is due in large part to the wretched surroundings of many of the parents, who live in badly-ventilated rooms, and have not the means to give their little ones the benefit of the lake breezes. The boat which takes the children to the pier is crowded every trip; and if there were more room at the hospital it would be quickly utilized.

THE RIVER.

Last week THE TRIBUNE called attention to the condition of the river, which was then exceedingly filthy and running both ways, but not with sufficient velocity to carry off any of the heavier part of the sewage. Since that date it has remained in about the same stationary condition, though the stream has of course grown thicker and thicker and more strong-smelling from the additional amount of sewage which has been poured into it. Yesterday the main stream, which was exceedingly offensive, was running out into the lake with a rapid current. After passing a short distance down the South Branch the eye of the observer could detect no current whatever. At Twenty-second street it was absolutely stationary.

That water was running out into the lake so rapidly was a sort of natural sequence of the southwest wind which drove the lake water back from the mouth of the harbor and so lowered its level as to necessitate the outflow of the river water. There seemed to be no good reason, however, why there should be such a stagnant condition along the South Branch, and why the canal was not doing something to relieve the big sewer of some of its filth. So a telegram was sent yesterday to Mr. Thomas, General Superintendent of the canal, whose office is at Lockport, and from him the following answer was received:

> *To the Editor of The Tribune.*
>
> CANAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOCKPORT, Ill., July 15.—There is now 45,000 cubic feet of water passing out of the canal at Lockport per minute; no sewerage water in it. The late rains have furnished more water than the canal could pass at the Lockport end of summit level, and thus caused a current each way from the sag. Pervious to last week nothing but sewerage water has been passing this season, and that of the most offensive kind, nearly equal to the South Branch at Bridgeport.
>
> W. THOMAS, General Superintendent.

This explanation covers the ground, and yet perhaps is not quite full enough. From the Bridgeport locks to Lockport is thirty miles. The canal has, therefore, in addition to carrying off the river water, to provide for the surface drainage of this thirty miles of territory on either side of it, while, in addition, owing to its lower level, water is constantly seeping through from the Desplaines. The canal is not large enough to dispose of this surface drainage and also to carry off the filth from the South Branch.

Since the heavy rains of last week began the South Branch has been in a condition of absolute equilibrium. It has run neither way. It has remained moveless, and smelled and stunk. Last week the rains produced a current in the North Branch, which caused a current out into the lake in the main river, and this week the lower lake level has caused a similar outflow; but during all this period the South Branch has remained as moveless as the sea upon which the Ancient Mariner was stuck. Nor does there seem to be anything to do at present except to wait for the surface water which is now running through the canal to pass off, when the current will recommence down the South Branch, and a portion, at least, of the impurities it contains will be carried off.

Yesterday a reporter visited the windings of the South Branch with a view to ascertaining the condition of that portion of the river, especially in the southwest division of the city.

Persons residing on the West Side, whom evil fate compels to cross the lower bridges twice or more daily, know something of the abominable stench which arises from this filthy canal. Even in the main river, between Lake street bridge and the lake, the water is black and emits an intolerable stench. This too, although of late the rains have brought down considerable of the standing water from the northern branch and have, partly at least, flooded that unsavory ditch. The further away one gets from the lake the fouler and more disgusting, more dangerous to health, and more offensive to eye and nose grows the river.

It is commonly supposed, and has been widely published to the world, that by an ingenious and unique feat of engineering the waters of the Chicago River were "turned around" and compelled to flow out of Lake Michigan instead of into it. It is known that some years ago, at a great expense and amid much jubilation, the ridge at what is known as the Summit was cut through for the purpose of affording drainage for Chicago through the Illinois & Michigan Canal. But experience has shown that the claim is only a fraud.

The Chicago River does not drain into the lake; it does not drain into the canal; it does not run into anything. It is a stagnant ditch, and its offense is rank and stinks to Heaven. The South Branch is, perhaps, the worst part of the whole, although it might be held that the North Branch above Goose Island would run it close in a competitive examination.

The reporter traveled along this delectable stream between Twenty-third and Twelfth streets and viewed the landscape. A the Halsted street bridge (about where Twenty-third would cross if continued), he found a red-faced bridge-tender gazing pensively into the water. "Friend," said he, "which way does this water run?"

"It don't run at all," was the reply; "just now there is a very slight current westwardly, but that may change in an hour or two, and we will get it all back again."

"You stay here all the time?"

"Yes, thereabouts."

"Like the smell of this river?"

"No," with a face of intense disgust: "I don't; and you would't, either, if you had to stay here!"

"How do you know that there is no current to speak of?"

"Easy enough. Three weeks ago I made the acquaintance of a dog,—large dog he was. He was dead at the time; I didn't know him during his life. When I first became acquainted with him he was floating round about there," and the bridge-tender pointed with his pipe to a part of the southern draw of the bridge.

"Well, what became of him?"

"Why, he staid around. Some days it seemed like as if he had made up his mind to visit his friends at Lemont or Lockport, and he would forge slowly up stream (if it is "up"), and I'd think he had gone for sure. Maybe he'd get as far as that slip up yonder (pointing to one a few hundred feet west), but sure as mud he would come back again in the afternoon, or next day at latest. Why I've known that dog to start out bright and early in the morning with a fair breeze and what seemed a decent current, and when I had had my breakfast and looked round for him, sure enough he wasn't there. I couldn't see hide nor hair of him, though he was a big dog and blown up at that, and I would make up my mind that he was gone. It made me feel kind of bad—like losing a friend, you know. I had got attached to that dog."

"Well?"

"Well, it wasn't no use for that dog to start out on his v'yge. He'd travel along all right maybe till dinner-time, and then he'd get sort of disheartened, or something, and back he'd come. Never saw a ca-nine meet with so many disappointments before in all my life. Once in a great while he would conclude to go down-town, but he had no luck that way, and never got more than a few yards east of the bridge."

"Is he around at present? I would like to see him."

"That dog," said the man slowly and emphatically, "that dog has either been ab-ducted or he has been sunk. Somebody has made a hole in that pup, and he has gone down, sure."

The reporter took another look at the reeking, filthy water, and concluded that one dead dog extra could add little to its demerits. It was like throwing a fresh stench upon a garbage-pile to add another festering mass of corruption to that abominable stream. The sewer-gas bubbled up through the inky water, and from it there came forth awful exhalations, nasty beyond comparison. It was the same all along the creek so far as investigated, and the friendly bridge-tender declared that to the best of his knowledge the three forks into which the river divided some distance lower down were each and every one more filthy, more of a disgrace to the city, and more dangerous to its health than the main river. Perhaps in the condition of this river as much as in the tenement-houses and the unsewered streets may be found an explanation of the excessive infantile mortality daily recorded.

NORTH SIDE NASTINESS.

Outside of some of the streets branching off from Larrabee street, and running for greater or less distances to the northwest and paralled with the North Branch, the two streets immediately east of Larrabee, to wit: Wesson and Bremer, are fair samples of the worst that is to be found in the North Division. Bremer, from Oak to Chicago avenue, has lately been paved. If there was any difference between the two before the paving process was completed, is would be hard to tell where it belonged. Now there isn't the least doubt as to which bears the palm for squalid dirt and general uninvitingness. Wesson street has it by all odds, and if something isn't done soon in the way of a general cleaning-up, she promises to keep ahead of her late rival in uncleanliness, and bear undisputed sway in being one of the dirtiest, if not actually the dirtiest, streets on the North Side. Both Wesson and Bremer commence at Chicago avenue, and run due north to Division street. Wesson, however, is broken at Oak street, the portion north of that street being twenty-five or thirty feet west of the portion below Oak. Both streets, north of Oak, are unpaved, below grade to varying depths, narrow, more or less filled with ashes, dirt, and garbage, and unsightly and odorific to the last degree. The sidewalks are arranged with an apparently studied effort at irregularity, so that a walk along either street on a dark night would be the moving cause for barked shins, vigorous but not Scriptural language, and perhaps a broken arm or leg. The houses are all of frame, generally a story-and-a-half high, but in some cases less and in others more. Into these are crowded two, three, or more families, each blessed with an abundance of offspring. The sewerage is defective, the visit of the scavenger-wagon is as rare as the coming of Christmas or the Fourth of July, and the result is that the filth—solid, liquid, and gaseous—accumulates until the stench, to delicate nostrils, is almost unbearable. And yet the dwellers upon these underground thoroughfares hardly seem to mind it. They are made up of poor, hard-working people, who, after the day's toil in the factory, the workshop, the rolling-mill, the coal-yard, the packing-house, the brick-yard, etc., seek their squalid homes for supper, sleep, and the early breakfast, only to return once more to the daily drudgery. To them such homes are doubtless havens of rest, and the general unsightliness and unpleasantness are lost sight of in the enjoyment of a temporary relief from grinding toil.

As a reporter wandered through the locality last evening, first up one street and then down another, he observed—as any stranger would have done—the condition of the streets as he has imperfectly described it, and the complacency with which the dwellers in these regions, divested of all unnecessary clothing, sat out on the steps, the sidewalks, the cellar-doors, and in the windows, vainly endeavoring to catch a breath of fresh air. Troops of children, of all ages and sizes, were rolling about the sidewalks, or playing in the dirt-heaps, or being fondled in their parents' arms. Poor, little, puny babies, wearing as little as possible, were pitiable objects with the heat eruptions standing all over their faces, heads, necks, and arms like some angry rash. The majority of the children, however, strange as it may appear, were fat and apparently healthy. For this, however, they may thank the strong constitutions which have descended to them, and not the influence of the surroundings in which they live.

It was curious to see how much respect was shown to the householder who happened to have such a thing as a hose around the premises. In such cases he was besieged with offers to "hitch her on and squirt" from the playful youngsters, who wanted no better sport, and often from the elders, who fondly hoped that it were possible to settle the dust and cool the air. The owner of a section of hose was indeed in great demand last evening, and in all cases proved to be so good-natured as not only to sprinkle in front of his own house, but to do the same thing for his immediate neighbors.

But the hose would not remove some things. On Wesson street, south of Oak, the reporter noticed two or three still-slop carts, open and smelling to heaven, while huge tin cans full of the stuff stood near by. Not far off were unsighly accumulations of rotting garbage, while in the yards down below the street the same thing was seen over and over again, with an occasional manure pile thrown in to give the thing variety. Some of these back yards were occupied by dwellings, so that a lot fronting on the street often represented not one but two houses, with the huddling together increased proportionally. The unpaved streets were filled up with secretions of dirt, garbage, ashes, slack from the gas-works, and, in some places, on top of all this, a light, greenish, and malodorous substance evidently from the same place—the "gas-house"—only a block or so to the west. The fragrant odors of the North Branch, rendered all the more pungent by the admixture to the river's scum of refuse from Shufeldt's distillery, were wafted over the neighborhood in good, generous "sniffs." The decaying matter in the streets brought swarms of flies to the scene,—the only scavengers, apparently, who ever frequent this locality.

Below Oak, as has been stated, Bremer street presents quite a creditable appearance, owing to the paving and the natural desire on the part of the people along there, the street having once been paved, to "slick up" their places and make the improvement a more general one. Indeed, it would seem that there are subtle virtues in paving, and if something of the kind were done for Wesson street it is altogether probable that the locality would "look up" a little. Occasionally, now, the observer will notice a house with a large yard around it, grown with grass or planted with corn,—the only relief to the general ugliness of ashes, slag, and festering garbage.

THE NORTHWEST SIDE.

The thoroughfares which run through that portion of the city which is bounded more particularly by West Water and North Sangamon streets and Milwaukee and Chicago avenues are filled with a mixed population, and divided up between small groceries, tenement-houses, railroad-warehouses, and manufacturing establishments. The streets are partially graded, while those which have not been improved are even at this dry season difficult of passage, and in spring and fall must be actually impassable. North Desplaines street is more of a teaming thoroughfare than one of residences, and there is not the quality or quantity of filth along it to render its condition very bad. Halsted street is, comparatively, in good condition. It is kept sprinkled, and such garbage as accumulates in front of the groceries and houses is apparently taken away with promptness. Union street is not in very good condition. While it is paved, the gutters are full of a great variety of dirt. To every appearance the street is not very frequently swept. In front of houses here and there, and in which numbers of families live, are garbage-boxes filled with rank and sickening matter. Turning into West Indiana street, it is found that this street, also, is extremely dirty, so far as gutter accumulations of manure and other dirt is concerned.

West Erie street, in the vicinity of Union street, is an unsavory and unsightly thoroughfare. Drinking-tubs for horses, which have grown weak from the ravages of time, and flood the gutters with water, make them the receptacles of filth. These gutters were found filled with nastiness and covered with green slime. Here and there garbage had been emptied into the gutters, while odds and ends of all kinds of refuse lent a variety to the mess and made it sickening at sight. In some parts of this street where the grade had not been raised cottages were found located in pools of stinking water, while up and down the sides and in front of these domiciles would be strips of slimy water and puddles of seeping filth that would make one of nice olfactories close that organ against the noisome assaults made upon it during a walk through this region. West Ohio street, from Milwaukee avenue east, is also extremely dirty. The gutters are found to be filled with dirt, which represents a miscellaneous assortment of filth, while garbage-boxes along the sidewalks, where such are in good enough condition to support a garbage-box, are the most positive sort of reminder that the nastiness of a great city is something needing most persistent attention.

Fay street, from Erie to Pratt, is a low-lying region, filled with tenement houses and cottages. The street is unpaved. The gutters are half full of stagnant water, which is covered with slime. Pratt street is, comparatively, clean. Here there are a number of manufacturing establishments. The same may be said of the other thoroughfares in the neighborhood, along to Chicago avenue, and thence east beyond Halsted street to the river.

The alleys in the section visited, it must be said, are remarkably clean. It certainly is strange that, with the dense population of that part of the city, the rears of the premises are not constantly kept in extremely dirty condition. But the garbage appears to be promptly removed, at least that part of it that finds its way into the proper receptacles. That which goes into the streets and gutters adds to the general uncleanliness of those thoroughfares, and, combined with the other elements of nastiness, contributes its share in poisoning the atmosphere and rendering it unwholesome. The other streets adjacent to the region above described are, on the whole, moderately free from nastiness. Here and there may be found sinks of seep-water, but comparatively few piles of vegetable or other decaying matter calculated to render the atmosphere unhealthy. In many of the paved streets no sweeping is done, and cleaning is at infrequent intervals. The result is, the pavement is covered with fine dirt which, when the wind blows, is distributed far and near. When the rains come the filth is washed into the gutters, and, these being already full, and way to the sewers impeded, the result is, comparatively little is washed out, and much remains to offend the sight and the sense of smell.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows that there has been an increased number of deaths every month this year so far, and that the infant mortality has been considerably in excess of last year:

	Total deaths.		Under 5.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
January	572	664	289	289
February	481	533	243	245
March	578	645	297	324
April	508	562	278	250
May	486	555	245	228
June	453	639	220	344
Total	3,078	3,628	1,572	1,680
Increase	....	550	......	108

This might be supplemented by adding that during the past week the number of deaths have been 168 in excess of the same period last year.

The Health Commissioner ascribes the increase in part to the fact that his department has been unable to look after the gutters and disinfect the streets the way he did last year. Then there were 209 miles of gutters and many vacant lots and low areas treated with 713 tons of freshly slacked lime. The inability to carry on this work this year has undoubtedly been, in a measure, the cause of the increase of zymotic diseases, or preventable filth diseases. The following table shows this in detail. The only disease of this class which shows a decided falling off is whooping cough,—111 less than in the six months in 1878:

	1879.	1878.
Cholera infantum	76	15
Croup	100	87
Diphtheria	223	89
Diarrhea	22	17
Dysentery	13	11
Entero colitis	14	5
Erysipelas	30	17
Cerebro spinal meningitis	60	59
Congestive fever	6	5
Remittent fever	12	11
Scarlet fever	145	59
Typhoid fever	68	46
Pyæmis	10	6
Total	779	417
Increase	362	....

But the increase is not entirely explained by the deaths from these diseases. The Doctor thinks the increased humidity of the air has been more powerful than the sanitary defects.

The mortality corresponds very closely with the sewerage improvements in a ward and the amount of scavenger work that has been done. The relation of deaths to sewerage will be apparent from the following table showing the number of deaths the past six months, the increase over the corresponding months of 1878, the feet of sewerage per acre, and the population per acre:

	Deaths in six mos..	Increase over 1878	Sewers per acre.....	Population per acre.
First	46	2	189.8	30.3
Second	141	16	139.8	41.5
Third	84	25	141.5	34.5
Fourth	167	37	87.4	23.8
Fifth	306	6	31.0	13.0
Sixth	271	26	13.6	7.1
Seventh	243	25	66.8	20.7
Eighth	260	53	148.3	48.4
Ninth	106	32	20.8	49.3
Tenth	106	7	252.9	49.0
Eleventh	108	2	156.4	30.9
Twelfth	134	31	35.9	8.2
Thirteenth	104	....	40.6	11.3
Fourteenth	460	22	30.0	14.3
Fifteenth	176	15	62.8	21.7
Sixteenth	205	70	130.4	38.4
Seventeenth	176	27	164.0	49.8
Eighteenth	121	36	183.1	29.6

FREE BATHING.

A pertinent inquiry just now is why there is not some portion of the lake-shore drive, some seven miles in length, set apart for free bathing. At present a dive in the cooling waters of the lake is attended with the consciousness that one is breaking one of the laws and subjecting himself to the infliction of a penalty in case he is caught. And the police always catch a fellow who goes in bathing,—catch him and secure his clothes, and he is at their mercy. Without his clothes he is as nothing, and the forthcoming fine is paid with an eagerness born of a desire to get himself into something that will permit him to return to his accustomed haunts without shocking the acute sensibilities of passers-by. The bathing-houses are cheap and good, but they cost money, and free bathing is what is needed. Even the possessor of a private bath-tub in his own right sighs for a plunge in the lake, and he and all others who have no money ought to have a dip. There are secluded places along the lake shore where, after dark, tired and sweaty humanity might wash itself in the waters of the great lake and no man be the worse for it.

There is no necessity for building bathing-houses. All that is required is to give the necessary permission to take a free plunge after dusk in these secluded places where no one, unless he or she uses a night-glass and is intent on being shocked, can be wounded as to his or her modesty. And it would also be possible to regulate the matter by requiring the use of bathing-trunks or full bathing-suits, so as to allow of free bathing in the lake, even before dusk. Possibly some Alderman will "raise in his seat" some of these hot nights—they always "raise," and never "rise"—and start this reform, and if he does he will be entitled to the thanks of the community at large, and especially those who would enjoy bathing privileges, but are now prohibited from so doing by the cost of a bath and the penalty sure to be visited upon them should they be found enjoying a dive in the lake.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The expiration of the ten-day storage period did not affect the grain freight market materially yesterday, and rates were unchanged. Engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Nebraska, corn at 2¼c; prop Potomac, corn and wheat to Boston at 11 and 12c. To Collingwood—The schr Reed Case, wheat, and to Sarnia, the prop Champlain, corn through. In the afternoon the props Cuba, Commodore, and Nebraska (fills up), and schrs C. K. Nims and Maria Martin, corn for Buffalo at 2c. Capacity, 300,000.

The schr Persia was taken for shingles at 12c per 1,000 from White Lake to Michigan City, the schr John Bean, bark, from Kewaunee to Chicago at $1.50 per cord, and the scow S. P. Wilson, bark, Pentwater to Chicago, $1.12½ per cord.

A Detroit exchange says:

> Very little lumber is moving forward from Alpena or Bay City to Chicago on charters made here, and the reason given is on account of the low freight offered. Vessels seeking cargoes in that direction are offered 60c free on plaster from Alabaster to Milwaukee, while coal freights from the lower ports are tending up and there is plenty to go forward. On the other hand, several cargoes for Chicago have been seeking lumber carriers during the past week, but vessels will not accept the figure offered, as it does not compare favorably with what can easily be secured in other lines of trade. Freights in general, indeed, seem tending up, and from this on better figures are expected than have ruled so far this season.

A RACE TO SAVE STORAGE.

The Captains of the schrs C. K. Nims and Maria Martin had a lively run for the elevators last evening, and were not a moment too soon, for the ten-day storage period expired at 6 p. m., and unless they were on hand with their craft to load the shipper would be stuck for ½c per bu for the following ten days' (or portion thereof) storage. Both schooners were moored at Kent's packing-house, near Twenty-second street bridge, and they were chartered at a late hour. The Captains secured the tugs Robert Tarrant, Capt. Tyrrell, and the Ewing, Capt. Weckler, to tow them to the elevators. A and C, of Armour, Dole & Co., the former elevator being at Sixteenth street and the latter at Halsted street. Both tugs made a lively run after the vessels, the Captains of the latter being on one of them. The Tarrant had to take the Nims up stern first, and the Ewing towed the Martin up in the usual way. It was 5:30 o'clock, and there was not a moment to be lost, and not a moment was lost. Both tugs were "let out," and the Nims was landed at elevator A ready to load before 6 p. m., and the Martin was also on time at C elevator. The storage money was saved, and the Captains and shippers were happy.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 15.—Passed up—Props V. H. Ketchum, H. Howard, Belle Cross and barges, Allegheny and barges; tug Sampson and barges; schrs George H. Warmington, C. H. Johnson, David Wagstaff, A. J. Dewey, Adventure, Conneaut.

Down—Props Scotia, Asia, James S. Fay with Escanaba and Rhodes; schrs Thomas Quayle, James Wade, Col. Ellsworth, J. R. Noyes, Nellie Reddington, Emma C. Hutchinson, John Magie; tug Moore and raft, Vulcan and raft; stmr Marine City.

Wind—Northeast, fresh. Weather fine.

Prop Japan reports schr Golden West coming to this port with her canvas gone, having lost it in a heavy gale on Saginaw Bay this morning.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 15.—Up—Props Mary Mills, Lawrence, Quebec, Bay City and barges; schrs Alexander, Mary Hattie, Mary Alvda.

Down—Props City of New York, India, Oneida, Gordon Campbell with Allegheny; schrs Lizzie Law, Kate Kelley, Jamaica, Waucosta, Northman.

Wind—Southwest, light; weather fine.

THE RIVER CURRENTS.

Those changeable and troublesome currents in Chicago River came again yesterday. During the forenoon the black and filthy water ran toward the lake, but ceased to flow about noon, and seemed to remain motionless for the balance of the day. It has been said that the new breakwater extension is having an influence on the currents in the river, but that is considered doubtful, since the prevailing winds have been westerly for the past three weeks, and there is hardly enough of the work completed to warrant such a conclusion. The odors from the river were disgustingly bad yesterday, and were the subject of much remark. The strong three-mile-an-hour current made no change in the smell,—it was even stronger than before, but the continued and intense heat might have rendered olfactories more susceptible to the stink than on previous days. There is no present help for the suffering public, and particularly for that portion of it that is compelled to do business along the docks or on the vessels.

WELLAND CANAL TOLLS.

The St. Catherines *Journal* strongly supports the immediate abolition of the tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. It contends that by abolishing canal-tolls they could put their seamen again to work earning large sums of money to be expended in Canada. The Government would be temporarily embarrassed by the loss of revenue, but it thinks this would only be felt for a short time, as the revenue to the country would soon be derivable by the expenditure of the money earned by Canadian vessel-property abroad. The harbor dues levied at Montreal are condemned by the *Journal* as excessive, and it understands that a delegation of vessel-owners and capitalists is soon to proceed to the Seven Islands Bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to prospect in reference to utilizing that spot as a place for transhipment.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Charters: Schr Niagara, coal to Chicago at 50c; M. Capron, coal to Sandusky at 20c; S. H. Foster, coal to Chicago at 50c; Sam Flint, coal to Chicago at 50c; Cossack, Milwaukee, sand at 50c per ton; Fleetwing No. 2, coal to Sandusky at 20c.

Cleared—Props Pacific, merchandise, Duluth; Alaska, merchandise, Colorado, merchandise, Chicago; Arundel, Dunkirk; Monitor, Tawas; schrs Clayton Belle, 529 tons coal, Montreal, 600 tons coal, Monticello, 614 tons coal, Mont Blanc, 399 tons coal, Reindeer, 575 tons coal, Duluth; J. M. Hutchinson, 1,700 tons coal, Chicago; G. W. Holt, 300 tons coal, Detroit; barge Bay City, Bay City.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Vessel charters—Schr Emeu, two trips to Marquette, coal up at 40c, and ore back at $1.30; schrs C. J. Magill and Fred A. Morse, ore from Marquette at $1.30; schr Trumpff, coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, at 60c.

Considerable bad feeling is now existing between sailors and vessel-men, and squabbles are frequent. When the schr Frank Perew got ready to sail to-day, the crew were escorted to the vessel by a squad of police, a crowd of Union men following, but offering no interference.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Lake freights were very quiet. Charters, schr Belle Mitchell, wheat to Kingston, at 4½c; Typo, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at 75c.

WHERE MUD-SCOWS ARE DUMPED.

It is said by those who claim to have seen them that the mud-scows of the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company are dumped within a stone's throw of the southern end of the Government pier, and it is also reported that mud-scows are dumped in Mud Lake, and even in the river. The law requires that the scows shall deposit their loads in the lake, three miles from the shore, but they do not all do it.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 15.—Passed Down—Stmr Africa, Milwaukee to Montreal, general cargo; Argyle, Milwaukee to Montreal, general cargo; schr Sligo, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn.

Up—Stmr Shickluna, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Wind—Southwest, fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Reed Case had a cathead carried away yesterday in a tilt with a bridge abutment.

Up to last evening the Gardner had not been gotten off the shore at Lincoln Park.

The tug Hackley got a line in her wheel yesterday, and went up to the Shears to have it taken out.

The schr Melvin S. Bacon was towed from the Gas-House Slip yesterday to Miller Bros.' dry-dock, where she will have her leaks stopped.

Tom Bagley has shipped the new yacht, just completed for Mr. Shufeldt, to Lake Oconomowoc, Wis. She is the Florida-modeled yacht previously described in these columns.

The night bridge-tender at Rush street, and Capt. Mullins, of the Custom-House force, pulled a "dock wollaper" out of the river Sunday night.

Capt. J. P. Clark, who sailed the schr Cuba for thirteen years, has taken command of the schr Game Cock, which is in the lumber trade between this port and White Lake.

The senior member of the well-known ship-building firm of Wolf & Davidson, at Milwaukee, was in the city yesterday, and said "his dream" was being realized. Also that the schr John Kelderhouse, rebuilt at his yards, was rated A 2.

Vessel movements were greater during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening than for a corresponding period within a week previous. The arrivals included thirty-six sail and fifteen steam vessels, and the departures forty sail and thirteen steam crafts.

Harbor-Master Cary continues to keep things in order on the main river and North Branch, and the South Branch as far south as Adams street, while the new Harbor-Master, McCarty, looks after the remainder of the South Branch and its tributaries.

ELSEWHERE.

A new yacht called the Rarus has been launched at Bay City.

A petition is being circulated for the establishment of a beacon light on the "Eleven Foot Shoal."

An order of sale has been issued against the schr Delos De Wolf at Cleveland. She will be sold in about ten days.

B. Hoose & Co. have bought the schr G. W. Holt, at Detroit, for $7,500.

Supervising-Inspector Cook has affirmed the action of the Port Huron Local Inspectors in condemning the old prop Cuyahoga, because of the condition of her stem.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says the cargo insurance pool has received a blow that will eventually wipe it out of existence, and attributes its troubles to internal dissensions.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Cleveland, Port Huron, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Nelson, Menekaunee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Milan, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.
Schr E. M. Davison, Cleveland, coal. ——.
Schr E. Bates, Muskegon, lumber, Ogden Slip.
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber, N. B.
Schr Yankee Blade, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Driver, Kewaunee, bark, North Halsted street.
Schr J. P. De Condres, St. Joe, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Isabella Sands, White Lake, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Peoria, Red River, lumber, Market.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr O. J. Hale, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Gen. Worth, Ludington, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, lumber, Market.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, lumber, North Branch.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Antares, White Lake, slabs, North Branch.
Schr Early Bird, ——, stone, Madison street.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr James Garrett, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr A. C. Keating, Saginaw, salt, State street.
Schr Ishpeming, Marquette, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr John Miner, Cedar River, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's, bark, Oakley Slip.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Manistee, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Prop Newbury, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, light.
Schr N. Rand, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, light.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, light.
Schr Skylark, Oconto, light.
Schr Otter, Manistee, light.
Prop Tempest, Whitehall, sundries.
Schr Ida, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Manistee, light.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Manistee, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Mary Helen, Pentwater, light.
Scow Milton, Ludington, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Reed Case, Collingwood, grain.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Schr C. Hibbard, Muskegon, light.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, light.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr Trio, Holland, light.
Schr E. P. Royce, Royce's Landing, light.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—Judge Treat today enjoined the sale of the Reisinger Distillery at Pekin by the Sheriff and holder of the trust-deed. The particulars of the case, which involved some interesting new points in Revenue law, were recently given in other dispatches. Judge Treat rendered no formal opinion, but issued the injunction asked by the Government, holding that the title to the property rested in the Government, notwithstanding the bonding out of the distillery and its subsequent forfeiture under the mortgage.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 1, Judge Treat today entered an order directing the Clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts and John S. Bradford, as Commissioner, to place in a box the names of 300 persons, without reference to party affiliations, from which the Grand and Petit Jurors shall hereafter be drawn.

The contract for furnishing 300 tents for the militia for their encampments was to-day awarded by the Governor to D. Harmen, of Toledo, at $6,513. There were ten other bidders, including seven Chicago houses and three from Ohio. Hanson Robinson, of Springfield, was awarded the contract for furnishing the camp and garrison equipage at $869, there being two other bidders. The Governor has licensed the students of the Chicago Cadet School, which is to be established by Capt. Richard Robbins, late of the United States army, to drill with arms.

Give your defective complexion the benefit of Glenn's Sulphur Soap; defects will disappear.

BENNER.

The Chief Jubilantly Received by the Boys.

He Has a Long Private Talk with Mr. Harrison.

The Mayor's Organ Tells Why Certain Democratic Aldermen Opposed Him.

Benner's Case Talked Over at That Democratic Conference—Waller's Removal.

BENNER.

A TALK WITH THE MAYOR.

The Fire Department was all right again yesterday, Marshal Benner being in command. The approval of his bond by the Council Monday night was the final act necessary to restore him, aside from taking the oath of office, and this Deputy City-Clerk Moody administered to him at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Matt immediately went around to headquarters, on the Quincy street side of the rookery, and "reported for duty." That is, he sent 64—9—122 over the wires to all the engine-houses in the city. The figures meant: "Attention, Department; report quarters. Benner." The "O K's" came in rapidly and with emphasis, and to an imaginative ear they seemed like cheers.

While Benner was seated in his office a few minutes later, Mayor Harrison passed the window near the Marshal's desk.

"Good morning, Mr. Mayor," said Matt.

"Good morning, Marshal," said the Mayor. "How are you?"

"All right," replied Benner.

Along about 10 o'clock the Marshal had

A TALK WITH HIS HONOR,—

called on him as the head of the Department, to pay his respects. What passed between them is not definitely known, as neither was communicative. It is understood, however, that Mr. Benner told the Mayor that he had striven for and secured peace and harmony in the Department, and desired it to continue,—that he intended to fight fires and nothing else. The future was not referred to by him, nor did the Mayor give him any assurances regarding a reappointment.

The *News* of yesterday gives the following account of the interview:

> After the usual formalities had passed between the Mayor and his visitor, the two settled down to a long and very friendly talk as to the causes that had led to the late unpleasantness.
>
> Mr. Benner defined his position clearly and distinctly, stating the views he had entertained as to the manner in which his Department should be conducted; that in not forwarding his resignation he had acted in accordance with his policy of independence, not intending any disrespect, but feeling that the Mayor had the power at any time to discharge those under him, if in his opinion they merited it. Then, too, his term of office having so nearly expired, he considered it wholly unnecessary to take any action in the premises.
>
> He furthermore denied the charge that he had talked about the Chief Magistrate, or in any way evinced the slightest spirit of enmity, and that it had been his intention, as it had also been his desire, to move in perfect harmony with the Mayor's wishes.
>
> All he wanted now was peace, and unless he could discharge his duty to that end he should resign.
>
> Mr. Harrison was somewhat surprised at the visit, and stated that there had undoubtedly been a misunderstanding between the two, which, had it been sooner removed, might have prevented all trouble.
>
> He said the Council had seen fit to disagree with him, and for the present the matter must rest where it was.
>
> The affairs of the Fire Department were discussed at some length, and at last, after an interview of over an hour's duration, the two parted upon better terms than has existed between them for some time.

AS TO WHETHER BENNER WILL HOLD ON

until his successor is confirmed and qualifies, there is said to have been a consultation between the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, and that the latter gave it as his opinion that, as Matt's term of office expires at the end of the month, he will have to step down and out, and that his Aldermanic friends cannot assist him to keep his place by resolution or ordinance, or in any other way as a body. This being true, the only hope for Benner is pressure—the personal solicicitation of friends—with his Honor. That there will be lots of this between now and Aug. 1 is certain, for Democrats as well as Republicans are interested in the retention of Marshal Benner; but the Mayor is inclined to be stubburn, and the impression seems to be that the effort, strong as it will be, will prove futile.

THE REASON WHY.

MAYOR HARRISON EXPLAINS THROUGH HIS PERSONAL ORGAN WHY THE COUNCIL SUSTAINED BENNER.

Harrison refuses point-blank to converse with any of the reporters except those of his pet organ. Into their ears he pours out his true inwardness. The reinstatement of Fire-Marshal Benner by the Common Council by the enormous majority of five to one took the breath away from the "best Mayor Chicago ever had." He felt so mortified and chagrined at the unexpected result that, while still smarting from the blow, he gave his personal organ his explanation of the why and wherefore of the votes of the Democratic Aldermen. His organ reproduces his version of the matter as follows:

> A *Times* reporter of inquiring disposition turned his attention toward the discovery of the reasons why so many, especially of the Democratic Aldermen, voted against the Mayor, and succeeded beyond his most ardent expectations. The files of this paper present a large number of these reasons when collected and viewed all together, and a few prominent people who have been bored to death by appeals from various Aldermen and their friends for assistance in the way of getting certain other friends appointed to lucrative positions, furnished the remainder.
>
> Disinterested observers have noticed that a clique has been organized, the aim and object of which is to
>
> MAKE MR. HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION UNPOPULAR.
>
> It was very natural of course that Republicans should go into an enterprise of this laudable kind with some energy. It was quite natural also that the saintly Dixon and the diplomatic Rawleigh, who hope to be County Treasurers and Mayors in the future, should place themselves on the watch-towers, and be ready to magnify every error and thwart every effort of the Mayor to give the people a good Administration, for that is supposed to be the duty of all party patriots of this age and generation. But it seemed a little strange that so many Democrats should so readily join this new organization, and a little inquiry disclosed the fact that they had resolved to take this course for the purpose of revenging themselves on the Mayor for declining to appoint a majority of their constituents to lucrative offices. The public are already familiar with the fact that an enormous howl has been raised by
>
> THE DISAPPOINTED PLACE-HUNTERS,
>
> of which there are a mighty army, and it appears that the Aldermen have undertaken to avenge their wrongs, and in order to do this most effectually and thoroughly they joined the clique and went in to help make the Democratic Administration unpopular.
>
> The "injuries" of which these disaffected statesmen complain are very numerous, and in some instances very laughable. For instance, the pompous Phelps, of the Fourth Ward, is mad because places were not found for two of his constituents. Now it must be admitted that Mr. Phelps' demands on Mr. Harrison were very moderate when only two of his requests failed of securing satisfactory answers. Some of the other Aldermen have had twenty times worse luck. But his alternate support and opposition to the Mayor during the past weeks, according as he fancied the chances were good or bad for the appointment of his two friends, has been rather amusing.
>
> Turner and McAuley had almost as many grievances as they had constituents. They had candidates for every position from Comptroller down to Janitor, and of course a very large number of their requests had to be denied. For more than a month past they have been bringing up the rear of Dixon's society for the prevention of popularity, and the bar-tenders and bull-whackers of the Fifth Ward are still waiting to be made Comptroller and Commissioners of Public Works.
>
> THE MOST PESTILENTIAL BORE
>
> that has infested the Mayor's office since the change in the Administration, as far as reportorial observations have enabled them to judge, has been the irrepressible Lawler. He assumed to dictate when, how, and to what positions his pet constituents should be appointed, and as few of them were competent for anything, the Mayor did not always yield to him. Finally he was bluntly informed that his demands would not be listened to and he retired to his groggery, and has since been retailing accounts of his insults and abuses, together with forty-rod, over his bar. He is becoming a shining light in Dixon's brigade.
>
> McNurney is apparently as much dissatisfied with the amount of whisky dispensed as he is with the small share of patronage which has been distributed according to his recommendations. McCaffrey is mad because the opportunities offered for the exercise of his peculiar abilities, in the Committees to which he was awarded, are not commensurate with his earlier expectations. Some of his friends have also been obliged to go to work since the spring election, and that is something they never submit to without a protest.
>
> Jonas wanted Hank Kauffman appointed Police Magistrate for the North Division, and he is mad because it hasn't been done.
>
> A CURIOUS STORY
>
> is told about the scheming and trading, or attempts to scheme and trade, before the final vote was taken. On Friday of last week a citizen called on Harvey Weeks, the Mayor's old partner in the real-estate business, and assured him that eight votes against Benner could be secured by the appointment of only one man to a lucrative position. On inquiry as to who that man was and what he wanted, Mr. Weeks was informed that the man was John F. Scanlan, Ald. Lawler's brother-in-law, and the position he sought was that of Street Commissioner.

THAT CONFERENCE.

BATEHAM FOR FIRE-MARSHAL.

A reporter yesterday saw Charley Kern and M. W. Fuller, two of the secret conclave which got together in W. C. Goudy's office Monday afternoon, and invited them to tell all they knew, or a little of it, as to what was said and done at what may be called Goudy's and Carter's inquiry-meeting. But both gentlemen explained, with great brevity, that the matter wasn't of much public importance any how, and, besides that, they had promised not to say anything about it, along with the others, and they didn't propose to go back on their words. From the way the ex-Sheriff talked, however, the impression gradually dawned upon the reportorial mind that Carter had been asked to explain, as it were, and set himself right before the eyes of his fellow-men in Goudy's little back-office, as to his action in the Benner matter, and that, when the meeting broke up, so eloquent was the explanation and so strong the appeal for the support of one who was endeavoring to have every department in harmony with his own admirable Administration, that the inquisitors were won over and convinced that Carter was about right. But this is only an impression. The reality may have been far different.

While Mr. Kern would really say nothing, another gentleman was found who broadly intimated some things. He said that the interview in question settled

THE FUTURE OF MR. BENNER,

and that in no event would he be reappointed unless the Mayor went back upon his pledges. He said that the Fire-Marshal business had been talked over, and that ex-Ald. Bateham's name had been prominently mentioned and urged in the conference for the position, and that it had been very favorably entertained. He was nominated for Fire-Marshal in 1873, but not confirmed by the Council. The Police Superintendency had also been discussed, and, while no one was named for the place, the feeling was general against the retention of Seavey and Dixon. The weight of the talk, however, was given out as having been antagonistic to

COMMISSIONER WALLER,

who was charged with being responsible for all of the party's bad blood. The Mayor explained that he had sent dozens of names to Mr. Waller for political reasons, and that he had not appointed them or put them to work, and the bowl of dissatisfaction was owing to his conduct in the matter. This brought the conferees out, and they expressed themselves quite freely in favor of Waller's removal, agreeing with his Honor that he had been the cause of much of the trouble. Mr. Harrison agreed with them, of course, but would give them no satisfaction as to whether he would remove him or not, and thus the matter stood when he departed for his mint-julep. From what the reporter's informant said, however, the Mayor would like to have Mr. Waller resign, but dislikes to say so in so many words.

W. J. Hynes, however, who was at the conference, stated yesterday evening to a reporter that nothing was said about either Waller or Benner.

AFTER THE PLACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Please inform me whether the consolidation of the four Pension Agencies in Illinois also consolidated the salaries of those agencies. In other words, what salary does Miss Sweet, the Chicago Agent, receive? X.

[Miss Sweet gets $4,000 per annum, the same as before the consolidation of the agencies.]

Sleeping-Car Laundry Bills.

One of the principal expenses of those prime necessities of comfortable night travel—sleeping-cars—is the laundry bill. Even here at Boston, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, from which point only an average of about five or six Pullman sleepers are in regular operation, the monthly wash-list includes about 6,000 pieces of linen, and the bill is upward of $90. Each car contains 24 berths, but has a total equipment of 100 sheets, 100 pillow-slips, 30 hand towels, and 10 roller towels. The entire equipment of the Pullman Company in the matter of linen is about 50,000 sheets, 46,000 pillow-slips, 16,000 hand towels, and 6,000 roller towels. The Company also uses about 13,000 blankets.

A sleeping-car is entirely cleaned out, and its linen sent to the laundry as soon as it arrives at its destination, and the companies have their laundries at all of the principal centres. The Pullman Company also wash and rejuvenate their blankets at proper intervals at the cities in which the division headquarters are situated. The Wagner Company, however, send theirs to be cleansed at the mills in Pittsfield, Mass., where they were made. The total equipment of the Wagner Company is 4,000 woolen blankets, 13,851 linen sheets, 12,202 pillow slips, 5,740 hand towels, and 2,347 roller towels. The aggregate expense of keeping the bedding of the Wagner Company clean amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000 a month, or $30,000 a year; that of the Pullman Company to $9,000 or $10,000 a month. Yet the cost of the laundry work is reduced to the lowest possible point. Sheets are washed for a cent and a half apiece, and pillow slips and towels for one cent each.

In addition to the other expenses, that of providing the sleeping-cars with combs, brushes, whisk-brooms, feather-dusters, soap, and other accessories of the toilet is not an insignificant one, and is largely increased by the theft of these articles by passengers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM.
SWIMMING SEASON 1879.
WEST SIDE BRANCH.
On THURSDAY, July the 17th, at 11 a. m., opening festivities and prize swimming of the Ladies' Department at the West Side Natatorium,
West Madison-st., near Loomis.
All swimmers of the Ladies' Classes of the South Side School have been invited and will participate.
Doors open at 10:30 a. m., and for ladies only. Visitors half price, 25c.
Full programme of the day will be on the boards at both institutions.
N. B.—On and after Monday, July 21, Aquatic Sociable on the South Side every Monday. On the West Side every Thursday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Fourth Week. Monday, July 14, every evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Unprecented Triumph!
Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.
1-2 100 Strong! 50 Solid! 1-2 100
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON.....Proprietors.
Everything new from beginning to end. First appearance of the great Emerson on the Tamborine End. The grand Military Zouave Clog Sensation. First appearance of Gibson and Binney. The new local sketch, entitled "Scenes at Harvey's Clothing Store." Monday, July 21, entree of Charles V. Seamon's "Cirque D'Ethiope," and first appearance of Harry Robinson and his trained Elephants, Giraffes, Lions, &c. Also, 8 New Faces.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.
Every Night at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY
In H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Universally recognized as the ONLY Pinafore Company. The best cast ever presented in America. A breezy, spicy, pleasing midsummer entertainment. Better than the seaside. Seats may be secured one week in advance.
Sunday, July 20—GERMAN PINAFORE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Thoroughly Ventilated, Cool and Pleasant.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF GILBERS'S COMEDY. ENGAGED.
LARGE AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Grand Union Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.
Now Open for the Season.
Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.
ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK AVENUE HOTEL, or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

NEW CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J. OPEN JUNE 28.
Brick Buildings, thoroughly fire-proof. Situated on the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast. Passenger Elevator. Electric Bells in each room. All modern conveniences. A Grand Promenade of over 1,000 feet of Porch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor.

CROP NOTES.

Numerous and Comprehensive Reports from the Grain-Growing Regions,

Together with Official Estimates of the National Agricultural Department,

Showing a Slight Falling Off in the Wheat Yield from Last Year,

Except on the Pacific Coast, Where the Average More than Holds Good.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

LA VERNE, Rock Co., July 15.—The present prospects of spring wheat are not flattering. One-third is already destroyed. We cannot have more than one-half an average crop. Rains plenty for two weeks. Meadows since the rains promise an average yield. Flax an almost entire failure from drought and hoppers.

BUTTERNUT VALLEY, Blue Earth Co., July 15.—We have had tremendous storms of wind and hail. In some parts of the county everything cut clean. Wheat will be under the average. Crops, so far, in this town safe. Barley just ripe. Ground very soft.

HASSAN, Hennepin Co., July 15.—The severe storms we have had for nearly every day has made considerable anxiety for the results of spring wheat. Some little blown down, and some rust, but not enough to do serious damage. We look for twenty bushels to the acre. Corn is doing well; from two to four feet high. Meadows nearly all swamped. Crop is good, but too wet to make hay.

ELYSIAN, Le Seuer Co., July 15.—We have had heavy rains, which have badly lodged wheat and oats, and have injured corn. Both wheat and corn promised an average crop before the wet weather set in. It cannot now make a full crop. Hay crop short.

RANDOLPH, Du Kotia Co., July 15.—Spring wheat all headed. Rusted a little. Prospect for a good crop. Flax and oats are very good. Hay first-rate.

BLOOMINGTON GROVE, Waseca Co., July 15.—Wheat thin on the ground. Weather wet. Present prospects for a fair crop. Corn looking well, but too wet to work it.

ROCHESTER, Olmstead Co., July 15.—Very hot weather for the last ten days. Small grains are nearly all headed. Wheat will be an average crop.

NUNDA, Freeborn Co., July 15.—Wheat is heading out. Weather very unfavorable for filling. Rains every day, and sun shines very hot after it. Early sown wheat promising. Late sown is thin and short.

RED WING, Goodhue Co., July 15.—Heading out nicely. Look for above an average crop of wheat. Spring wheat is all right, except in some valleys where it is rust.

WATERVILLE, Le Seuer Co., July 15.—Weather very hot, and frequent showers. Just the kind of weather to damage wheat, but we hope for the best. Wheat is in full head. Filling out good. Thin on the ground. Thirty to 40 per cent less than a full crop. Been very wet for three weeks. Corn is doing well, but has been too wet to cultivate.

MADELIA, Watonwan Co., July 15.—Severe wind and hail storms last week destroyed everything in its path. Storm from six to twelve miles wide and from fifteen to twenty miles long. Streams running over. Great damage to low grass lands.

SAUK CENTRE, Stearns Co., July 15.—Spring wheat promising well. All that could be asked for.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—The weather to-day is particularly in favor of the wheat crop. Last night a shower of rain fell, which has been followed by a cool, strong breeze from the north. Advices from all parts of the State report the crops in good condition, and the most favorable results are augured from the change in the weather within the last twenty-four hours. The temperature has fallen from 91 to 82, the maximum measurement to-day. Dispatches received to-day by the *Globe* report the weather favorable and the wheat crop in good condition at Albert Lea, Spring Valley, Kirk Haven, Morris, Glencoe, Peham, and other towns, covering a range of country of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Southern Minnesota, and as far west as Sioux City. Some rust is reported in Southern Minnesota, but is confined to circumscribed localities. On the average, the reports are favorable to an unprecedented yield of wheat of the first quality.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 15.—Heavy rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at 4 o'clock this morning, lasting one hour. They cooled the sultry atmosphere, and now we have a delightful wheat-growing day. The rain has washed off what rust appeared, leaving the wheat bright, and we have every prospect of an average yield. Barley, oats, and corn never looked better. Wind from the northwest.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NEVINSVILLE, Adams Co., July 15.—Spring wheat suffering from hot, dry weather and chinch-bugs. Corn is fine; all laid by and commencing to tassel. Promises 50 per cent more than last year.

DODGEVILLE, Des Moines Co., July 15.—Spring wheat will make half a crop. Berry is good. Oats short half a crop. Winter wheat is all in the stack. Corn is doing finely. With reasonable weather will make a splendid crop. Pastures rather short.

ORANGE CITY, Swing Co., July 15.—Wheat, oats, barley, and flax are almost totally destroyed by hoppers. Corn is excellent this year. The visit of the hoppers is a blessing so far as to teach farmers to raise more corn, hogs, and cattle and less wheat.

OSKALOOSA, Mahaska Co., July 15.—Spring wheat will be a fair crop. Much better than was expected. Early varieties, just ready to cut, will yield ten to fifteen bushels. Some chinch-bugs are working, but not badly. Oats heavy and lodging. Winter wheat will make twenty bushels.

KEOTA, Keokuk Co., July 15.—Chinch-bugs are working in the wheat badly. Many fields are not worth cutting, and many fields affected by blight. It is a fact that you will find hardly a piece of wheat but what is more or less injured.

ONERY, Adams Co., July 15.—Spring wheat two thirds of a crop. Wheat will be fit to cut next week.

GARNER, Hancock Co., July 15.—Spring wheat looks well. There is a good stand on early sown. Late sown is light. We look for an average yield if the weather is favorable until harvest. Hay and oats are good.

ESTHERVILLE, Emmet Co., July 15.—Wheat was injured by the drought. It is thin, and will not be an average crop. Oats are in fine condition, and bid fair to give a fair yield.

FAIRFAX, Ia., July 15.—Extreme hot weather. Plenty of rain. All favorable for the growing crops. Grass much better than expected a few weeks ago. Oats good. The largest corn crop ever known indicated. Potatoes excellent. The early drought and the bugs together have spoiled our wheat. Some are cutting wheat to save the straw.

Some hogs have died with cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 15.—It is now conceded by those who are competent to judge that the crop will yield fully two-thirds, or twelve bushels to the acre of wheat. Oats are very heavy, and corn is greater in acreage than ever before. The grain which has been beaten down by the rains has recovered, and is not much injured. The chinch-bugs have done some damage in every county, but very little altogether. Rust is not general. With another week of good weather farmers will have a two-thirds crop.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HUDSON, St. Croix Co., July 15.—Wheat and oats are just in the milk. Some rust on the lower leaves. The effects of the early drought are very marked. Grain stands thin and straw short. Present indications do not indicate much over half a crop.

JONESVILLE, Rock Co., July 15.—Winter wheat will be cut this week. Average yield expected. Spring wheat headed, but thin. Oats have improved. Two-thirds of a crop expected. Hay not as good as last year.

NEWPORT, Columbia Co., July 15.—Winter wheat mostly in shock; eighteen bushels to the acre. Spring wheat looking well, but plenty of time for chinch-bugs to destroy it yet. Corn is growing fast.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to the Tribune.

DWIGHT, July 15.—Mercury 96 in the shade at 12 noon. Chinch-bugs increasing with alarming rapidity. Have in most cases destroyed the oats. Are now marching into the corn. Those who have never seen their destructive work have little idea of the celerity of their movements. Where they are in corn the crop looks as if it had been struck by lightning. This is no "bull yarn," but seen with our eyes on our own and neighbors' farms.

BUCKLEY, Iroquois Co., Ill., July 15.—Commenced threshing wheat. Yield twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Corn commencing to tassel; growing rapidly. Commencing to cut flax. Will be an average yield. The quality of seed will be good; 5,000 acres of flax tributary to Buckley. Hay is being put up in good order, one-quarter below the average crop. Oats are ripening and will be fair yields, except some fields are being injured by chinch-bugs. All crops good, and farmers and business men happy and contented. Farm lands advancing in price.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WAVERLY LOM, Chester Co., July 15.—Chinch-bugs have done an immense amount of damage to the wheat crop. Every prospect for them to go into the corn, having already made their way into some corn-fields.

EIGHT-MILE GROVE, Cass Co., July 15.—Chinch-bugs doing great damage. Some spring wheat good. Most of it not. Oats fair. Corn five feet high.

CRETE, Saline Co., July 15.—Chinch-bugs are injuring the wheat, barley, and oats. Will destroy at least the half of it. Corn doing first-rate.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STAR CORNER, Clay Co., July 15.—Wheat fields in this section are an exception. Few fields will make from five to eight bushels. Oats and barley cut short by grasshoppers 50 per cent. On account of the failure of wheat area of corn increased 50 per cent.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAGLE RAPIDS, Smith Co., July 15.—Spring is cut short by the drought. Will not make more than one-third of a crop. Great numbers of chinch-bugs at work. Corn doing well.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Returns to the Department of Agriculture of the cotton crop shows the condition of June, which was 96, has not been maintained, and is for July 1, 93. Figures indicating the condition compared with the June figures are: North Carolina, 104, a gain of 6; South Carolina, 81, a loss of 13; Georgia, 86, a loss of 7; Florida, 91, a loss of 4; Alabama, 96, no change; Mississippi, 92, loss of 7; Louisiana, 93, loss of 2; Texas, 90, loss of 4; Arkansas, 103, gain of 3; Tennessee, 101, gain of 7.

Corn—The area planted in the whole country exceeds that planted last year. Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee show the largest gain in the South. Ohio and Indiana show some decrease, while Illinois increases 7 per cent. The States west of the Mississippi River make the largest gains as a section, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri all ranging from 104 to 118. The condition in all the Southern States is low, on account of drought; in Texas not over half a crop. The Northern States show a fair condition, while those west of the Mississippi River show a very high average,—over 100.

Tobacco—The acreage for the whole country shows a decrease. In the four States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—in which the bulk of the seed-leaf tobacco is grown, there is an increase in acreage of about 13 per cent as compared with 1878. Of the States producing shipping, manufacturing, and smoking tobacco which constitutes nine-tenths of the tobacco, grown in the United States, North Carolina alone shows an increase in the area planted. All others indicate a material decrease from the acreage of last year. The condition for the whole country is slightly below that of July 1, 1878. Massachusetts alone, of the States bordering on the Atlantic, shows an increased condition, and Tennessee, in the West, places her condition at 94, against 89 last year.

Spring Wheat—Returns for July give the average condition of spring wheat at 91, against 106 July 1, 1878. The northern New England States range nearly up to the average. A few counties in Northern New York average 89. Texas, the only Southern State producing it to any extent, reports but 61. In the Northwest the spring-wheat States range from 92 to 96, but Iowa falls to 88. The spring-wheat crop of Kansas is but 68. On the Pacific Coast, most of the California crop is returned as spring wheat, and averages 92. The small spring-wheat crop of Oregon is a full average. The condition of the crop in the Southwest and Northwest was largely affected by drought. In some sections the Hessian fly was injurious. In the Northwest local storms were more or less destructive.

Winter Wheat—July returns show an average condition of winter wheat of 91 against 101 in July, 1878. The New England States average 99. The crop here was small and late, but promising. Middle States, 86. Complaints of drought, mildew, Hessian fly, and local storms. The South Atlantic States, 95. Stands thinned by winter-killing, and growth stunted by drought in many northern counties, but farther down the coast the condition is greatly improved. This section would be a full average, bur for injuries in Virginia bringing the State's average to 85. Georgia reports 108, with an excellent quality of grain. The commercial authorities report an almost entire cessation of the movement of Northern wheat to Georgia, local mills finding materials sufficient in their home growth. The Gulf States, 75. The small crops of Alabama and Mississippi are in high condition, but the crop of Texas is a third below the average through drought and local storms. Southern inland States, 98. Grain of remarkably fair quality generally. The States north of the Ohio River are 101. Straw short, but grain plump and heads heavy; greatly improved by recent rains. The States west of the Mississippi, 89. Injuries by the chinch-bugs in the southern parts, and by storms in the northern portion. The Pacific States show 108. The winter wheat of Oregon averages 112.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, July 15.—The Greenback State Convention met at Turner-Hall in this city today at 2 p. m. Delegates were in attendance from every Congressional District, representing about two-thirds of all the counties in the State. Many of the delegates are authorized to cast three votes. The Convention is a large one, when the state of the thermometer, the busy season, and the cause of the meeting are considered. There are only a few men in the Convention who have ever cut much of a figure in Wisconsin politics. These are Brick Pomeroy, of the La Crosse *Democrat*; Col. Utley, of Racine, editor of the *New Deal*; George Burnham, of Milwaukee, who is talked of as a candidate for Governor; and the Hon. John E. Thomas, of Sheboygan. Of course, Brick is one of the leading spirits of the Convention, which is proper enough, as he seems to be a little more crazy than his associate lunatics. He opened the ball to-day by delivering the principal address. The speech was intended as the key-note of the occasion and the campaign, and was so accepted by the delegates present. He asserted most emphatically that there would be no coalition with either of the old parties, which was applauded by long-continued stamping and shouting. His theory of finance was very brief. He would pay off the bonds in greenbacks, and thus stop all interest, and never redeem the greenbacks. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

The following Committee was chosen on Resolutions: W. L. Utley, G. W. Bishop, G. W. Lee, Henry Smith, S. Palmer, M. Ford, M. M. Pomeroy, G. W. Chase; State-at-large, Col. R. May.

For Governor, a Racine delegate nominated Col. W. L. Utley, of Racine. J. E. Thomas nominated the Hon. W. A. Lawrence, of Rock. Brick Pomeroy nominated Col. May, of Vernon. The informal ballot stood as follows: W. L. Utley, 22; W. A. Lawrence, 30; Col. May, 67; George Burnam, 6; C. D. Parker, 2. The nomination of Brick Pomeroy's candidate was made unanimous. Col. May thanked the Convention, but did not think he would accept. He must take time to consider. Col. Utley was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor. Utley said he was afraid he would be elected, and, as he was a poor presiding officer, he would decline to accept, but, whispering he would ne'er consent, consented. Col. May also consented. George W. Lee, of Grant, was nominated for Secretary of State. The pith of the resolutions is as follows: They denounce the money despotism that has grown up in this country; demand the payment of the bonds in greenbacks; convict labor to be abolished; the rate of interest on money should not exceed the rate of profit; denounce all efforts of both parties to make a Solid South or a Solid North; denounce the coinage of gold and silver dollars; the issue of greenbacks may be limited to the demand of trade; demand the abolition of the National banking system; denounce all fusion or coalition with either of the old parties, and invite all honest men to join them; a man may deduct his indebtedness above his credit when listing his property for assessment; the public lands must be kept for actual settlers, and no more grants to corporations.

Col. May is a Kentuckian, and was in command of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment. He ran against Judge Humphrey in the Seventh District for Congress last fall. He served in the Legislature in 1871 and 1872. He ran for the State Senate in 1876 and was beaten by one vote. He is of Republican antecedents. Col. Utley is an old Republican, was Adjutant-General of the State when the War broke out, and placed the first 30,000 troops in the field. He raised the Twenty-second Regiment, and was elected its Colonel. He has been an editor and Postmaster at Racine. Col. George B. Goodwin, who is the candidate for Attorney-General, was Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment, and is now a prominent lawyer in Milwaukee. P. F. Griffith, of Oshkosh, for Treasurer, and Mr. Searle, of Marathon, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, completed the nominations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—The Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly Districts have elected Ludington delegates to the Republican State Convention, the Fourth District independent delegates, and the Eighth and Fifth Districts last night elected Smith delegates. Two more caucuses remain to be held in this county.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 15.—The National-Greenback-Labor party met in convention here today. Thomas A. Armstrong, of Allegheny County, was chosen temporary Chairman.

Various Committees were appointed, after which the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling, Samuel R. Mason, of Mercer County, was elected Permanent President.

Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following as the platform of the party:

The National-Greenback-Labor party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, declare:

First—That it is in favor of the payment of the National debt strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the contract under which it was created, and that no more interest-bearing bonds of the Federal Government be issued.

Second—That the Federal Government only shall issue money; that such money shall be a full legal-tender, and that full legal-tender greenbacks shall be substituted for National-bank notes.

Third—We demand, for the sake of economy and convenience, that the trade dollar and fractional silver coin be replaced by fractional paper currency.

Fourth—We demand the repeal of all laws that foster inequality in condition and opportunity, as they are in violation of universal justice.

Fifth—We demand the enactment of an income-tax law, with heavy penalties for perjury in its violation, and that said tax be graduated in proportion to incomes.

Sixth—That all debts due for labor performed take precedence of all other claims.

Seventh—That we demand the passage and approval of an act abolishing the store-order or "truck" system, and compelling the payment of all wages due laborers at regular stated rates, and in lawful money of the United States.

Eighth—That we demand the passage and enforcement of such laws as will prevent all combinations, discriminations, or granting of rebates by transportation companies, and compelling common carriers to furnish service for the same prices to all men.

Ninth—We demand that no more public lands be voted to corporations, but that they be held for actual settlers.

Tenth—We demand that education be free and industrial, and no child shall be allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The above platform was adopted with the following additions: Demanding that there shall be contraction in official fees and salaries to correspond with the reduction of incomes in other directions; that there shall be a specific tariff placed on raw materials produced here for the protection of American industry; that the hours of labor shall be reduced to eight hours per day; that the contract system of labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions shall be abolished; severely denouncing any attempt at coalition with any other party; favoring the establishment of National and State Labor Bureaus.

A resolution condemning Gov. Hoyt's veto of the Wages bill as a violation of his pledges to the workingmen was tabled, but was subsequently taken up and passed.

A telegram was received from Henry Carey Baird positively declining to stand as a candidate for State Treasurer.

The Convention then proceeded to again nominate candidates for the office, and Peter Sutton, a wealthy farmer and an ex-Judge of Indiana County, was nominated on the second ballot.

E. S. Watson was selected as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Adjourned sine die.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—There has lately been started through special dispatches from here to the Democratic press in different parts of the country the most stupid and absurd rumors that this campaign has yet produced. It is to the effect that the purpose of Mr. Charles Foster's visit here was to induce the President to use Deputy Marshals in the Ohio election, with the promise that their fees should be paid either by voluntary contributions or out of the campaign fund. The Bourbons in their zeal to villify Republicans overlooked the fact that there are no Congressional elections in Ohio this fall, and that no Marshals can be used.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A communication received here from a Tennessee politician, who advocates the repudiation of a portion of the State debt, contains a new suggestion as to the reasons which govern the action of the repudiators. The suggestion is this: Many Tennesseeans claim that in repudiation we get part pay for our negroes, although it is probably a fact that a large number of the bonds are held by men who were opposed to the abolition of slavery.

PROSPECTS IN MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 15.—Specials from Maine give an encouraging outlook for the Republicans there. They are united and hard at work with good effect. The Greenbackers are at cats and dogs among themselves, and the Democrats will take advantage of this split in the party and will work with the office-keeping wing of the Greenbackers. A large falling off in the Greenback vote is predicted, much of the loss going to the Republicans, who are almost certain to elect their legislative candidates.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee has issued a call for a Republican State Convention in Baltimore, Sept. 12, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Comptroller, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 15.—The remains of W. B. Willis, late a leading citizen of St. Louis, and for many years a resident of Galena, arrived here this evening, and were interred in the new City Cemetery. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Mayor Hunkins and of J. M. Spratt, Esq.

A Novel Opium-Cure.

A physician at Salem, Ind., was addicted to opium-eating; and his neighbors tried to cure him by tying him to a tree, whipping him severely, and making him take a vow of reformation.

EIGHT HOURS.

Mr. Waller Consults Frank Adams as to What He Shall Do.

And Is Told He Need Not Pay Laborers Ten Hours' Wages for Eight Hours' Work.

The Cabinetmakers Generally Favor the Reduced Hours of Labor.

CITY LABORERS.

THAT EIGHT-HOURS ORDER.

Some time ago an order was made by the Council instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to hereafter work the men under him on the streets only eight hours. He regarded the question as a grave one, especially since the city was reputed to be in financial distress, and instead of obeying the order he addressed the Corporation Counsel in quest of some law for his guidance. His communication was as follows:

F. Adams, Corporation Counsel—DEAR SIR: On the 30th day of June, 1879, the City Council of Chicago passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to comply with a resolution passed by the Common Council of this city Sept. 10, 1866, which makes eight hours a legal day's work for all the employes of said Department."

On the 3d day of July, 1879, the said City Council passed the following order:

"*Ordered*, That the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works be, and the same are hereby, instructed to pay the men engaged in laying the water mains $2 a day for their labor."

Now, the whole spirit and tenor of the ordinances governing this Department, and under which I am acting, is exemplified in the contract system; that is, inviting the fullest competition so as to obtain the greatest amount of work for the least amount of money, making it entirely voluntary with those who propose to work for the city, letting them name their own terms without favoritism to any, the only pressure being the competition of their fellow-men. This, in a word, is the rule governing the Department under the laws controlling my action. The resolution and order quoted are directly in conflict with these. All seem to be in force, and yet I cannot obey all. I cannot carry out this resolution and order without violating the spirit and letter of the rest of the ordinance in force. I respectfully ask your advice in the premises, and especially upon the following points:

First—Can a resolution of the City Council be enforced which impairs or interferes with the obligations of contracts?

Second—Does the decision that eight hours shall be a legal day prevent my making contracts by the hour, and is it not my duty under the laws and ordinance to make contracts for the city to the best advantage for the city, financially, that I can?

Third—While the City Council may order any appropriation of the city's money for a specified purpose, and fix the maximum beyond which I will not be allowed to go, is it not my duty, in applying said appropriation, to have the services performed for a less sum if I can? In other words, is it not my plain duty under the law to economize and save for the city, at all points and in all things pertaining to my official transactions, as much as I can? Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. WALLER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The above was sent to Mr. Adams some time since, but it was not until yesterday that he could respond.

HIS RESPONSE IS AS FOLLOWS:

C. S. Waller, Commissioner Public Works—DEAR SIR: I have just received from you the annexed communication. The resolution of June 30, 1879, directs you to comply with a resolution passed by the Common Council Sept. 10, 1866.

The resolution of Sept. 10, 1866, required the Board of Public Work to make eight hours a legal work-day. The resolution of July 3, 1879, instructs you to pay the men engaged in laying water-mains $2 a day for their labor.

The joint effect of the three resolutions is to instruct you to pay the men for laying water-mains $2 for each day's work, estimating the day at eight hours. I am informed that the men are working under a contract for $1.25 per day for each day of ten hours, which is 17½ cents per hour. Two dollars for each day's work of eight hours would be at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Under the contract price the men would receive each $1.40 for eight hours' work, while if the resolution be complied with they will receive $2 each for eight hours' work.

The question then is simply whether you have the power to donate to each of the men who may work eight hours per day 60 cents per day of the public money. I am of the opinion that you have not, and that the instruction of the Council to that effect is a nullity.

The Council in its first resolution passed Sept. 10, 1866, recognizes the fact that the General Assembly is powerless to enact a law making eight hours a legal day's work in the case of a special contract providing for a different time. The resolution is as follows:

"(1) *Resolved*, That the Council recommend to the next Legislature of Illinois the passing of a law making eight hours a legal day's work, where no special contract for different time shall be made."

In answer to your second and third questions I would say that it is clearly your duty, under the law and the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1878, organizing your department, to economize and save the city at all points, and in all matters pertaining to your official transactions, so far as this may be done consistently with such part of the public service as is committed to your charge, and to make contracts the most advantageous financially to the city that you can.

Waiving the question whether the City Council has the power to provide that eight hours shall constitute a working day for laborers employed by the city, it is sufficient to say that the Council has not the power to provide that the market price or value of ten hours' work shall be paid to such laborers for eight hours' work. In other words, the donation from the public funds of the value of two hours' work each day to each man who may work eight hours is not a corporate purpose, and is not within the power of the Council. Respectfully,

FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel.

After the opinion had been examined,

A REPORTER SAW HIM,

and he stated that he should act under it. In other woods, he said he should pay the street employes for the time they worked, but in no event would he undertake to pay them for ten hours' work when they had only done eight. If they preferred, however, to work eight hours for eight hours' pay, he would have no objection, but he would only pay them for the hours they worked. This is the first set-back the eight-hour movement has received in the city, but there is no danger of its leading to any misunderstanding or trouble. In this connection the reporter also asked Mr. Waller what he proposed to do in the matter of street work, and he said that after thinking the whole question over, and debating in his mind the necessity of cleaning the streets as a sanitary measure, he had determined to increase the force of laborers for this and next month, which he had already done, but he proposed to live within the 75 per cent of the appropriation. In other words, whatever the excess might be in the summer he would reduce in the winter months.

THE CABINETMAKERS.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

A meeting of the Cabinetmakers' Association of Chicago was held in the hall at 54 West Lake street last evening, which was attended by about 200 people. William Stalknicht presided, and several able Secretaries were appointed to record the proceedings of the meeting in the English and German languages, in which the proceedings were conducted indiscriminately.

Mr. Nelson, a Swede, made a report from a Committee on which he had been appointed. He said the Eight-Hour League was going to hold a picnic on Aug. 1, and he tendered an invitation to his hearers to join with them. He read the platform of the League, which embraced about two lines. It was to the effect that eight hours' work for eight hours' pay was the proper measure to give employment to the unemployed. He announced that it was the intention of the League to hold some meetings soon, when those who were opposed to them would be invited to debate these issues.

The Chairman announced that it was well known to the meeting that nearly all of the shops in the city were working eight hours a day. The shop of A. H. Andrews & Co. had not yet agreed to allow their men to work eight hours, but several consultations had been had, and a decisive answer was to be returned this morning. A meeting had been called for 7 o'clock, and he hoped the men would not go to work until an answer was returned.

Mr. Juchel, who had been selected by the Carvers' Union to go to Grand Rapids, Mich., to agitate the eight-hour movement there, was introduced to the meeting, and he proceeded to explain the causes of low prices and no work. He believed the bosses would be better off if the eight-hour system were adopted, because there would be found to be a demand for goods.

As the meeting had been called for the purpose of allowing employes to be heard, any such present were invited to come forward if they had anything to say. No one came forward, and the meeting proceeded.

A letter was read from New York, stating that many of the manufacturers of New York were willing to adopt the eight-hour system. Chicago had set an example which other cities would soon follow.

A workman from A. H. Andrews & Co.'s shops reported that at a meeting of the employes last night they had resolved to work only eight hours after the 16th inst. This resolution had been reported to the firm by a committee. The firm demanded until last night to consider the matter. Last night at 6 o'clock the workmen had been notified that the firm had resolved to allow all those who desired to do so to work eight hours, and all those who desired to do so to work ten hours. This matter had been considered by the Committee, and they had resolved to adopt the eight-hour plan. A meeting was to be held this morning to take final action in the matter.

Jacob Biersdorf, a furniture manufacturer, made a brief speech.

He believed the League would find a great deal of opposition to the eight-hour movement from the bosses, but they would meet with more opposition among themselves. He went in for principle, and if they were right they would be successful. They must keep on and have patience and they would succeed.

Mr. Schroeder made a speech in German in favor of the eight-hour movement. He said that the shops in Grand Haven were not pushed with work. Soon they would have to shut up their shops if the men continued to work ten hours. So it would be an easy matter to induce them to adopt the eight-hour plan.

Mr. Schmidt said if the ten-hour system was continued a revolution would soon be inaugurated in this country. If twelve hours' work were demanded of the men, it would cause a revolution inside of ten years. Fourteen hours' work per day would, in one year, reduce all business to stagnation.

A stalwart German then made a speech in his native tongue, urging the continuance of the eight-hour agitation.

Mr. Dantzinger, one of the Secretaries of the meeting, moved that two men be sent to Grand Rapids to agitate this subject.

Mr. Juchel thought that two men at least should be sent from this Society, for the Committee, when it got to Grand Rapids, would have much to do. They should go with proper credentials, representing both employers and the workingmen.

Mr. Rasmussen moved that this Association send at least two men to Grand Rapids to agitate this question, one of whom should be a member of the Union.

Grottkau, the alien, appeared in the rear end of the hall and made a brief speech in the German language.

Hoercks and Grottkau were finally selected as the Committee.

A committee was also appointed to wait upon Schilling and Morgan to get those gentlemen to accompany the Grand Rapids agitators.

The Committee was instructed to leave for Grand Rapids to-day to commence their labors.

After some further talk the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL.

The Germania Maennerchor will give one of its enjoyable Summer-Night Festivals, at Winter's Pavilion, corner of North Clark and Grant streets, this evening. Hans Balatka will be the conductor. After the concert there will be a hop.

A REALISTIC "PINAFORE."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—The comic opera of "H. M. S. Pinafore" was brought out here to-night in a realistic manner. The Park Garden, which has sixteen acres within its inclosure, and which includes two lakes, was the scene of its production. In the centre of the large lake a full rigged frigate has been built, its deck being 110 feet long, and thirty-five feet wide. On this deck the opera was sung by a first-class company of fifty artists, with an orchestra of twenty-five pieces. *Little Buttercup* rowed herself across the lake, and went on board at the proper time, and was subsequently followed by *Sir Joseph* (George O. Wilson) and his female relatives, whose barge was rowed by trusty oarsmen. The ship was brilliantly lighted by electric lights, and other means of illumination. It was a complete success. Some 2,500 people were present.

BELLIGERENT PINAFORISTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12.—A curious incident has just come to light, which occurred during the visit to Hartford last Wednesday of the Philadelphia Church Choir "Pinafore" Company. It will be remembered that it has been the boast of the management that the company is made up of non-professionals wholly, and that they live together in an atmosphere of "high tone" rare in theatrical circles, and with those feelings toward each other which should be expected of residents of the "City of Brotherly Love." The occurrence here leaves the managerial boast an open question. Two versions of the affair are given, one making *Little Buttercup* the heroine; but the story given below is stated by local friends of members of the company to be authentic.

The night before the arrival of the troupe here a performance was given in Springfield. *Little Buttercup* was warbling her "baby-farming" song, and had told the audience,

Two tender babes I nussed.

Just at this moment an idea struck *Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.*, otherwise Mr. De Lange. It was too good to keep, and turning to *Hebe* (Miss Bellis), who stood by his side, he remarked in an undertone that to "nuss" two babes necessitated no ordinary physical perfection. Such was the substance of the remark, but it was, it is said, couched in somewhat more direct terms, although scarcely indelicate. *Hebe* bridled up in an instant, and after the performance told of the insult to some of the ladies of the company, and also Mr. Soussa, the musical-director, who is an old friend of the lady. The latter solaced her with the promise that he would talk with the *Admiral* "in the morning." But it was not until evening, and just an hour before the performance, that he encountered him. Soussa was coming down stairs, in the United States Hotel, and De Lange was passing up on his way to his room. Soussa angrily accosted him, and, demanding an explanation and apology on benalf of the lady, was curtly advised to attend to his own affairs. And De Lange followed up his remark by shaking his finger in Soussa's face.

For a British tar is a soaring soul,
As free as a mountain bird;
His energetic fist should be ready to resist
A dictatorial word.

But he wasn't quick enough with his fist. Soussa "had the drop" on him, to use a Bret Hartism, and struck him square in the eye. The *Admiral* promptly clinched, and both, losing their footing, rolled headlong down-stairs. The bystanders interfered, and the two were separated, none the worse for the fracas, excepting that *Sir Joseph's* left eye was fast going into mourning. Reaching his dressing-room at the theatre he painted the discoloration carefully, but it was slightly perceptible through the opera-glasses, and excited some comment.

How the affair will end is uncertain, but it is possible that De Lange may conclude to retire from the troupe. Whether he does or not, it is said he asserts his determination to get square with Soussa and teach him the danger of making the First Lord of the Admiralty the subject of a titter by the company when he says,

You may learn from the expression of my eyes—

as he was last Wednesday evening.

De Lange is quite popular in local circles, and the feeling is general that it was unjust to proceed to such extreme measures on account of a chance word, which, he claims, could not rightfully be construed into an insult, direct or implied. Some of his friends assert that Soussa's course was prompted more by jealousy than a desire to redress a wrong, and that Miss Bellis, if she believed that De Lange had intended to insult her, would have done better to have laid the matter before the manager of the troupe. This course would have secured her an apology, if one was due, and would have prevented a scene which brings no credit to the organization.

C.

STRAKOSCH AND "LIBBIE SMITH."

Music Trade Review.

One day, an aged man, who would have made an admirable replica of Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* as to head and beard, entered our studio and told his sad story. Many years ago he had met the Strakosch and Adelina Patti at Montreal, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. The Strakosch had arranged that Adelina, then a young girl, but a miniature music-box, should sing at a concert before the Prince, and Adelina, escaping from custody, had approached this aged man with a piteous request for "Something to eat—I am starving!" Amazed that so pretty, intelligent, and well-dressed a child should be in such a condition, the aged man led her towards the dining-room to share his dinner with her; but, at the door, the imposing figure of the Strakosch barred the entrance, and his suave voice exclaimed:

"I beg you a thousand pardon! But Adelina must not eat before she has sing to-night! Come, Adelina!" And so led the crying child away.

"Struck with so much discipline, and with its almost magical results," continued the aged man, "I sought out the Strakosch upon my return to New York, and begged him to take charge of my own little girl, who was blessed (or shall I say cursed!) with a phenomenal voice. He heard her sing, and declared himself entranced—enchanted! 'Send her to Europe for a few brief years,' he advised, 'and you shall have another Adelina Patti.' I took his advice, and the addresses he gave me. My child, my darling child—her name was Libbie Smith—sailed away from me thirty years ago! This is her picture—do you recognize it? Have you ever seen her? Is the name familiar to you? Where is she singing now? I am sure she must be famous; but where is she?"

Our artist could only recommend the aged man to apply to the Strakosh, by whose advice he had sent his daughter abroad.

"The Strakosch!" exclaimed the aged man; "I have called upon him, written to him, telegraphed to him, for twenty years, unceasingly!"

"And what does he reply?"

"Sometimes nothing; sometimes only to acknowledge the receipt of my letter; sometimes to refer me to a communication forwarded to me in 1867. Let me think. Ah! Here is that communication"; and the aged man read: "'Dear Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your note of inquiry, and to say that, after careful examination of the Strakosch ledger, I find that thirty-four Elizabeth Smiths, fifty-nine Lizzie Smiths, and thirteen Libbie Smiths have been sent to Italy under the circumstances you mention. Of the thirteen Libbie Smiths, eleven appear to be residents of New York. Of these eleven, M. Strakosch has never subsequently heard of but two, one of whom died at Milan, aged 16 years (and M. Strakosch planted a flower upon the dear one's grave); and the other, after a magnificent debut at Verona, married a Russian nobleman, whose name M. Strakosch has unfortunately mislaid, although wedding-cards were doubtless sent to him at the time.'"

"Stop! Stop right there!" exclaims the aged man. "Do you think that Libbie married that nameless nobleman without sending word to her loving father? And yet, if she was not thus forgetful and ungrateful, she must be dead—dead—dead!" And the aged man fumbled for his papers, and tottered from the studio!

The next time Our Artist fell in with the Strakosch—it was at Birmingham, where Patti was singing at a festival—he inquired about the aged man's missing daughter. "Ah! my goot fren'," replied Strakosch, "have you, too, been hombog by that crazed ole Smith? He is insane, mad, imbecile! Hush! I tell you de secret of his life! *He never had a child*—my goot fren'! Aha!"

THE ORIGINAL "JOSEPHINE."

Miss Emma Howson, the original *Josephine* in "Pinafore" when it was produced in London, is visiting this country, and, in an interview with a *Dramatic News* representative, gave some "important information" about the personal characteristics of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan and the new opera which is promised by their company next season. She speaks of Mr. Gilbert as a pleasant, genial gentleman, "kind and considerate to the very humblest" at rehearsals, and said that he has promised to make up for the poor part she had in *Josephine*. In speaking further of the opera of "Pinafore" and her role, Miss Howson said: "If you look at the role critically, it is really less good than any other in the opera. In some degree this was the fault of Mr Sullivan who was very backward with the music. Two days before the production, several songs had yet to be written. Mr. Sullivan had had the words for some time, but had put the matter off and off for a long time, until he could delay no longer. So, two days before the production, I went to him and asked him where my songs were. He told me he would do them that night, and to come the next day to rehearsal. I did, and Mr. Sullivan was so ill he could hardly move his fingers at the piano. However, we went over the air, 'Sad is my heart.' He asked me how I liked it, and added, 'If I didn't, he would write another that night.' I was not particularly pleased with the air; but here it was, one day before the production, and I could see it would be torture for him to work that night again; so I made no demur, and that is how the poorest thing in the opera came to my part. The worst of it was, that Mr. Gilbert had written quite a long serio-comic scene for *Josephine*, which would have lasted some twelve or fifteen minutes. All that was sacrificed by the illness of Mr. Sullivan; and Mr. Gilbert was much annoyed at it, for he said that, from a literary point of view, what was sacrificed was the best thing in the work. I would like to show you the opera complete as it was written, but shortly after production our parts were returned to the prompter, and I have ceased, really, to remember the words. But they were good. Thus was part of *Josephine* sacrificed." "Do you know what is to be their next work?" "I understand the 'Bold Burglar' idea is given up for the present. Whatever may be said about it, I know not if one line of it is even written as yet. In musical circles in London it is known that the next operetta will be a satire on English society, not on the army as was originally supposed. I believe Mr. Gilbert has elaborated the idea, and is now at work upon it."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Daly's stage manager at the Broadway will be Fred Williams.

Miss Linda Dietz is in London learning to make baby-clothes.

Lester Wallack says: "San Francisco is dead; Chicago is alive, and is a city."

Last night's New York train carried down Mr. Horace McVicker. He returns in a week or ten days.

Mr. Atkins Lawrence will make love to Mary Anderson next season—in a professional capacity.

Mrs. Marie Wilkins is in New York studying a a new part for next season,—said to be a second *Frochard*.

John T. Raymond, it is said, has paid to Mark Twain $150,000 as royalties on "The Gilded Age."

Miss Ida Vernon is studying the army list and the ritual of the Sacred Heart, and matrimony will be the result likely.

Laura Don may be seen in the surf of Coney Island daily, and Minnie Cummings is shading most of the beach at Rockaway.

Boucicault swears to a New York *Graphic* reporter that he has "a thoroughly original work" for his opening at Booth's.

When told that the newspapers were full of her, Sarah Bernhardt said: "Oh, yes, I know; I nurse them and keep them alive."

Judging from the numerous romantic anecdotes at present flooding the country regarding Adelaide Neilson, the industrious agents of that lady are putting in some good licks.

The Londoners don't like Mlle. Croizette, and the critical Sarcey's explanation is that the English can't worship two idols at once, and they are now devoted to Sarah Bernhardt.

A cruel Eastern paper, commenting upon the announcement that "Soldene will take in this country next season," says: "Remembering her mouth, we should say she was capable of doing so."

The attendance at all our city theatres would indicate that our managers will receive a lesson this summer which will prove to them the advisability of closing their houses during the heated term next year.

A writer in the New York *Times* enumerates the following as the living American dramatists: Charles Gayler, Julia Ward Howe, John Brougham, Lester Wallack, C. W. Tayleure, Mrs. Bateman, Olive Logan, F. G. Maeder, T. B. McDonough, Augustin Daly, Leicester Vernon, T. C. De Leon, Bronson Howard, A. C. Wheeler, J. Steele Mackaye, A. E. Lancaster, Julian Magrue, Bret Harte, B. E. Woolf, Mark Twain, Fred Marsden, A. R. Cazauran, Leonard Grover, W. D. Howells, and Joaquin Miller.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* suggests that as Mrs. Langtry, "the Jersey Lily," is coming over to America to show her pretty face, it would be wise in her to put herself under engagement to some good manager and give readings. In this way she might make lots of money and make sure of being seen by a vast number of people. The *Sentinel* is moved to make this suggestion for the reason, as it says, that both Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who can't read, and Adelaide Neilson, who can't act, both make money by the aid of their pretty faces.

McKee Rankin has turned out a successful farmer. As an interest on his investment this year of about $25,000 on his farm at Boisblanc Island, in Lake Erie, at the entrance of the Detroit River, he will get about $3,000 for his wheat and oats, beside actually getting his summer living off the place. It is seldom amateur farming has been so successful. H. W. Johnson, formerly Mr. Rankin's agent, becomes manager of the "Danites" combination next season. He will actually employ Mr. and Mrs. Rankin. He is an honest, square man, and we wish him success.—*Dramatic News.*

Mr. Boucicault's improvements at Booth's Theatre will entirely alter the appearance of the interior, and are sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of their effect. Four rows of the parquette seats have been removed, and the stage brought boldly forward into the body of the theatre. The orchestra will be placed under the stage, but in view of the audience, the conductor sitting with his head above the footlights, and his hand beating time for the musicians below. The old private boxes have been torn away, and will be replaced by four omnibus boxes, on each side of the stage, forming a proscenium of themselves. These boxes will be decorated in white and gold, with cherry-colored linings and balustrades, and the entire auditorium will be repainted and decorated to conform to those colors in the proscenium.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Bronson Howard writes to the Detroit *Free Press*: "I was told an incident the other day which shows how the combined thought and taste of the Comedie Francaise is brought to bear upon every artistic point in the production of a play. A gentleman was discussing a line in 'Phedre' with Mlle. Bernhardt. He thought a different reading would be preferable. She quite agreed with him, she said; the reading she gave was not her own choice; it was under a decision of the society! When many great actors, in England and America, combine to give the greatest possible effect to every line and scene of a drama, subordinating individual opinion to the wisdom of all, we shall arrive at an equally admirable artistic result. Until we do that it is absurd to expect that we can rival these artists. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, in the last act of 'Hernani,' and in the second act of 'Phedre,' justifies all I have heard of her emotional power. I have seen but one actress as yet, in Europe or America, who seems to me to be her equal in this respect—Miss Clara Morris. The latter lacks the training and the subjection to 200 years of organized art-study which Mlle. Bernhardt has profited by, but Miss Morris has somewhat more emotional force, I think."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Von Buelow says "he hates pianists in petticoats."

London is soon to hear "Le Roi de Lahore." Strakosch will probably give it in this country next season.

Sir Julius Benedict's setting of Mrs. Allen's song, "Rock Me to Sleep," is being sung a great deal at London concerts.

Miss Mathilde Phillipps has just closed quite a successful operatic tour in France. She will soon appear in London at concerts.

Camilla Urso has abandoned the idea of having a company next season, and proposes to make Boston her home, with a view to accepting solo engagements.

Henry Meilhac and Ernest Blum have just finished an opera in four acts, adapted from Shakspeare's "Cymbeline." The music has been intrusted to Mr. Choudens.

Miss Minnie Hauk has just given in London her 100th representation of "Carmen." She was surrounded by flowers, and received a memorial of the occasion in the shape of a beautiful Spanish necklace.

Mr. Merelli states that the rumor of Adelina Patti having been forbidden to sing in Paris is incorrect. The engagement is signed, and the first appearance of the "diva" at the Gaite is fixed for the 14th of February next, as first announced.

Miss Thursby writes from London: "Messrs. Vaucorbeil and Hecht have been here, and are again urging me to sing at the Grand Opera. I am kept quite busy. This week I sing at five concerts, public and private. We have been invited to spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Bull at their home in Norway. I think we may go."

The musical papers of London say that Carl Rosa has made arrangements to come to this country next year, and that, instead of opening at Her Majesty's Theatre in London in January, he will open a season in New York City Jan. 12, giving, among other operas, "Aida," "Lohengrin," "Mignon," "Rienzi," "Carmen," and Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew."

Mad. Otto-Alvsleben has a fair reputation in Germany, but by no means a great name. She was advertised here "big," and in a way to draw the crowds; but not only the skilled musicians, but the untutored auditors, soon found her out and placed her on her true level, which was not a very high one. We have plenty better artists at home. She will never receive $3,000 again to sing in Cincinnati, nor one-fifth of it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Scene: San Francisco, Cal. Correspondence between Max Strakosch, operatic manager, and Adriano Pantaleoni, baritone. Strakosch sends a note to Pantaleoni asking him to come to see him, whereupon the baritone answers: "The most celebrated first baritone, di carbello Pantaleoni Adriano, lives at No. — of —— street, and expects Mr. Strakosch at his house, in case he has to make any communications." Answer of the impresario: "I never go and call on any artists who live in the Chinese quarter."

Mme. Demeric Lablache, the contralto (a daughter of the famous basso), has determined to return to the United States, and to remain in New York for two or three years as a teacher of singing. Her sister, Mme. la Baronne de Caters Lablache, has just arrived in London, and has been commanded by the Queen to sing at Windsor Castle, and to give lessons to the Princess Beatrice and to Prince Leopold. The Princess has written a very pretty romanza and has dedicated it to the Baronne, who, by desire of the Prince of Wales, will probably sing it at the next state concert.

A London (June 27) letter to the New York *Tribune* says: "At Covent Garden, the latest sensation is a new baritone, M. Lassalle, who is reported as having carried off more than half the honors on the first production of 'L'Africaine' with Mme. Patti as the heroine. Mme. Patti is none the less the constant attraction at this house, and, so long as Mme. Albani-Gye devotes herself to maternal cares, remains without a rival. It is not till next season, I believe, that the Canadian prima-donna is to reappear. Mr. Gye will then, it is said, reduce the strength of his company, and give but three nights of opera a week, of which Patti will have two and Albani one. Mr. Mapleson's tactics at present are quite different. He advertises a performance for every night of next week, with a concert or two thrown in by way of keeping his artists in voice. At both houses the competition of the Comedie Francaise has been felt. The hard times have also diminished audiences a little, but on the whole the season promises to be a fairly good one."

The Berlin (June 24) correspondent of the *Music Trade Review* says: "The Rosewalds, of Baltimore, gave a concert on the 19th at Baden-Baden. The concert was a success in every particular, and loud applause greeted the performers. The Grand-Duke Michael, of Russia, took a personal interest in the affair, and his patronage made a financial success. It was, I must repeat, an artistic success as well; each member procuring a genuine recall. From Baden-Baden the Rosewalds go to Ems and Wiesbaden, and will give concerts in each town. They will linger about in the pleasant Rhineland till their engagement at Mainz commences, on the 15th of September. I say their engagement, for Mr. Rosewald is engaged in the Stadtische Kapelle as solo violist.——Wagner will soon be putting the last touches to his 'Parcival.' It is, however, very doubtful whether the work will be executed next year as was originally intended, or kept back till 1881. He is going to live in Munich during the winter of the present year, in order to superintend personally the study and rehearsals of his works, which are to be produced in succession there for the approaching season."

Don Carlos.

A Madrid correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells the following story of Don Carlos: "Once, when on the Danube, he was invited by the Roumanian authorities to witness a harmless artillery combat between Forts Calafat and Widdin. On the morning of the combat, Gen. Boet found his Royal master closeted, with a priest, and soon afterward the following dialogue occurred as related by Boet: 'He took me by the arm and said: "What do you think I've been doing? I've sent for a priest, and have already confessed. Nobody knows what may happen, and, should a ball hit me, I shall at least go straight to Heaven." I was very much surprised. Your majesty confess! I exclaimed. I never would have imagined it, knowing your ideas in religious matters. "Well," he retorted, "what the priests tell us may be false or may be true,—I incline to the former rather than to the latter supposition,—but should it be true, I have taken the precaution of confessing. How singular," he added, "here I am, a rake and a scapegrace, yet all ready for Heaven, should I be killed; while an honest man whose conscience is not cleansed by confession would certainly go to Hell! Don't you think it is singular, now?"' Gen. Boet, who seems to be a sincere Catholic, endeavored to convince this representative of legitimacy that his confession, in order to be effective, must be preceded by sincere penitence on his part, but Carlos only laughed at him. 'This scene,' continues Boet, 'shows what Carlos' religious sentiments really are.'"

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dillon O'Brien, St. Paul, is at the Pacific.

E. B. Treat, of LaSalle, is at the Gardner.

L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, is at the Gardner.

J. B. Boyd, of Indianapolis, is at the Gardner.

Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis, is at the Palmer.

J. A. Farnham, Clyde, Kas., is at the Sherman.

F. R. King, New Orleans, is stopping at the Pacific.

B. K. Elliott, Indianapolis, is stopping at the Palmer.

George B. Hopkins, Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City, is a guest of the Palmer.

R. Sears, Marshalltown, Ia., is domiciled at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. James Duff, Colorado, are guests of the Pacific.

J. B. Mason, Providence, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

Thomas Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., is stopping at the Sherman.

Lloyd G. Harris, of the St. Louis *Republican*, is sojourning at the Pacific.

Robert L. McGuire, Mayor of Springfield, Ill., is one of the guests of the Palmer.

B. W. Perkins, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Kansas, is at the Gardner.

Gen. Pope, Gen. W. B. Hazen, Col. T. S. Harris, and Capt. Illsley, U. S. A., are registered at the Palmer.

J. T. Clark, Assistant General Superintendent, and J. J. Dickey, Superintendent Telegraph, Union Pacific Railroad, are at the Palmer.

George W. Cook was elected Treasurer of the Union Veteran Club at its last meeting, and not "Capt. J. W. Cook," as was reported.

Judge G. F. Comstock, Spracuse, Judge J. M. Bailey, Freeport, and Judge T. D. Murphy, Woodstock, are among the guests of the Pacific.

Senator William A. Wallace, D. M. Peck, and A. B. Shaw, of Pennsylvania, are registered at the Tremont, on their way home from a Western trip.

A party of gentlemen connected with the Catholic colonization movement will leave the city on the 21st inst. to visit the Catholic colonies in Minnesota.

About fifty of the creditors of the dead Mutual Insurance Company met yesterday evening at No. 141 Adams street, and appointed a committee, consisting of E. R. Lott, ex-Ald. Kerber, and three others, to wait on the Receiver and see why he had not made any report of late.

Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, in an interview with a reporter of the *Republican* of that city, says there is nothing in the rumor that he has been or will be appointed successor to the late Bishop Foley. The reverend prelate is of the opinion that the appointment of a Bishop to this diocese will not be made for some months.

The Germania Maennerchor will give a grand summer night's festival at the Lincoln Park Pavilion, corner of Clark and Grant streets, this evening. There will be a grand concert, and afterwards a hop. The entire Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Adolph Rosenbecker, will participate. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Hans Balatka.

The Illinois Humane Society suggests to owners and drivers of horses that during the heated season their animals should not be needlessly exposed to the hot sun; that some protection against the heat should be used, such as a moistened sponge or a hood, and that excessive driving be avoided. Cases of cruelty should be left at the office, No. 124 Clark street.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Palmer House last evening, just over a quorum being present. Nearly the whole session was taken up with canvassing the returns of the recent precinct elections to choose delegates to a convention to select members of the Central Committee. This over, there was some talk about organization, and then the Committee adjourned.

Elijah Smith, an old and respected citizen of Chicago, died yesterday afternoon. He came here in 1838, when the population was 5,000, and had seen the city grow to her present greatness. He was for a long time in the real estate business, and was a partner of Judge Manierre. Of a quiet, unassuming disposition, and always respected for his honest dealing and Christian virtues, many will regret his decease.

The many friends of Mr. S. J. Walker will be pained to learn that his little son, St. John, aged 6 years, met with a very serious accident last evening. The family was preparing to leave for Kentucky, and the little fellow, while at play on the piazza of the residence, on North Clark street, near Diversey avenue, missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, fracturing his skull and breaking several ribs. Dr. Isham was immediately called in, and did what he could to relieve the sufferings of the little fellow, whose injuries are of a dangerous charactor.

At a meeting of the workmen of Andrews & Co., furniture manufacturers, held Monday evening, a resolution was adopted to the effect that on and after this morning they would work only eight hours per day, that is from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, and that if the employers did not assent to their terms they would quit. A reporter yesterday called upon Andrews & Co. and inquired of them regarding the matter, but they stated that they had as yet had no visit from the Committee appointed at this meeting, and, consequently, had no information to give.

A sad sight was to be seen in the West Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. Two children, sisters, named Betsey and Bridget Ann Riley, who were sent to some charitable Catholic institution some time ago, were yesterday returned to the police as fit subjects for the County Hospital. The sins of the parents were visited upon these two little ones in a horrible and loathsome disease, and, as the Sisters were unable to cure it, and were afraid of infecting other children with the poison, they were removed to the Hospital. The children are bright and apparently healthy in other respects. What has become of their parents is not known.

The Fiatists enrolled under the leadership of Judge Felch held a regular meeting last evening at the Tremont House. Various arrangements were made looking to a reception for Congressman Murch, of Maine, and Wright, of Pennsylvania. Efforts are to be made to secure the ball-park for July 26, but the time has yet been definitely settled. A verbose series of resolutions were issued regarding the principles of the alleged party, and affirming the intention of countenancing no coalition with other parties whatever. The Committee on Organization were instructed to proceed with their work as rapidly as possible, to the end that a full ticket may be put into the field for the fall election. The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in August.

There was a meeting of the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners held at their rooms yesterday afternoon, at which were present Commissioners Winston, Stockton, Kadish, and Hjortsberg. A resolution was adopted thanking Perry H. Smith for the presentation of the beautiful fountain to be erected north of Webster avenue. An additional 100 feet of framework was ordered for the north pier for the erection of an awning for further protection to the babies. It was also resolved to charge nothing hereafter for water at the fountains for watering horses. Financial matters were talked over, and $25,000 was appropriated for the general care and improvement of the park to Dec. 31. It was also resolved not to allow horses to be led on the drives, and bycicles were also prohibited on the grounds.

Coroner Mann was kept busy yesterday in holding the Leigh inquest, reported elsewhere, and also the following: Frank E. Brennan, 26 years of age, who was accidentally run down and killed on the Rock Island Railroad at Englewood. August L. P. De Marge, a French tailor, 38 years of age, found dead in a vacant lot at the corner of Calumet avenue and Twentieth street, death having been caused by exhaustion, liquor, and hot weather. Henry Jansen, of No. 122 Maxwell street, who died of apoplexy. Thomas Sweeney, of No. 169 Eighteenth, who accidentally fell into the river off the steamer Nebraska, and was drowned. An inquest was also held upon the body of an unknown man found near Colehour Station, about two rods from the Indiana State-line, who had evidently committed suicide, as there was a bullet hole in the temple and a revolver with one chamber empty lying beside the body. Deceased was apparently about 50 years of age, and was fairly well dressed in a knit blouse, dark pants, and blue undershirt. The body was very badly decomposed. This evening the Coroner will hold an inquest upon Conrad Bunsen, 14 years of age, who was run over and killed by the cars at Naperville, DuPage County.

NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING-MILLS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company was held at the office of the Company yesterday forenoon. Two million dollars of the stock was represented in person and by proxy out of the $2,300,000 of the capital outstanding.

The President's report of the business of the year showed the gross earnings to be $6,280,000.

A semi-annual dividend was declared payable Sept. 1 next out of the earnings of the past six months. After the paying of the dividend the Company will have a surplus of $1,000,000, this surplus being required to operate the extensive works of the Company in Chicago and Milwaukee. The produce for the year was 325,907 gross tons of iron and steel, in the producing of which their books show 4,000 men employed, and $1,300,000 paid for their labor during the year ended July 1, 1879. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: O. W. Potter, President; S. P. Burt, Vice-President; S. Clement, Treasurer; R. C. Hannah, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS.

Alfred Lingle, 14 years of age, living at No. 32 Filmore street, while carelessly handling his revolver at a picnic yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the wrist.

Joseph Miller, 10 years of age, living with his parents at No. 143 Clybourn avenue, while at play yesterday accidentally fell into the canal at the foot of Rees street at noon and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken home.

George Steinhaus, 48 years of age, living at the corner of Wilmot and Hoyne avenues, had his left thigh broken at 5:30 yesterday afternoon by falling from his wagon while his horse was running away. Three doctors who attended him considered his injury quite serious.

James McLoughlin went out upon the roof of a three-story building at No. 165 North Halsted street to sleep, and at 2:40 yesterday he rolled over the edge of the roof, and, falling to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet, was so severely injured that the physician who was called in to attend him has no hopes for his recovery.

John Conrad, 5 years of age, while playing in the street in front of his home, No. 219 Fulton street, at 7:30 last evening, was accidentally run down by a horse and buggy owned and driven by Bruno Goll, a druggist at the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets. The little fellow fortunately escaped with a few bruises about the right ankle.

A team of horses attached to hackney-coach No. 116, owned by Louis Gritt, becoming frightened at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran away from the Clark street front of the new Court-House and collided with a team and truck wagon owned by Charles Isac, which was slightly damaged. The driver was thrown to the pavement and slightly injured about the head.

In the course of time railroad companies, as well as the municipal authorities, will find it cheaper to place safety-gates at all the crossings, after the manner of those at the intersections of Michigan avenue and Sixteenth streets and the Harrison street crossing of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Roads. At 1:30 yesterday afternoon a team and wagon was run down at the Twenty-sixth street crossing by an incoming dummy on the Michigan Southern Road. The wagon was broken to pieces, and two men who were in it had narrow death-escapes.

James Wilson, while attempting to board an outgoing passenger-train on the Alton & St. Louis Road between Harrison and Van Buren streets at 12:35 yesterday afternoon, slipped and falling beneath the wheels had his left foot badly crushed, and his neck badly lacerated by coming into contact with the edge of a railroad-tie. Drs. Price and Lackey state that even though he recovers he will be crippled for life by the loss of his foot. Wilson resides with his family in poor circumstances at the corner of Lake and Water streets, and was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

At 8:10 yesterday morning, John Manion a brakeman on the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by engine No. 209 on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, C. McCallum, engineer. Anthony Carson, of No. 1165 West Madison street, and Lizzie Brown, of No. 750 Hubbard street, who witnessed the accident, relate a story substantially as follows: Manion, wishing to go to his train farther up the track, jumped upon the tender of the engine which killed him, and which was at the time backing down on the track. His hat was blown off, and, in grabbing at it as it fell, he lost his balance, and fell under the wheels. He was 20 years of age, and lived with his parents at Buck Creek, Ind., where his remains will be sent by the Company.

RED-RIBBON CLUB.

A meeting of the First Red-Ribbon Club was held at their hall, 159 Twenty-second street, last evening. Despite the heat, there was quite a large number in attendance. Prayer was offered by Mr. A. Paxton, Agent of the Citizens' League, and several selections were sung by the Club choir. Mr. Porter, President of the Club, explained the object of the organization, and stated the progress made by them during its existence. The Club has some 200 honorary members and seventy active members, and any person can become a member by the payment of $1 yearly toward the support of the Club. Miss Carrie Dodge favored the audience with a recitation, and the little lady was heartily applauded. Mr. Porter then introduced Emery A. Storrs, who said that he had never had the pleasure of addressing an audience in such delightful weather. He had promised the President to speak until there was a change in the weather. He did not think that, ten years ago, under the most favorable circumstances, an audience of the size before him could be attracted in the cause of temperance. He spoke of the good work that the Mayor had done in closing up some of the hell-holes in the city. He wondered what effect this temperance movement would have in politics, and hoped that future public officers would realize that the temperance cause held an important place in the minds of the people. What was lacking was pecuniary aid, and he hoped that the wealthy men in the city would contribute to the good work, and in conclusion invoked the blessing of God on the Club and its workers.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts made a few remarks, and said he did not wish those present to depend entirely upon the Mayor for the advancement of temperance, but called upon them to work themselves. By easy stages he reached the pockets of those present with considerable success. After a recitation by Prof. W. C. Lyman and Mrs. Thorn, and singing, the audience dispersed.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $143 from the Comptroller, $2,369 from the Water Department, and $2,702 from the Collector. The disbursements amounted to about $8,000.

The "experts" resumed their work investigating the new City-Hall yesterday. It will take them several days to complete their task, but they expect to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Commissioner Waller yesterday posted a notice in his office informing applicants for places that there were no vacancies. Later he appointed John Powers as a shut-off man, Water Department, vice George Keyes, removed.

The contractor for stone and masonry work on the Fullerton avenue conduit says that, unless he is delayed by the iron contractor, or interfered with by the weather, the conduit will be ready for a test on or about Aug. 15. This will be about fifteen days ahead of time.

Building-permits were issued to G. H. Standdoff yesterday to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 233 West Randolph street to cost $2,500; to S. S. Borden to erect a two-story dwelling at corner of Warren avenue and Albany street, to cost $2,000; and to Mr. Currie to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 523 Throop street, to cost $1,800.

Officer Forbes yesterday complained at the Health Department that the establishments of Stein, Hirsch & Co., fertilizers; John L. Hancock, slaughterer; and R. M. Oliver, packer, were committing a nuisance in creating offensive odors. In the latter case the odors were particularly offensive, and, furthermore, it appeared that he was doing business without a license.

THE ANTI-TEMPERANCE FOLKS.

The Saloon-Keepers' Association, through a committee, waited upon Mayor Harrison yesterday, and presented a protest against his giving three representatives of the Citizens' League police powers. Their objections are, in brief: Such appointment is absolutely unnecessary; such appointment would be unnecessarily endangering the liberty of the business men and taxpayers engaged in the liquor traffic; such appointment would work great hardship, because the Liquor laws punish equally honest and unavoidable mistakes as well as intentional violations; such appointment would be injudicious, because most of the spies of the Citizens' League are notoriously bad men. The document was signed by B. Baum, C. P. Miller, and T. Maas. The Mayor awaits a visit from the other side before he will take any action, and the indications are that the thing will go on forever.

THE DOG TRADE.

The West Side Poundmaster complained to the Health Department yesterday, and his complaint was against THE TRIBUNE. It was noted in these columns Sunday that he, among the other Poundmasters, would pay 20 cents for each dog delivered him, and when he got up Monday morning his premises were surrounded with dogs and boys. The dead-dog contractors not having given him any money to make purchases, he was in trouble, but he managed to explain to the crowd and satisfy them. He thought this would be the end of it, but he had no such luck, it appears, for yesterday morning he was called out of bed at an early hour to greet an increased number of dogs and boys. He got rid of them, but not until he used his club in asserting the dignity of his position, and when he came to the Health Department he was trembling with rage, and was heartily laughed at. He will be supplied with the necessary 20 cents to pay for dogs, but not before Saturday; so the boys will have to bear with him, and in the meantime vie with one another in getting the most dogs to deliver bright and early.

HARRISON AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Mayor was yesterday besieged by the same old crowd of place-hunters, notwithstanding his proclamation had gone forth to the contrary. Conspicuous among his importuners was Ald. Cullerton, but it is not believed that he got many favors. He supported him in the Benner fight, but there is a suspicion as to his fidelity in which his Honor shares, especially since no one could tell election-day who he was in favor of, notwithstanding he was accused of handling some Republican money in his ward. Some of the other Aldermen who adhered to the Mayor were also around, but they shared Cullerton's fate, for the well-known reason that they were won to his support on the supposition that a support of him would place them in the position of dispensers of patronage. Mr. Harrison has acted wisely, and has done so, no doubt, because he measured his men, whom he must know are far from representing their party in their wards. Besides the Aldermen various citizens called upon him, but none of them were prominent, and, beside, they were of a class not calculated to inspire him. These various calls suggested the idea that the cutting-off of heads was to follow to make room for the bummer gang, but it is not believed that his Honor partook of the idea, or was moved in that direction. He may, however, make some changes, but none that would not have been made if the Benner trouble had not occurred; so, after all, the indications are that there is to be no general cleaning out at once.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Lindsay, the dry-goods clerk who beats his wife, repented him yesterday of his mock-heroic scheme to rot in jail rather than give bonds to keep the peace, and on furnishing the necessary security he was set at liberty.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT,

yesterday, during the trial of Harry Gordon, alias Raymond, for bigamy, a breezy conflict of words occurred between the State's Attorney and Mr. W. S. Forrest. The jury having the case in hand had come into court for further instructions, and were about to retire, when Forrest, who defended Gordon, objected to Deputy-Sheriff Miller remaining in charge of the jury. He alleged that a person named Beseler, one of the jurors in the Lamb case, had told him that the Deputy had made remarks to him (Beseler) during the trial of that case, and apparently with a view to influencing the juror. In support of these statements Mr. Forrest produced an affidavit.

Mr. Mills said he could furnish counter-affidavits, but don't believe it was worth while to go into the matter on which Forrest was always harping.

Forrest said he had only stated the facts once before, to which Mr. Mills answered that he had done so many times. As to the story, it was pure fabrication, and the juror Beseler had said in the presence of several witnesses that no Deputy-Sheriff spoke to him about the Lamb case.

Mr. Forrest declared that Beseler had not only made the statement as set forth in the affidavit, but had declared also, in the presence of Col. and Mrs. Van Arman, that Mr. Mills had requested him not to make an affidavit of the facts.

Mr. Mills pronounced the original story a misstatement, and the second one a lie. He never made any such request of the juror.

Mr. Forrest said he could prove it, and there was some more back talk, which the Court finally shut off by informing Forrest that he had spoken too late. If he had any objections to Deputy Miller he should have said so before the case was given to the jury. The music then subsided: nobody killed and nobody hurt.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday amounted to $245,000.

One hundred barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

Mr. John Hitt, Deputy Collector of Customs, who is confined to his house with illness, was reported to be much better this morning.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up $26,634. Of this amount $22,617 was for tax-paid spirits, $2,717 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,165 for beer.

In view of the conflicting opinions of the courts upon the question as to when protests and appeals should be filed with the Collector of Customs, the long-established practice of the Department on the subject of protests and appeals filed at or before liquidation of entry has recently been reaffirmed, and hereafter customs officers will administer the law upon the basis of the former practice until a decision of the United States Supreme Court shall be had upon the question. Orders have been issued that protests and appeals filed at any time prior to the expiration of the ten and thirty days respectively specified in the Revised Statutes are to be regarded by customs officers as complying with the requirements of law at the time.

According to the new United States Jury law, a copy of which was received yesterday at Marshal Hildrup's office, the pay of Federal grand and petit jurors is to be but $2 per day, instead of $3 as heretofore. The jurors will be drawn from 300 names placed in a box, and the drawing, which is to take place in open court, will be presided over by the Clerk of the Court and a Jury Commissioner. According to the new law, the Commissioner shall be of different political faith to the Clerk. As both of the Jury Commissioners—Hoyne and Proudfoot—are Republican, and as the Clerk is a Republican, it would seem to be in order for somebody, in accordance with this beautiful piece of Democratic legislation, to alter his views so as to get on the one side of the fence while the Clerk sits on the other. A compromise would be the appointment of an addtional Jury Commissioner, and in this city of candidates Judge Drummond is not likely to find any trouble in that direction.

CRIMINAL.

Owing to the intense heat of yesterday, things were remarkably quiet around the Justice Courts. Before Justice Hammer, a continuance until July 21, at 2 p. m., was granted in the case of Constable Brokoski, charged with the retention of goods on a writ of replevin.

The case of Ida Von Tiflin, alias Ida Livingstone, who was arrested on charges of larceny and larceny as bailee of over $9,500 from Frank Oppenheim, was called before Justice Hudson yesterday, the defense having taken a change of venue from Kaufmann. By request of the prosecution a continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The bail was increased to $2,500, Mr. Gore again becoming security. The charge of forgery pending against Oppenheim in the Criminal Court was postponed until Monday, and an attempt is to be made to use the man as a witness against the woman who is said to have received the greater part of his stealings.

That shooting early one morning in the West Twelfth Street District, which was noticed in yesterday's issue, is explained by Policeman H. C. Scott, of the West Twelfth Street Station. While traveling post at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, he saw three men enter an alley near the corner of Polk and May streets. He followed and overhauled one of the trio, a young man named William Toomey, whom be considered a suspicious character, and placed under arrest. A number of Toomey's friends interfered, and Officer Scott, to prevent any violence to himself, fired three shots into the air, and whistled loudly, which brought a brother-policeman to his assistance. Toomey was fined $1 in the Police Court the next day.

Deputy-Sheriff R. F. Bathan, of Allamakee County, Iowa, left town last evening for his home with Michael Burke, wanted there for abducting a child six months old. About two years ago Burke married a girl at Lansing, Ia., who got a divorce from him later on the ground of cruelty. When the divorce was granted it was not known that she was pregnant, but seven or eight months later she gave birth to a male child. On June 23d, Burke, having learned of the child's existence, stole it from her house and brought it to Chicago. He was nipped by Policemen Flanagan and Robert Jones Sunday night, and has been in the cells at Central Station ever since. Last night, upon the arrival of the proper papers, the officer left for home with his prisoner.

The promptitude of Policeman James Bowler yesterday prevented what would certainly have been a murder. At a new building in process of erection at the northeast corner of Halsted and Adams streets, some bricklayers at work on the upper stories either accidentally or purposely let a brick fall into the basement where some plumbers were employed. A plumber is frequently in danger of being maimed or killed in this manner, and Michael Walsh, the young man who was struck, went up-stairs and took the bricklayers to task for their carelessness. One of them, Fred Winsky, assaulted him and beat him severely about the head with a brick, and another named Herman Russell kicked him brutally while down. Justice Scully thought that the proper way to punish the bricklayers for their brutality was to fine them $50 and $100 respectively.

A colored man named David Riggs, who recently worked as coachman for Mr. Moran, of No. 896 Michigan avenue, made himself conspicuous at the corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. Upon meeting a young lady named Jane Green, here upon a visit from Waukegan, he picked up a block of wood and started to run after her, shouting that he was going to kill her. She ran and called for assistance, and A. D. Lock, of No. 137 Twenty-second street, B. E. Patten, of the Detective Agency, and others made a lively response, and placed the negro under arrest, and then brought him to the Twenty-second Street Police Station. Miss Green was not at all injured, but was greatly frightened, and it will be some time before she recovers from the nervous shock. There is but little doubt as to the negro's insanity. He has been subject to temporary fits of insanity for years past, and only four days ago his aunt, noticing his curious action, locked him up in a room at her home, No. 486 State street, from which he only escaped yesterday morning. At the station Riggs admitted that he was subject to insane freaks, and that he had several times made violent and unprovoked assaults upon persons entirely unknown to him. Justice Summerfield imposed a fine of $100 for the assault, and ordered him to be held for the County Physician to examine as to his sanity.

Justice Scully, presiding in the West Division Police Court in the place of Justice Walsh, who is still under the weather, yesterday held the following: Thomas, alias "Buck," Hogan, snatching from Mrs. Sarah Hirsch, of No. 576 Canal street, a pocketbook containing $10 in currency and a check for $20, $700 to the Criminal Court. Hogan is already under $500 bonds for robbing a tailor's wagon at the corner of Liberty and Jefferson streets about two months ago; Rush H. Barnes, vagrancy, $200 to the 17th; Enoch Wood, reckless driving in running down James Sage, while at work upon the street-railway tracks, discharged; Henry Thies, larceny of small sums of money from his father, $500 to the 16th; W. H. Baldwin, a bookkeeper, charged with the embezzlement of about $400 from his employer, Joseph Flanagan, $500 to the 19th; John White, a disorderly youngster, discharged on account of his tender age. Justice Summerfield: Michael Clark, assaulting E. Whiting, continued to the 28th; Patrick Hassett, burglary of R. Gammell's saloon, on Twelfth street, to the 21st; Jacob Simon, a young thief, $25 fine; William Riley, Al Fox, Gus Bluhm, James Murphy, Richard Hannau, and William Judd, pool-room proprietors, charged with keeping common gaming-houses, $300 each to the 16th; "English Annie," a notorious prostitute, $50 fine for drunkenness; Annie Murray, keeper of a Cheyenne house of ill-repute, $10 fine, and the inmates from $2 to $5 fine each; James Conlisk and Fred Wells, keepers of a gaming-house at No. 5 Calhoun place, where H. E. Smith claims to have been swindled out of $65, $300 to the 19th; the Jones assault and disorderly cases continued to the 19th; Julia Ostrander, cutting George Monday, her colored lover, discharged; Henry Whipple, the young burglar caught in the clothing store of Kreis & Schafer, No. 106 Monroe street, $600 to the Criminal Court; John Lawler, drunk, $2 fine; Daniel Fitzgerald, John Hopkins, Thomas Williamson, Patrick Hassett, and Owen Mulholland, refusing to assist Policeman Dollard in arresting Lawler, $1 fine each; James Conrad, assaulting a barkeeper of a Halsted-street saloon, and knocking out several of his teeth because he would not drink with him, $500 to the Criminal Court: John Colwell, a confidence artist, twenty-four hours to leave town. Justice Kaufmann: John Tiedeman, a young thief who assaulted and kicked Peter Herrity for testifying against him when on trial in the Criminal Court, $50 fine; a number of vagrants and tramps found sleeping out of doors, $25 fine each.

BRUTAL HUSBANDS.

A wife-beating case of more than usual importance was reported last night from the Chicago Avenue Station. A tailor named Daniel McClerney, living at No. 495 North Clark street, who is an habitual wife-beater, was indulging in his brutal amusement at about 9 o'clock, when his wife, to escape his brutality, climbed upon a table and managed to get out of the house through a window, which was open at the top. She fell to the sidewalk in front, and received such severe injuries that it was feared for a time that she would not recover. In addition to the injuries received in the fall, she exhibited marks where he had beaten her until her face and shoulders were pulpy. The brute attempted to carry out his assault by attacking the woman while yet lying on the sidewalk, but ex-Policeman Arnold Reichert and a son of Capt. Gund, who were in the vicinity, prevented him. He then drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Reichert, but the bystanders disarmed him and turned him over to Officer John Richardson, by whom he was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. As recently as last Friday night the brute beat his wife severely, but even then she would not prosecute nor appear against him. Last night Dr. Brinckhaus and others were in attendance upon the woman, and were unable to say how the case would result. McClerney came here recently from California, and has a family of four children.

In the West Division another professional wife-beater named Ole Anderson, living on North Halsted street, severely beat his wife, Mary, and was arrested. She was held by the police as a witness, as last winter when he nearly killed her and was held in $2,000 to the Criminal Court, she refused to prosecute him.

THE BUM-BOATS.

TOM KEEFE ON THE WAR-PATH.

The city having failed through its police and its Justice Courts to do anything with the bum-boats and their proprietors, it occurred to Tom Keefe the other day to make an examination of the floating "conveniences" for the purpose of reporting what he saw and ascertained to Judge Bangs, who, as is well known, is supposed to be the legal representative of the United States in these parts, to the end that the Judge might know and be informed of the wickedness which nightly reigns out on the lake, and, if possible, suggest a legal remedy. Dr. Keefe took with him a gentleman formerly connected with the Police Department, and now at the head of a detective office, and, thus fortified with virtue, sailed out to the place where the boats are wont to lie. The two visitors were convivially received, and the whole thing, with the exception of the bad male gang around, was very tame. Both "Black Jack" and Murray acknowledged that they had no Government license to sell liquors, and promised to take out the papers yesterday. As to what went on there at nights, they told the fairest sort of a story. The visitors took it all in, but verified reports taught them otherwise.

On returning to civilization and Bangs, Dr. Keefe laid the subject before the man of law, who finally said he didn't know of anything in the Revised Statutes, or anywhere else, that would apply to the boats, nuisances as they were, except it might be one of John Sherman's terible navigation laws requiring canal-boats, tug-boats, etc., etc., to keep up a constant blowing of fog-horns under certain circumstances. Now, the bum-boats weren't equipped with fog-horns, to be sure; but their failure to supply that sort of music might be an infraction of the said John Sherman's regulations, and for this infraction they might be made to suffer the direst consequences.

But before passing on the subject finally, the Judge—"and he is a good Judge, too"—hinted that he would like to write to the Department for "instructions," and for the time being a nolle pros., so to speak, has been agreed to. The facts appear to be that the United States can do nothing in the matter. The City of Chicago has jurisdiction down to the water's edge, the State of Illinois for nine miles out from shore, and the United States is supreme over the remainder of the pond. The only power, therefore, that can do anything with "Black Jack" and "Bill" Murray is the State of Illinois, and the suggestion has been made that State's-Attorney Mills proceed to file a criminal information against these two worthies, basing his proceedings on the following act passed by the last Legislature, and in force from and after July 1, 1879:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who shall keep a boat or other water craft for the purposes of prostitution on any of the navigable waters of the State, breakwater, or other stream, over or upon which the State has jurisdiction, shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction thereof shall be confined in the Penitentiary for a period of not less than one or more than three years, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BOULEVARD.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the South Park Board of Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Morgan in the chair. With the exception of Mr. Sherman, all the members were present.

Bills due since last session and the pay-roll for June, amounting to $22,385.16, were presented and referred to the Auditing Committee, with power to act.

Among the communications was one from the manager of the steamer Ruby asking that a landing and plank walk be constructed at the northeast corner of the Lake Park. A resolution was passed authorizing the pier situated at this point be filled and repaired.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Superintendent to proceed with the repair and extension of the pier at the cut in the east park.

In accordance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Walsh, the Superintendent was instructed to build a fence thirty-three feet long, to run south thirty-three feet to the centre of Sixty-seventh street, where it intersects Stony Island avenue, and another fence eighty rods east of the point before mentioned; also, to repair the fence now standing on the north line of Sixty-seventh street, and between those points.

The question of the improvement of Michigan boulevard was opened by the Clerk reading the ordinance of June 23, passed by the City Council, empowering the Park Commissioners to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to improve public streets leading to public parks.

MR. PRICE INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING:

Resolved, That the Board of South Park Commissioners do hereby select and take, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to enable Park Commissioners or corporate authorities to take, regulate, control, and improve public streets leading to public parks, to pay for the improvement thereof, and in that behalf to make and collect a special assessment or special tax on contiguous property," approved and in force April 9, 1879, that part of Michigan avenue extending from the south line of Jackson street to the south line of Thirty-fifth street, and that part of Thirty-fifth street extending from the east line of Michigan avenue to the east line of Grand boulevard, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being parts of connecting streets leading to and connecting with South Park, the consent of the corporate authorities of the City of Chicago having been obtained, and the consent in writing of the owners of a majority of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on said streets as far as taken having been obtained, as required by said act.

Several gentlemen, property-owners in the districts mentioned above, were present. Among them were Messrs. Irwin, Enos Ayres, Kerfoot, Morton, Taft, Birch, and Judge Miller. They presented a petition signed by the property-owners. It was found that the names upon the paper were those of a majority of the frontage-owners, and the resolution was accordingly passed unanimously. Immediately, therefore, the Michigan avenue boulevard will be put in good order, and when the assessments have been made a permanent road will be constructed. No specific method of improvement has yet been decided on.

It was determined that Monday and Thursday evenings be set apart for speeding horses on the east drive of the Grand boulevard.

Adjourned.

LAKE BLUFF.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The opening of the fourth annual meeting of the Lake Bluff Sunday-School Assembly took place at Lake Bluff yesterday evening, with by no means a large gathering, although quite a number came from Chicago upon the several trains through the day, and not a few during the evening. It was thought that by to-day the people would arrive in sufficient numbers to make quite a respectable showing. Those who were upon the grounds yesterday remained as quiet as possible, on account of the intense heat, for once appalling at Lake Bluff, which is noted for being an unusually cool resort. The number of cottagers have increased considerably since the close of the temperance meeting two weeks ago. Dr. McChesney traded for a cottage the latter part of last week, and others have made permanent investments here, besides still others who have become temporary residents by renting either cottages or tents. There are, however, plenty of rooms in the hotel for transients, and the Association are willing to rent at reasonable prices. They all expect a crowd by Thursday or Friday.

THE OPENING EXERCISES

last evening were of a general nature, presided over by the Superintendent of the Assembly, Dr. John Williamson, who made a short address, in which he set forth the interests of the Association, and spoke of the results which had been accomplished. He was followed by Prof. Mattison, Dr. Patten of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, Dr. Jutkins, and others, who delivered brief addresses. The speaking was interspersed with singing by Miss Arabella Root, of Chicago, assisted by the choir. There are three organs upon the grounds, which are furnished free to the Association by Mason & Hamlin, and the probability is that there will be plenty of music if there is nothing else.

The youthful representative of the Podunk *Vindicator*, the Winnetka *Thunderer*, and several railroad periodicals, is upon the grounds. He comes early, and has brought his trunk, intending to monopolize the "Press Tent" for the season, to the exclusion of the regular reporters of the daily papers, as has been the custom for one or two seasons past. But he will not get anything to eat upon the grounds this year unless he pays for it, as the Association has determined to sit down upon him. The managers have grown tired of the imposition and the nuisance of having these small amateur journalists about. They only come "for the fun of the thing," and are in the way of men who come to work.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

will be about as follows, allowing, perhaps, for some unavoidable changes:

From 8:30 to 9:15, children's meeting and Sunday-school teachers' conference—"The Unprovided for Opportunities of This Sunday-School Assembly"; leader, the Rev. O. F. Mattison: assistant, the Rev. Dr. A. Gurney. From 9:15 to 10 o'clock, geography—"Bible Lands"; leader, Col. B. F. Sheets; assistant, the Rev. G. R. Van Harne. From 10 to 10:45, biography—"Abraham"; leader, the Rev. W. H. Burns; assistant, John Dale. Music. From 11 to 12, lecture—"The Physiological Basis of Education," by Prof. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D. From 2 to 3 p. m., Primary Teachers' hour. History—"The Creation"; leaders, the Rev. John Ellis; assistant, the Rev. S. H. Adams. From 3 to 4, Lecture—"Life on the Circuit with Abraham Lincoln," by Leonard Swett. From 4:15 to 5, doctrine—"The Divine Existence"; leader, the Rev. T. R. Strobridge; assistant, the Rev. F. M. Bristol. From 5 to 6, microscopy—"Work with the Microscope," by Prof. Langguth. At 7:30 p. m., service of song and worship. At 8 o'clock, lecture—"Sociology," by the Rev. H. W. Thomas.

THE LEIGH INQUEST.

OFFICER COLLINS HELD.

The inquest on the body of James Leigh, who was shot by Officer John Collins on Kansas street a few nights ago, was held yesterday at the West Twelfth Street Station. This was the second investigation by the Coroner, the first jury selected having been discharged and a new one chosen. The testimony formerly given was read over, and some additional facts were elicited from the witnesses. Some of the young fellows who were in the barn when the officer entered owned to being mixed up in the fight.

Officer Collins was sworn, and said that he found five or six men in the barn. They were noisy, and appeared to be quarreling. He attempted to arrest some of them, and was assaulted by several of the crowd. He did not shoot at Leigh until after he had several times called on him to stop.

Thomas Connors, one of the party, swore that they were making no noise, and that he did not see any one strike Collins. A boy named Brown was arrested in the same barn one morning.

LIEUT. BELL,

of Hinman Street Station, testified in regard to the instructions given Officer Collins. He was not to use his revolver except in defense of his own life, or for arrest of desperate criminals; he was a good, sober, intelligent officer; witness went to the barn and searched it; didn't find anything but a broken bottle; Collins lost his club and hat; several officers were assaulted on that beat just prior to this; went to Dunn's on the night in question and asked Mr. Dunn for information; Dunn asked what business he had waking him up at that hour of the night; he could go to h—l, and if he had a warrant to come in the morning [Mr. Dunn—"It's a lie. I never said so."]; officers were instructed particularly to search alleys and vacant barns for criminals. The Lieutenant testified to the general character of the locality; he did not consider the officer's life safe in the hands of the young roughs who were in the barn. Would not have justified the shooting, however.

Officers Williams and Cotey testified to assaults having been committed upon them while traveling beat in the immediate neighborhood of the shooting, and Sergt. Shephard swore that William Dunn, one of the crowd in the barn, had on a former occasion attempted to rescue a prisoner whom he (the Sergeant) had arrested.

The Coroner instructed the jury that if they found anyone guilty of criminally shooting Leigh they must hold him without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bonds, if given at all, must be passed upon by the Judge of the Criminal Court. The room was then cleared of all but the jury.

After deliberating an hour and a half, at 1 o'clock the spectators were again admitted, and

THE VERDICT

of the jury read as follows:

We, the undersigned, find that James Leigh came to his death from shock and hemorrhage caused by a pistol-shot fired by Officer John Collins, and recommend that said officer be held for further examination by the Grand Jury.

The Coroner directed that Collins should be removed to the County Jail, after which an application could, if necessary, be made for his release on bail.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Riotous Operations of the Workmen in the Lumber-Mills of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline—Pennsylvania—The Indianapolis Printers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 15.—The strike of lumber-mill workmen, originating in one mill in Rock Island Monday, became general in the three mills of that city this morning, the demand being that ten instead of eleven hours should constitute a day's labor. A body of 175 of the strikers, about 10 o'clock in the morning, marched up to Moline, where they stopped the lumber-mills of Heater & Son and Dimock, Gould & Co., in spite of the wishes of the employes, then stopping the engines and dispersing the hands themselves. The same crowd, at a meeting held this afternoon, agreed to come to Davenport tomorrow morning and shut down the four mills of this city, in which at least 500 men are working, and desire to continue at it. The plea these strikers make is that the mills have no right to run over ten hours each day, and that the last General Assembly of Illinois made ten hours a legal day's work. They demand that every mill in this vicinity shall at once run on ten-hours' time without reduction in wages. So far as the mills in Moline are concerned, the hands would all go to work at the old terms at a moment's notice if not molested by the visiting strikers. The general impression among the mill-owners is that they can stand the present position of affairs as long as the strikers can.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—The trouble continues in the *Journal* office, but at midnight there were eighteen printers at work, and the paper will be out in its usual size to-morrow morning, and a triple sheet the day after. Sixteen more men arrived to-night. The strikers assaulted three men who worked last night this afternoon, which caused an increase in the police guard. The workingmen held a meeting to-night, but it was not largely attended. Among others who addressed it was the editor of the *Sentinel*. The trouble will take a political turn, the Democrats trying to make capital with the workingmen.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 15.—Two hundred puddlers and helpers, who struck three weeks ago, have resumed work, the company deciding to give an advance of 15 cents per ton.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The coopers who struck on Monday for an increase of two cents per barrel on flour-barrels have established an Executive Committee and headquarters. They have applied to the other Trades-Unions for assistance to-day, and a large body indulged in a procession in the upper part of the city, finally marching to the Empire Shop, and carrying away their tools. This is the busy season with the boss coopers, and they are already feeling the effects of the strike, the surplus stock of flour barrels running low.

PISCICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 15.—Mr. H. W. Webster, of Madison, Superintendent of the State fish hatcheries, arrived here on Saturday, and will remain for several days. He planted 15,000 young land-licked salmon in the lake, near the village. These young fish were hatched at Madison, and were in very good condition. Mr. Webster will also plant within a few days 15,000 land-locked salmon in Nagawicka Lake, 15,000 California salmon in Brown's Lake, and 10,000 in the Lauderdale Lakes.

The Hon. N. K. Fairbank, Illinois State Commissioner, designs building a large trout-pond upon the creek at the head of the lake, on his tract of 155 acres.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 15.—Judge Ward today, on application of the Western Union Telegraph Company, issued a temporary injunction against the Central Union Telegraph Company, the American Union Telegraph Company, and the Wabash Railway Company, restraining them from building a line of telegraph along or upon the right of way of the Wabash Railway Company, until July 31, when arguments in the case will be heard.

A MAMMOTH VINEGAR FACTORY.

Among the myriads who during this hot and debilitating season daily refresh a feeble appetite and invigorate a languid digestion by the varied preparations of which pure, pungent, and palatable vinegar forms the principal part, few are aware that this excellent article and culinary staple is mostly manufactured in Chicago. Other vinegar works exist, to be sure, but the most extensive establishment in the United States is that of Messrs. E. L. Prussing & Co., on Michigan avenue, near South Water street, and is one of the very few, if not the only one in fact, the production of which is entirely free from all mineral acids and metallic compounds of every kind whatsoever. We assert this upon high chemical authority. It has also been repeatedly subjected to the still severer tests of numerous fair committee palates, and always received the first prize.

IMPORTANT COMPARISON IN LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Home Life-Insurance Company of New York charges at the age of 35 for an endowment of $10,000, payable at death or in ten years, $980.90.

The Mutual Life of New York, upon its reduced rates, charges for the same policy $1,005.

The Home has for each $100 of liability $134 of assets.

The Mutual Life has for each $100 of liability $115. If you wish to buy the best and cheapest endowment policy call at the office of the Home Life. Our policies are better and cheaper than Government bonds and equally as safe, inasmuch as 70 per cent of our assets are in cash bonds. Edgar H. Kellogg, agent, Room 4 Methodist Church Block.

Old Zach.

Senator Chandler told a reporter the other day that if he is ever attacked he will use only his fists in defense. "Many years ago," he said, "I determined to take a course of training in boxing, and I employed one of the best trainers in the country, the man who trained Heenan for his famous prize-fight before the War. I was under this man's charge for at least six months, and in that time became quite an adept in using my fists. I got up a first-class muscle, and have preserved it to this day. No person in the Senate suspects that I am a boxer, or that I can strike a blow of iron, but if I am ever assailed, my assailant will discover that I can defend myself without resorting to weapons."

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" separates the flea from the dog and then kills the flea.

A good stem-winding Waltham or Elgin watch for $10. The best watch in the world for the money, at Hamilton, Shourds & Co.'s.

Few equal and none excel the delicious candy made by Dawson, 211 State-st.

MARRIAGES.

LEAVENWORTH—FLETCHER—Saturday evening, July 12, by the Rev. William H. Ryder, Mr. L. Frank Leavenworth and Miss Carrie E. Fletcher, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CORIGAN—At his residence, 882 State-st., on Tuesday, July 15, at 10:30 o'clock, of gastric fever, William Corigan, aged 75 years, and resident of Chicago for forty-three years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

FARWELL—At Fitchburg, Mass., July 15, Mes-elvia Todd Farwell, mother of J. A. Farwell, of this city, aged 79 years.

HOWE—Edith Claire, infant daughter of W. B. and Carrie Howe, 150 Dearborn-st.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock.

HAGERTY—Tuesday morning, July 15, Homer B. Hagerty, aged 24 years.

Funeral from residence of his parents, 112 South Morgan-st., to-day, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

MURPHY—Monday, July 14, Patrick Murphy.

Funeral to-day at 10 o'clock, from 208 Henry-st., by cars to Calvary.

SMITH—July 15, Elijah Smith, aged 70 years.

Funeral on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of Charles M. Smith, No. [illegible] Thirty-seventh-st.

WATTE—July 15, of convulsions, Anne Singleton, infant daughter of Joseph M. and Margaret Watte, aged 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral from residence of her parents, 380 East Indiana-st., to Graceland, to-day, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ English, Scotish, and Canadian papers please copy.

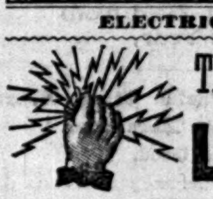
HASTIE—The funeral of Thomas Hastie will be held at the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sts., on Thursday, July 17, at 11 o'clock a. m. Cars to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH HAS RETURNED from Colorado and will be in her office, 842 Indiana-av., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING OF NORTH Wells-st. property-owhers this evening at 8 o'clock at 565 North Wells-st., to protest against the construction of an elevated railway on said North Wells-st.

ELECTRIC BELTS.



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Speedily and effectually cure

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And other Chronic Ailments. Exhausting Diseases, such as

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And kindred complaints, are especially cured by this mode of treatment.

Send for PAMPHLET and the ELECTRIC REVIEW, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and trustworthy testimony. Copies mailed free. Call on or address

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Avoid bogus appliances of every description claiming electric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

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Dr. Cheever's Electric Belt, or Regenerator, made and used solely for the cure of Sexual Debility, from any cause. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specified purpose. For circulars, giving full explanations, address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago. Thoroughly tested and proved for the past 25 years. Price, $5 or $8.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
At No. 173 East Randolph-st.

3-story marble-front dwelling, 21 Thirty-fifth-st., directly opposite Douglas Monument, with the lot 22 by 100 feet; the house is 22 by 40, and has all modern improvements.
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80-acre farm, West ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, Town 37, Range 12, all fenced with 4 board and cedar posts; favorable terms.
2-story and Basement Brick House, 30x60, Frame Barn, with Grove Lot 100x165, corner of Egandale-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., Hyde Park, one block from South Park and Drexel Boulevard.
Residence lot in Riverside—Lot 13, Block 5, 200x165. Gas, water, sidewalk, and paved street.
Frame cottage 76 Keeley-st.
Frame cottage 78 Keeley-st., with lots 24x108, with lake water; street sewered. Only $100 cash, balance $15 per month.
10 residence lots, south front, on Thirty-third-st., east of Ashland-av., near the Rolling Mills, 25x149 feet.
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5 residence lots, east front, 25x125, on Forest-av., south Thirty-fifth-st.
Valuable business lot, 185 Fifth-av., 20x90, just south Monroe-st.
2-story frame dwelling and barn, 636 Gordon-st., between Wallace and Williams, near Stock Yards; the lot is 75x125; lake water.
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2-story frame dwelling, with lot 132x132, at Maywood.
5 residence lots, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20, 24x125, north front, on Clybourn-place, east of Paulina-st.
Cottage and lot 25x125, No. 91 Coventry-st.
Cottage and lot 25x125, No. 93 Coventry-st. Terms only $100 cash, balance $15 monthly.
4 residence lots on North-place, near Rolling Mills; very desirable.
Brick cottage, 20 Fake-st.
Brick cottage, 22 Fake-st., with lots 24x100, and barns.
For particulars of terms, etc., see
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DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.,
THURSDAY, July 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.
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Big Stocks. FREE GOODS. Must be sold.
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250 Lots of nice Seasonable Goods will be sold.
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RUSTIC Chairs, Settees, Vases, and new Lawn Sprinklers. HOVEY, 56 Madison-st.

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SHIRT PERFECT FITTING Our specialty; skilled help and ONLY best material. It PAYS to "climb" for Low Prices! S. F. CONE, No. 202 Wabash-av.

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TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

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HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ALABAMA.

How the Democracy of That State Keep Themselves in Power.

Their Wholesale Resort to Ballot-Box-Stuffing and Fraudulent Counting.

The State Really Republican if a Fair and Free Vote Were Permitted.

And Yet the Democrats Hypocritically Howl for "Fair and Free Elections."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—The session of the United States District Court which has just been held in Montgomery demonstrated the fact that there are at least two members of the Federal House of Representatives from Alabama who are either afraid or ashamed of a judicial investigation of the methods by which they were returned as elected, viz.: Mr. Herbert, of the Second, and Mr. Shelley of the Fourth District. The United States Grand Jury, at the December term of the United States District Court, indicted a large number of the Managers of Election in both these districts for various offenses against the Federal Election laws.

Mr. Shelley's friends, in order to prevent an investigation of the manner of his election, actually attempted to

DESTROY THE UNITED STATES COURT.

They got a Democratic Judge in this city—Haralson—to call a special Grand Jury of his Court, and had the United States Marshal and District-Attorney both indicted because they refused to deliver up the ballot-boxes which contained the evidence of the frauds perpetrated by Mr. Shelley and his friends. The United States Grand Jury had secured these ballot-boxes from the Democratic Managers by a sort of coup de main before there was any chance to cook up the returns and hide the frauds; and, when the Managers saw that they had been caught in their nefarious work of robbing colored voters, they were ready for any sort of business to destroy the evidence which convicted them. After resorting to all manner of sharp tricks, and after uttering numerous threats against the Federal officers, as a last resort a Democratic Judge was found foolish enough to order an indictment by a packed jury of Democratic manipulators against the Federal officers who were supposed to have charge of the ballot-boxes. The Marshal and District-Attorney were arrested and thrust into the Dallas County Jail. Threats were made that these two officers should remain thus incarcerated for the remainder of their lives unless they delivered up those telltale ballot-boxes.

It appears now that this was only a scheme on the part of the Democrats to

FORCE A COMPROMISE

on the part of the United States Court. And, strange as it may seem to Northern readers, Mr. Shelley left his seat in Congress and came here to engineer this scheme. He knew that, if ever a fair investigation was had, he would be exposed as an usurper. He knew that neither himself nor his friends could explain to the country how a Republican majority of over 10,000 was overcome in his district. He knew also that those ballot-boxes contained the evidence which would show the most infamous frauds ever perpetrated in this country,—the frauds by which Mr. Shelley was counted in as a Member of Congress in a district with over 10,000 majority against him. This explains why Mr. Shelley became the head and front of a conspiracy to destroy the United States Court in Alabama by arresting all its officials and thrusting them into the jail of Dallas County. But the conspiracy failed, as the Judge of the United States Court released the incarcerated officers on a writ of habeas corpus.

The efforts of Mr. Shelley, however, did not cease. When the attempt to destroy the United States Court failed, he and his friends inaugurated

A SYSTEM OF INTIMIDATION

which was to strike terror to the souls of the Judge and jury in the United States Court when the Democratic Election-Managers were put on trial for their frauds. Train-loads of Shelley's Democratic henchmen were brought here from Selma and other places in his district, until the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation. These Democratic braves were to go about making threats, to denounce the United States Court and the Federal Government, and to browbeat the jurors. This was one of the strangest sights, perhaps, ever witnessed in this country. A Federal Court, in the discharge of its duty, to be awed and frightened by a crowd of ruffians attempting to prevent an investigation into the election of a Democratic Member of Congress. Mr. Shelley was the leader of this movement. He had left his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington to come here for the sole purpose of preventing the United States Court from investigating the methods by which he was returned to Congress.

In all these trials it should be remembered that the Government has no one, and can get no one, to represent its cause but the District-Attorney. So strong is the force of prejudice and the power of intimidation that

NOT A LAWYER IN ALABAMA

cared to be retained to prosecute a Democrat charged with swindling Republican voters. In these cases against the men who counted in Mr. Shelley, the entire bar of the Cities of Montgomery and Selma volunteered to defend the culprits, while the Government was left alone with its District-Attorney to combat this powerful array of lawyers. This was another point in the scheme to browbeat the United States Court. A whole phalanx of lawyers were to demand the privilege of speaking on behalf of the accused. They would occupy the time of the Court for so long a period that jury and Judge would all be worn out.

In this scheme Mr. Shelley was partially successful. The arguments of the Democratic lawyers were as long as the moral law, embracing every variety of subjects, and lengthened out beyond all computation. Judge Bruce—the United States District Judge—found himself almost at the end of his term of Court, with no prospect of a trial of the Democratic ballot-box-stuffers, and a long line of Democratic lawyers waiting to be heard. Hence the cases were disposed of by sustaining a demurrer to the indictments. Mr. Shelley, for the present, therefore, escapes public shame by having succeeded in smothering up an investigation which honest men would have welcomed and aided.

Mr. Herbert did not escape so easily. Three of his Democratic supporters, who happened to be Election-Managers,

WERE CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

Mr. Herbert, no doubt, supposed that Shelley's intimidation scheme would cover his case also, and he did not leave his seat in Congress for the purpose of assisting in preventing an investigation. The result is, that his friends were put on trial without any backing save a few lawyers; and the evidence was so plain that no one could dispute it. But both Herbert and Shelley have been foremost in the House in crying out for "free and fair elections." They are a sample of about three-fifths of the Democratic Congressmen from the South. Having secured their seats by the most glaring frauds, they are first to put on the airs of virtue and honesty, and prate about "free elections."

The fairness and honesty of the Democratic managers in Alabama has just been signally illustrated in the case of the Sheriff of Autauga County. This Sheriff was a colored Republican,—a man admitted to be worthy, competent, and honest. His bondsmen were principally Democrats, and his Deputies were all Democrats. He was

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN SHERIFF

in this State. All the others had either been driven away or robbed of their offices. To have a "nigger" Sheriff was too much for the high-toned Democracy to bear. But how were they to get rid of this officer? No charge of corruption or incompetency could be alleged against him. The affairs of his office were conducted properly and efficiently. But that no "nigger" should be a Sheriff in Alabama was what the honest and fair-minded Democrats who so love "fair elections" had determined on. The Democratic managers of Autauga County, therefore, made their Board of Revenue issue an order to John B. Simpson, the "nigger" Sheriff, to make additional bond. They knew that they had no authority to do this, and they knew Simpson would be advised to ignore the order. This is what they wanted. The result was, that, when Simpson ignored the order, the Board of Revenue declared the office of Sheriff vacant, and petitioned the Democratic Governor to appoint a new Sheriff.

THIS WAS DONE,

notwithstanding the fact that a more lawless and outrageous usurpation of power and authority was never attempted in this or any other country. The act utterly astounded many good men who act with the Democratic party. There was absolutely no excuse, or shadow of excuse, for this outrage. And, when the perpetrators of it were reproached for their revolutionary proceedings, they could only reply that Simpson was a "nigger," and that no "nigger" was fit to be Sheriff over white men,—although the Democratic leaders pretend to be great sticklers for "free and fair elections," and Simpson was fairly elected to the office of Sheriff by nearly 1,000 majority.

The history of the Democratic party in Alabama since 1865 shows plainly in its every chapter that "fair and free" elections is just what the Democratic leaders do not want. Had there been a fair and free election in Alabama last November, the Republicans would have elected four of the eight Members of Congress from this State. But there was

NO SEMBLANCE OF A FAIR ELECTION,

and the Democrats counted in all the Members of Congress, save one Greenbacker who until then was one of the Great Moguls of Democracy in this Commonwealth. Had there been fair elections in the counties in August last, the Republicans would have elected a majority of the Members of the Legislature. A Republican United States Senator would thereupon have been elected to succeed Spencer. There was no fair election, and the Democrats gained a United States Senator by their frauds upon the ballot-box. Had there been fair elections in Alabama in 1876–'78, the Republicans would have elected all the State officials from Governor down, and two-thirds of the counties would have chosen Republican officials. There has been no such thing as a fair and free election in Alabama since Reconstruction. The enfranchisement of the colored men gave Alabama a large Republican majority. To overthrow and destroy this majority has been the dream and study, night and day, of the Democratic managers in this State. They have resorted to use every means to destroy this Republican majority which could be devised by the mind of man. To do this they have hesitated at no fraud,—

THEY HAVE HALTED AT NO CRIME.

It is an easy matter for Democratic Members of Congress from Alabama to stand upon the floor of Congress and prate about fair and free elections, and complain of Federal Marshals. But there is no citizen of Alabama but knows that all this results from a desire to keep the eyes of the Nation away from elections in Alabama, in order that a Democratic minority may defraud a Republican majority, and rob the people of their right to elect men of their own choice to represent them in the National Legislature. Why should Mr. Shelley stand up in the House of Representatives, and whine about fair elections, when he knows that he holds his seat by the grossest frauds? It can be for no other purpose than to deceive the people of the North. He knows, when he utters his sentences, that, had there been anything bearing the semblance of a free election in the Fourth District, he would never have been a Member of Congress. Mr. Herbert knows also that he would now be in private life, hunting up lawsuits, had there been a fair and free election in his district. The object these two distinguished Democratic Congressmen from Alabama have in crying out so lustily about a fair elections is to cover up the frauds that were perpetrated in their behalf. Fair and free elections are just precisely the thing no Democratic Congressman from Alabama honestly desires. The chief purpose of these hypocritical professors of fair elections is to prevent United States officials from being at the polls on election-day, so their friends can

STUFF BALLOT-BOXES WITH DEMOCRATIC TICKETS

in the future, as they have done in the past. Occasionally heretofore they have driven Federal Supervisors from the polls by armed bands, in order to hold their sort of fair elections, and they would not hesitate to do so again; but they would much prefer to have clear fields, and not be obliged to hurt anybody, or to do any gross act of lawlessness beyond stuffing the ballot-boxes.

It is simply enacting a farce to hold an election in Alabama, under the present regime, for Members of Congress. It would be much easier to issue certificates to all Democratic candidates, and save the expense of holding the election. So long as the country quietly looks on such frauds as have been perpetrated in Alabama in the last two years, and no demand is made for the right and for justice, it is simply ridiculous to hold elections in the future. No matter what the vote cast is, the Democratic candidates are counted in, and there is absolutely no appeal. All the machinery of government is in the hands of the Democrats, and they have

BANISHED REPUBLICANS FROM ALL CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT.

Judges, courts, juries, are composed of Democrats; and Alabama is never more to be the theatre of either fair or free elections. Notwithstanding this, the spirit of Republicanism still lives, and only waits a favorable opportunity to burst forth. Whenever the people of the North shall become truly alive to the actual condition of affairs here, and demand free and fair elections and a recognition of the rights of all citizens, Alabama will at once become a Republican State. Until that time, however, Congressmen counted in by fraud will represent Alabama on the floor of Congress, to "demand fair and free elections"!

RENO.

QUIPS.

The hunted doe is swift when running for deer life.

When the owner of a skiff steps on shore he becomes a landed proprietor.

When a Norseman strikes a blow he always does it with one Norse power.—*Boston Transcript.*

There's no breadth of tone to the whirr of the arrow as it sings through the air. It's a little tune-arrow.

If you go around Cape Horn you'll not be the only one making the journey, for you'll pass Patagonia way.

Who was it asked what is rarer than a day in June? We want to tell him to salt down the observation that the 29th of February is.

Grandmother: Now, Minnie, what is the plural of penny? Minnie: Plural of penny, grandma? Why, twopence, of course.—*London Fun.*

No matter how bad and destructive a boy may be, he never becomes so degraded or loses his self-respect sufficiently to throw mud on a circus poster.

Is that dog of yours a cross-bred?" asked a gentleman recently of a countryman. "No, sir," was the reply, "his mother was a gentle, affectionate creature."

Several boys weeding onions in Southport were prostrated by a stroke of lightning. Boys whose fathers own onion-beds should cut this out and paste it in their fathers' hats.—*Danbury News.*

A little boy of Providence, not yet out of his shortclothes, was asked by his grandmother the other day how he had torn his dress. He replied that it had "got caught on a clover-leaf."

A man asked Mr. Pitt for a certain place. "I should have thought," said the Minister, "that a sinecure would have suited you better." "True," answered the applicant, "but, if you give me the place, I will make it a sinecure."

Sympathetic sister: "Don't be so cross, Billy. What's the matter with you?" Billy: "Why, Tommy Stubbs has got the measles, and I ain't." S. S.: "Never mind, there 'ull be plenty of measles left when he's done with 'em; be a good boy and mind all Sunday-school teacher tells you, and perhaps you'll have 'em too, some day."—*London Fun.*

The Interment Question.—Old gentleman (disturbed over his paper after breakfast): "There's a powerful smell of cooking comes in from the window, Hannah. [Sniffing.] "Can you——" Hannah (nearly in tears): "I was agoin' to speak to you, sir. The poor old cat died last night, sir, and the young gentlemen [his two little nephews on a visit] said they'd bury it in the garden for me; 'stead 'o which they're a—they're a—[breaking down]—cree-matin' of it over there by the stables, sir."—*Punch.*

Proctor, the Astronomer, Coming Again.

KENSINGTON, June 27.—*To the American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute, New York*—GENTLEMEN: I had not intended to revisit America until 1882, in which year (December) a transit of Venus, favorably visible all over the United States, will occur. My engagements in the old country have left me less time, year by year, for traveling. In particular the astronomical lectures in connection with the Gilchrist fund have of late (owing to Mr. Lockyer's apparent retirement from the field) fallen almost entirely into my hands through the kindness of Dr. Carpenter. These have occupied so important a part of my time in the lecture season that I should have felt unwilling to leave England even had no other engagements interfered but for the domestic sorrow I have recently undergone.

But, during the last few months, I have found the work which had been pleasant and profitable to me heretofore a source of pain rather than of satisfaction. You, who know how, despite the unvarying kindness with which I was treated, my thoughts turned constantly homewards, when I was before in America, will understand how it is that now I seek, in work away from home, the rest I fail to obtain here. I want (and am assured shall long want) change of scene and constant occupation for the mind's health as well as for the body's. That there may be as little as possible indeed, even in America, to remind me of past times, I propose to change my method of proceeding. Instead of traveling towards the west till mid-winter, and then returning eastward, I purpose to travel westward the whole time,—beginning in October, and reaching California in April or May, and going thence to New Zealand and Australia. I should be glad also to visit, if possible, some of the Southern States on the one hand, and parts of Canada on the other, which I have not yet seen.

I shall nowhere give the same lectures as before because neither has astronomy itself stood still in the interval, nor has my own study of the subject failed to make progress. If I were privileged to give lecture courses again in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, I should prepare entirely new lectures. For all my lectures I have prepared new paintings, as well as a large number of illustrations for the lantern, when that method of illustration is available. There is one subject to which I have recently given much attention, and in which I have made some rather curious discoveries, on which I should like to lecture. I refer to the great pyramid. I do not, however, promise to confirm Prof. Piazzi Smyth's theory that in that building the end of the world in 1881 is unmistakably indicated. I have collected a fine series of photographic views of the pyramids (taken on the spot) for lantern illustrations.

I should be glad if morning or early afternoon courses could be arranged for schools and colleges at some of the cities where I stay long enough. I believe such lectures to be of great use in the causes which I have at heart—the wide spreading of scientific knowledge as a means of culture. Yours sincerely,

R. A. PROCTOR.

GENEVA LAKE.

The Famous Wisconsin Watering Place—Goings and Comings of Prominent People—A Big Hotel Project, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 14.—Our imagination will not let us believe that we are on the shores of the cradle of the Rhine, but common sense teaches us that we are in a region of rare beauty.

There are no prominent features to remind the traveler here of that enchanting lake in Switzerland over which Mont Blanc watches like a grim sentinel, but our American lake possesses other distinguished characteristic which will render it ever immortal to the American people.

Instead of an atmosphere of poetry and romance, the Wisconsin Lake Geneva bears on its wave the breath of health and rest.

There is an abundance of picturesque scenery in the region of the town, and what has been done artificially adds also greatly to its beauty.

The beach near which THE TRIBUNE correspondent has found a convenient spot to rest rises in soft curves and falls gracefully back again, and the white sand on the shore is left undisturbed or unbroken by shell or pebble. A little farther to the right the surf swells over the breaker, and piles of rock and undergrowth are left on the beach.

Trolling is a favorite sport on the lakes, and several parties are engaged at the diversion today.

This is a delightful place for aquatic sports. The "Lady of the Lake," a fine little steamer, plies between the shore and places of interest daily, while a number of sail and row-boats are always kept for hire.

While we write, the "Lady of the Lake" comes puffing shoreward, and a party of ladies are waiting on the pier to receive the excursionists who are aboard her.

Many handsome summer villas have been built in the vicinity of the town, and their proprietors, who are as a rule men of great wealth and culture, have spared no means to render them beautiful and model homes. And to these many of our prominent Chicago citizens transfer their families every summer, and come themselves on Saturday, since they can take the fast train early Monday morning and return to their business at about the usual hour.

Several hundred Chicago and St. Louis people have been at the lake this season.

A large excursion party from Aurora is expected here on Wednesday next.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank is back again after his long absence in Europe and the East, and the beautiful little yacht Cisco, of which he is the Commodore, was at the pier this morning and Saturday morning to meet him.

An evening or so ago a small party of millionaires, among whom were Col. Sellers, Ed Meyer, and Sid Kent, took a trip up the lake, and Mr. Ayers proposed that if a stock company could be formed to build an immense hotel,—one that would accommodate 1,000 guests or more,—that he would take stock in it and guarantee to build a railroad from Harvard to the lake, and transport at his own expense all the material to be used in building, and for five years all the furniture to be used for the hotel. This was a magnificent offer, but as none of his companions took it up it still stands open.

A game of ball was played here Friday, between the White Caps, a local club, and the Athletics, of Delavan, which was a pretty even game, and might have been a very exciting one had not the weather been so unpropitiously hot. This was the first game of the White Caps, and their playing was very remarkable.

The Delavans are fine fellows, and wear handsome uniforms, which distinguish them on the field.

John Dillon has lately been here and appeared in "Toby" and "To Oblige Benson."

Mr. Julius A. Truesdell, a writer for *Scribner* and *St. Nicholas*, spent Sunday at the lake, the guest of a Mr. Heg.

Judge Knickerbocker, of Chicago, is at the Whiting House, where he will remain some time.

Among other notables at the lake are the Hon. H. Bosworth and family, from Elgin; Gen. Boyle and family, of St. Louis; the Rev. R. D. Stearnes and wife, of Whitewater, Wis.; and the Hon. George A. Davis, M. C., of the Second District of Illinois, with Jesse Holdom, an eminent young lawyer from Chicago.

Ed Ayer entertained at his fairy-like villa during the last week Mr. Eddy, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Kempton.

Mrs. Kempton is Chicago's noted songstress.

L. Manasse, the prominent Chicago optician, has engaged two parlor rooms at Kay's Park for the summer.

Perhaps the most distinguished guests which the lake has entertained for a long time were Gov. Cullom, wife, and daughter, who were here over Sunday. Miss Cullom will remain some days a guest at the Whiting House.

The Rev. Henry Porter, of Shanghai, China, and his wife, a daughter of President A. L. Chapin, of Beloit College, were among the excursionists up the lake Wednesday evening last.

Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago, is sojourning here for a brief season of much-needed and well-earned rest. His horses and carriages, which, by the way, are scarce to be equaled in Chicago, are seen daily on the roads, and trotting along behind is always to be seen the famous little black pony and phaeton which are managed by Harlow N. Higinbotham, Jr.

Capt. Newberry, the famous angler, furnished the Whiting House guests with a fine mess of pickerel for dinner one day last week, which was the result of the industrious work of one forenoon. Trout and mackerel are caught in such quantities that little attention is paid to them now.

There is a basket picnic at South Park today.

Very many excursions visit the lake every week, and the *Cisco*, a sparkling little sheet, promises through its columns to keep the public informed at least one week beforehand when these are to take place.

There is talk of a big yacht race soon, and if it occurs there will be lively times here.

Archery is all the rage, and is fast superceding croquet as an out-of-door amusement.

But more anon.

F. C.

A Change of Mind, and Its Result.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowlan parted in San Francisco, and the wife began a suit for divorce. The disunited pair met in a cemetery by appointment, one day, to attend to the removal of the remains of their only child. Mutual grief for the dead little one appears to have softened their animosity toward each other, for they agreed on the spot to become reconciled, Mrs. Bowlan promising to drop the lawsuit and live with her husband again. But her heart hardened as soon as she was out of the graveyard, and when, on the following day, Bowlan visited her to complete the reconciliation, she told him that she had changed her mind. He thereupon murdered her.

While traveling on the Western rivers at a time when the cholera was prevalent and fatal, I saw and finally experienced the beneficial influence of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. For about thirty hours on board a steamer between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, I experienced the power of that fell disease, which at length entirely yielded to the free use of the Balsam. A Presbyterian Elder on board the same boat, who had just been brought to the brink of the grave by cholera in Cincinnati, and was too soon hurrying home to his anxious family, experienced a relapse, but by the timely use of the same medicine was immediately and thoroughly cured. Earnestly would I say to all families, and travelers especially, keep the Carminative Balsam on hand, and resort to it promptly when needed.—*The Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., late Sec. of Amer. and For. Bible Society.*

A SUMMER SIESTA.

Notes of a Recent Trip to Graylingland.

A Week Among the Michigan Pines, Forty Miles from Civilization.

What the Grayling Is—How to Catch Him—How to Go for Him.

The Sights and Sounds of a Week's Savagery.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FOX LAKE, Wis., July 14.—"There is no perfect happiness in this world," said the old hunter one evening in our camp on the Little Manistee, forty miles from civilization as the crow flies, "except when man approximates as nearly as possible to the original savagery of the race." Having given utterance to this great truth, the old hunter, as if wearied with its delivery, turned over on the fragrant ground and was soon answering the sombre howl of a wolf skulking among the pines with defiant nasal snorts.

It was some such feeling as this that induced the scribe to accompany the broker to the remote wilds of Northern Michigan, but besides this general purpose of fleeing from railroads, telegraphs, base-ball, beefsteaks, and "Pinafore," there was a specific motive, and that was to catch the grayling, that rare and royal fish who spurns all waters that are not swift as the arrow, clear as the crystal, and cold as charity,—a fish who must be toiled for and fought for with much skill of hand and fatigue of body, but who repays the effort with his gameness, swiftness, and strength in the water and a toothsomeness on the table that would satisfy the most blasé epicure.

We, the scribe and broker, left Chicago on the morning of June 30 for Manistee via Milwaukee, resting in the latter slow-going place, where the bob-tailed horse-car indicates the local conservatism, until night, when we took the side-wheeler John A. Dix for Manistee. The Dix has as many lives as a cat. It has run upon bars. It has collided with vessels. It has broken in twain amidships. It has been on fire, and yet it still lived to land us safely at the dock in Manistee after a trip through the moonlight night that was like a midsummer night's dream, and a breakfast that was as horrible as a nightmare.

MANISTEE WAS UP AND DRESSED,

swathed in the smoke of burning pine all around its lake, and noisy with the whirr of its huge gang-saws as we drove through its sawdust streets, followed by troops of garrulous dogs, to the farm of the old hunter, two miles out among the pines, who was to be our *Fidus Achates* through the tangled, pathless wilderness where a blazed tree or broken brake were the only guide-posts pointing the way to the home of the grayling. After a breakfast of substantial country fare, ending with a dessert of delicious strawberries, which were just beginning to ripen in this sandy soil, and which seemed to me to have a more delicious flavor than our Southern berries, the day was spent in preparations for the trip to Graylingland.

As a preface to this famous trip an inventory of the caravan as it left for the woods in the evening twilight will be of interest, and may be of value in informing those who desire to indulge in this rare sport what they should take with them as a necessary outfit for a week's camping. There were five of us,—the old hunter, bronzed with many seasons of campaigning in the woods, verging on 60, but tough as a pine stump; the printer, his son-in-law, skilled in knowledge of woodcraft, and possessed of wonderful strength and endurance; the broker, with a wholesome fear of bears, and laboring under the serious conviction that it was foreordained he should be bitten by a rattlesnake before he returned from the trip; the scribe, who presents no special characteristics, except his inordinate appetite and his capacity for somnolence; and the dog Frank, whose companionship was better than that of most men. At 6 o'clock on that evening, the first four were on the top of a large wagon drawn by two strong horses accustomed to the woods, and the fifth was under it. Loaded upon the wagon were the following

HETEROGENEOUS OUTFIT,

not one article of which could be omitted without causing serious discomfort: a tent, spreading about eleven feet by thirteen; 300 pounds of ice; oats and hay sufficient for the horses; fine heavy blankets, four extra suits of old clothes, including heavy woolen under and overshirts, woolen stockings, and russet plow-boy shoes that buckle round the ankles, these being the best for wading; one large mattress; a bucket, large tin pail, ax, hatchet, and washbowl; a half-dozen knives and forks, cups, saucers, and spoons; a half-dozen towels; two tin platters; a gun, teapot, frying-pan, teakettle, tin mug, lantern, paper of nails, paper of pins, needles, and thread; a coil of wire, cake of soap, and a few boxes of matches; four quarts of bait (the common angle-worm,—artificial flies are for ornamental fishermen who never catch anything); four creels; cigars and smoking tobacco ad lib.; and whisky, brandy, Jamaica ginger, and other preventives from taking cold in the same proportion,—though the pound of tea in our canister was worth all of them together, and in the pine country is the main stay of fishermen, hunters, and loggers; a quart of kerosene; six loaves of bread (rye or Graham); three pounds of butter; packages of salt and pepper; the doughnut, that fruit which grows in every clime without number; two dozen onions; a dozen turnovers; two pounds of smoked-beef sausage; two cans of beef; six quarts of baked beans, which have wonderful staying powers; two cans of tomatoes, and the same number of corn; a quart of vinegar and a jar of assorted pickles; and the inevitable two or three loaves of cake, which the good housewife insists must go as the last link to bind us to civilization, though as useless in that region as the finery of a society belle in the wigwam of a squaw. The fishing tackle for grayling is very simple. A well-proportioned joint bamboo rod about sixteen feet in length with extra tip and without reel; a fine silk grass line, the ordinary trout-hook, but not too fine, or it will cut through the tender mouth of the grayling; good strong leaders, a buckshot for sinker, and a small float which will carry the line under the alders, around logs, or into holes much more accurately than you can cast it, constitute the best snare that can be laid for the unsuspecting grayling.

One hour after leaving the house

THE EXPEDITION

was in the pine woods, and we had bidden farewell to the sight of all human faces save our own, and of all human habitations save two or three deserted logging camps, with no signs of the woodman who had temporarily lived in them, except empty cracker boxes, pork barrels, and bean cans, or here and there a rail fence and a single furrow among the stumps and dead pines, where some homesteader, or mossback as they call them there, had established himself with the fond hope of making a home, only to find himself compelled to leave to escape starvation. So hour after hour through the night we rode on into the wilderness, our rough road leading us through pines, beeches, and oaks, through which great fires had run, leaving blackened, jagged stumps that assumed all weird and fantastic shapes in the moonlight, and great towering dead pines that stood like colossal sentries on guard over this region of desolation and silence, for there was not a sound on this memorable journey save the monotonous callings of the whippoorwills to each other, the screams of nighthawks as they swooped close to us, looking in the dim light like shapes of ill omen from some lost world, and the sudden crashing of Frank into the brush as he struck the trail of a deer and ran him into some distant lake. All night long we plodded through these boundless woods, the only change in their monotony being our crossing of the plains, a perfectly level plateau about three miles in length, without a tree, that looks like a section of an Illinois prairie dropped into the woods.

Sunrise of the morning of July 2 brought us to the fording-place of the river, the only spot where it could be crossed for miles. Plunging down the steep bank, we bumped over stumps and roots, floundered through a swamp-hole, climbed over a fallen pine, waded the swift river rippling merrily over the stones, and then ascended the opposite bank with our team mainly at an angle of seventy-five degrees to the roadway. A few miles further through the unbroken wilderness, for we were now beyond where the loggers had struck the pines, brought us to

THE CAMPING-GROUND.

Our tent was pitched upon the brow of the river, in an open spot where the sun shone in cheerily, about a hundred feet above the bed of the stream, whose course could be marked by the dense dark line of pines which fringed its banks. The horses were turned out to browse. The wagon was unloaded of its contents, which were disposed in the proper manner, the cooking utensils being suspended from pines adjacent to the tent, giving a culinary aspect to these tall masts that must have astonished the Dryads.

A rude table was soon erected inside the tent, while outside the door our kitchen range was easily constructed of two saplings driven into the ground, with a third laid across them, suspended from which a piece of hay-wire served all the purposes of a crane. The fat pine kindlings made a fierce fire. The smoke curled merrily up among the trees. Tea was made, the table set with much clatter of dishes and flourish of towels by the broker, the scribe meanwhile having rung a general alarm and called out the entire Fire Department of Camp Ida to extinguish a conflagration which had broken out among the pork rashers in the skillet. The dinner, however, was at last successfully accomplished, and the quartette devoured it with a relish that was sharpened by the long ride of the previous night. It would probably have lacerated the bosoms of the tender sex had any of them seen the unceremonious and purely informal manner in which the broker dumped the dishes into a corner without washing. In point of fact, the scribe is loth to dwell upon the details of housekeeping in Camp Ida,—how the broker was convinced that dishes can be washed in cold water; how the scribe is firmly persuaded that soap is a useless luxury in the household economy; how the hunter, spite of all admonition and protest, would persist in getting

THE MENU ALL MIXED UP

with pipes, tobacco, fishhooks, kerosene, cigar stumps, fishbones, and other appetizers; how the printer disturbed the average equilibrium and drove every one out of the tent by opening a can of spoiled chicken which instantly filled the inclosure with a perfume that would not have done injustice to a Bridgeport rendering house; how Frank, who was an æsthetic dog and had the daintiness of an epicure, was frequently found rummaging among the doughnuts and cakes, and now and then immersed his head and ears in our pail of lemonade; or how, by imperceptible and mysterious degrees, everything in that tent seemed to be welded into one huge conglomerate like some of the fine relics preserved by Chicago people, so that it last became immaterial whether we ate off the table or the bedstead. Whenever we cut a slice, it was tutti frutti. No serious objection, however, was made to anything that occurred until it was discovered one day that the broker was serenely sleeping with his head in a platter of doughnuts and his feet in the butter-jar, the old hunter meanwhile snoring lustily, with his head outside the tent-door and his feet planted directly in the huge frosted cake which a fair maid had contributed as her share of the grub, and which stood in the centre of the dining-table. This was too much for the printer and the scribe, and they lifted up their voices and howled.

No fishing was done the first day. There must be no hurry in wooing the grayling. The afternoon was consumed in getting a good ready. Meanwhile the scribe had a good opportunity to study these woods where the Little Manistee flows, and hears no sound save its own gurgling and clatter as it runs over its rocks. At the first glance the picture seems monotonous,—a mere boundless distance of pines and hemlocks rising out of the underbrush,—a general vague suggestion, such as Corot used to paint. Nature, however, is full of detail even in her monotony, and a careful search amply repays one. The scribe found, tucked away in all sorts of odd nooks, exquisite yellow and red lilies; wild morning-glories of huge size, the prevailing color being white; wild roses of a very delicate shade of pink; ferns of every description, among them the maiden's hair, beloved of girls; and an exquisitely beautiful blue flower, which might have been the Blue Flower which Heine says grows at the end of the world, and no one has ever seen, though many have sought for it because its finding brings everlasting rest.

THE WOODS WERE FULL OF BUTTERFLIES OF GORGEOUS HUES.

In a few minutes I counted sixteen varieties, the handsomest being a black and drab, marked with concentric rings of spots like the "eyes" on a peacock's feather. The romance was abruptly stripped from these pretty creatures fluttering among the flowers, when I found them swarming in great troops among decaying fish which had been thrown one side as too small to pack, showing that there is a skeleton even in a butterfly's closet. A bugologist would have reveled in these woods, for there were countless varieties of insects, some of them exquisitely marked, especially the moths and dragon flies, the daintiest creatures of them all being a dragon fly with red head, blue body, and black wings, and a snow-white miller with a little round head like a seed pearl. The ground was red with wintergreen berries as large as cranberries, and every step you took crushed delicious wild strawberries under your feet. There was a scarcity of little birds in this woodland scene, but high over the pines the eagles sailed, and they seemed the proper accessories of this boundless contiguity of shade which shut out sun and sky. That night we slept the sleep of the just, laid out in order upon the fragrant earth like four mummies in a little pyramid, swathed in grotesque cerements and stuffed with aromatic spice, while Frank, our vigilant guard, slept across our feet with his nose between his paws, rousing occasionally to growl as some wolf howled dismally on the hills overlooking our camp, or some pine tree came crashing down in the distance, breaking the solemn silence of the night. No other sounds came to us in the night-watches save the mournful and steady wail of the winds sweeping through the pine-tops far above us, resembling nothing so much as the wash of the surf upon some desolate beach. "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh." The narrative of

ONE DAY'S FISHING FOR GRAYLING

will serve for them all. At a short distance from its outlet the Manistee River divides into the Big and Little Manistee, and down these two streams float the logs which this year will furnish Milwaukee and Chicago with 200,000,000 feet of lumber and 400,000,000 shingles. There are but two or three streams in Michigan where grayling are found, and none to my knowledge west of Lake Michigan, or nearer to it than the borders of the Arctic region. Of these few streams, the Little Manistee is the best for grayling, and, as we had ascended it to a point far above where the loggers had penetrated, our toil and trouble were richly repaid by finding these royal fish where they had not been disturbed by the logs or any living creatures except the deer and bears who come to its shores to drink. At this point, and indeed throughout its entire length, the Little Manistee is not more than twenty-five feet in width. Its current is very swift, its bottom hard and rocky, and its water very clear, cold, and pure, as very little vegetable matter grows in it. Except in the holes, which are from three to five feet in depth, the water is scarcely above one's ankles; but the grayling, like his cousin the trout, seeks these holes or the cool, swift currents that run under the alders. He is not often found in the sunny shallows. As the banks of the river are densely wooded and the spaces intervening between the trees are choked with vines and underbrush, it is absolutely necessary to wade the river. To accomplish this with the most ease and least noise, the scribe would advise the fisherman to discard at once any intention of mackintoshes or rubber suits. They are a sham and delusion. Provide yourself with an old pair of stout trousers, heavy woolen overshirt and undershirt, and warm woolen stockings. Get a pair of russet shoes and slit them to let the water out. These shoes do not grow stiff with wetting. Have a duplicate of this suit ready in the camp to put on dry when you return, and there is no danger that you will take cold. After being once

ACCUSTOMED TO THE WATER

you will enjoy yourself in it more than you will on shore. Accoutred as you are, plunge boldly in, moving along carefully, and with as little noise as possible. The broad soles of the russet shoes, and their fitting to the shape of the foot after being once wet, will give you a firm foothold,—a necessary requisite, as otherwise a slippery stone or root might cause you to suddenly sit down in the river, a result which is not conducive to success in catching fish, which are naturally shy, and are not accustomed to that sort of acrobatic display.

The grayling himself rarely exceeds two pounds in weight, and the average weight in a catch is about half a pound, so that they run considerably larger than the brook trout. He is constructed upon the model of the trout, though not quite so chunky, his head being a perfect copy. His fins also resemble the trout's, with the exception of the dorsal, which is very large and beautifully marked, and gives him great strength and swiftness. His color is a purplish gray, darkest on the back, and his sides are silvery. There are indications of speckles on the belly like the trout's, but his distinguishing characteristic is a series of irregular black spots on each side, just below the gills, resembling the letter T. You will always find him in the holes if you approach them carefully, and the ordinary angle-worm is as good bait as you can find. He does not rise to the bait like a trout, consequently you must fish near the bottom of the holes, and this you can regulate with the float, which also enables you to put your line into every nook and corner you desire. He is a strong, free biter, and, as he runs with the bait in every direction with the swiftness of an arrow, flying out of the water with amazing leaps, you must keep a firm hand on him and his head must be held up stream. Any sudden jerk will inevitably pull the hook out of his mouth, which is very tender. Once out of the water, give him no chance to struggle in the air. Take him directly over your basket and seize him by the gills. If you take him by the body he is as hard to hold as an eel, and will inevitably flop back into the water. In this connection it should be stated that the ordinary creel is of no account, as the scribe can bear witness. Any

TWO-POUND GRAYLING

will flop out of it. A basket with a flat top, made of canvas, converging to the aperture, will take them in as easily as if they were fed into a hopper. The sensation of the bite of a large grayling is like an electric shock. It makes you tingle to your finger-ends. It is not the dull, thumping tug of a bass or pickerel on the end of a trolling line, but a rapid succession of sharp, fierce jerks, and then your line goes zipping, hissing through the water in every direction, and the silvery creature flies out of the stream in curves like those made by a salmon. It is rare sport for one who enjoys the esthetics and fine strains of angling, and the natural surroundings highten the effect. It was in such rare exhilarating sport as this that we spent an ambrosial week among the pines, careless whether Congress had adjourned or the Dutch had taken Atcheen. All cares and troubles were forgotten. We were the original savages, monarchs of all we surveyed, and there were no other people in the world. We feasted upon the finest fish that swim, with appetites that needed no tickling. We rose with the first glow of daybreak and slept before the evening red had faded out of the sky. The lullaby of the wind sang us to sleep. There were no taxes to pay, no notes coming due, no thought of yesterday or to-morrow. In this little world we lived like the primitive man, from sunrise to sunset, and the life was as free and easy as that of the eagle who soared above us in the blue.

WE STRUCK OUR TENT

at night, July 5, and left Camp Ida with tender regrets and 150 pounds of grayling packed away in fragrant leaves and ice; and, as we set our faces once more towards the tedious conventionalities and carking cares of civilization, there was not one of us who did not look back to Camp Ida with a longing to retrace our steps. But the taxes were due and the gas bill wasn't paid, and on we must. In another letter I may give you some impressions of that busy hive of labor, Manistee, its resources and its accomplishments.

G. P. U.

CURRENT OPINION.

The National Game.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

The national game at Washington from March to July, 1879: Hayes, 5; Congress, 0.

Aleck Stephens.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald (Dem.).

Upon the adjournment of Congress, Aleck Stephens, it is said, crawled into an envelope and franked himself home.

A Suggestion to Mr. Tilden.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

If Mr. Tilden could only get the New York detective to suspect him of some terrible crime, it would help his Presidential canvass very much. It is a peculiarity of the New York detective that he is always prosecuting some honest, upright individual.

Consequence of Truth-Telling.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

Montgomery Blair has presumed to utter a truth in saying that the Democrats in Congress are unfit to lead the party; and thereupon the lesser fry of the Democratic press begin to make mud-pies and hurl the scraps at him. It will not do to tell the truth inside that party unless one is prepared for a daub.

Gen. Grant.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

M. de Lesseps would do well to secure the services of Gen. Grant as President of the Darien Canal Company, and it is doubtful whether the General could do better than accept. It is not unlikely that such an office might appeal at once to the imagination and the interests of the General, and afford him in a congenial way the occupation that he requires. Such a position would not be unbecoming his dignity, or too severe a draft upon his time.

Painter's "Kyard."

New York Star (Dem.).

This is very terrible, and we do not know what Mr. Watterson is going to do about it. To be characterized as a "blackguard" is an awful thing for a man who can repeat the code of chivalry as easily as a child repeats the Lord's Prayer; but to be called a "powder monkey" is enough to make him crumple up the four corners of the State of Kentucky in the bewilderment of his wrath. Compared with the present terrific ordeal, Mr. Watterson's contest with the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was as lamb-like as an invitation to tea.

South and North.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

A Southern mother, irritated beyond measure, calls to her exasperating boy: "Jeems K. Polk Buzzer! Yo' triflin' little *rahscal!* Come *hyar to me!* I'll *war* yo' out!" Now listen to the gentle Northern mother mildly chiding her thoughtless offspring: "Heaoward Teaownsend Peaowell! Yeaou go reaound to the back of the heaouse, and drive that ceaow eaout o' them punkins! Start yewerself neaouw, if yo' don't want a lickin'!" (Aside: "I swun, they oughter to be a peaound for them 'ere ceaows!")

Quinine.

In regard to Powers & Weightman's assertion that the repeal of the duty on quinine will drive them out of the business of manufacturing that article, the Cincinnati *Commercial* (*Ind. Rep.*) says: "Well, let them go out of the business. America is the greatest market in the world for quinine, and, if our manufacturers cannot compete with Europe, let them fail, for they ought to fail. But they will do nothing of the kind. They will go on manufacturing better quinine than is prepared in Europe, and they will have fair profit on it. If the imported article is not as good as the American, it will not be as salable. How absurd it is to be told that American manufacturers have to be protected by 20 per cent duty against an inferior article! They ought to be ashamed of that even in benighted Pennsylvania."

A Southern Woman's Views on the Question of Rebellion.

Memphis Letter to South Florida Citizen (Dem.).

Rebels and heretics have been in every age the victims of tyranny and the martyrs for freedom. Our Southern Rebels form no exception to that rule. It was, and posterity will recognize the truth, a gross usurpation of the natural rights of man for the Northern States to arrogate the right of conquest and the subjugation of the South. The South was guilty of no crime when she seceded. There is no freedom without the right of secession. To deny that right is to go back to the old kingly doctrine of the divine right of government, for which George III. fought, and against which our forefathers staked their lives. The South had an eternal right to secede. The South would now be a greater and more prosperous country could she get up an independent government of her own. It would be to her interest to leave what is called the Union.

ELIZABETH A. MERIWETHER.

Whitelaw Reed's Ideal Newspaper.

Norristown Herald (Rep.).

Mr. Whitelaw Reed, in his very interesting address before the Ohio editors, said that the coming reporter must write like Macaulay. He may write like that celebrated historian, but he will not do any newspaper-work. As a reporter, Macaulay would have proved the hugest sort of a failure. He would not have lowered himself down a coal-hole in the sidewalk and come up the cellar-stairs in order to interview a prominent man who had eloped with a Judge's wife; nor would he have climbed over the back-fence, and left some of his coat-tails on the spikes, and jumped through the window of a public hall, in order to "borrow" the manuscript of a speech about to be delivered, and thus beat a rival reporter. Therefore, what is the use of the coming reporter being able to write like Macaulay? His work would be skipped for that of the fellow who writes a highly sensational and false theory concerning the latest murder.

Mississippi Democrats by the Ears.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

Some of our Bourbon exchanges, strong in epithets but weak in argument, have displayed considerable ingenuity lately in their attempts to array public sentiment against true Southern Democratic principles. The old, twisted gentleman who runs the Meridian *Mercury* calls the Conservatives "dirt-eaters." Everybody who doesn't believe in the abolition of the free schools, in eternal opposition to the North and the "niggers," and who is in favor of carrying out the pledges made in the last State Convention, is, in the *Mercury's* opinion, a "dirt-eater." The Yazoo *Herald* thinks the Democracy of the Conservatives is not the requisite length, and the Port Gibson *Reveille* thinks it is "Dolly Varden." These old machine-men, party-slaves, must think this sort of stuff is very crushing. As they can say nothing else, they are forced to this contemptible line of defense. They know the Conservatives in this State are in full accord with the great leaders,—Bayard, David Davis, Lamar, Hampton, Stephens, and others; but, as the position does not suit their warped and embittered lives, they pass their time in indulging in very small insinuations and using very silly epithets. This will, in the end, place them in a pitiable plight before the public; for they will prove themselves not only short of brains, but ill-bred also. If they can prove the Conservatives are in the wrong, they should do so. A little logic and truth go further with the public than pages of the contemptible stuff with which the Bourbon sheets are filled.

Why He Changed His Party.

The *Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal*, in announcing its change of allegiance from the Democratic to the Republican party, says: "It has chanced that a number of times in its recent history the Democratic party has been mistaken,—grievously and radically mistaken. The belief that the Rebellion could not be conquered; that Slavery could not be abolished by force of arms; that the State Governments could not be reinstated through universal suffrage, within a restored Union; and that peace, plenty, and security would fail to go hand in hand with our progress,—have each in turn been happily disappointed. The conductor of this paper has no desire to conceal the fact, as has been said before, that he had a part in this unbelief. He was aforetime of those who persecuted the believers. He has lived to see the day in which those contemned by the Democratic party and by himself must be acknowledged to have had higher courage, a more abiding faith, and a deeper conviction in respect to the country's future than those whom the annual Democratic resolutions have querulously assailed. We say that the men who have led in this contest for the restoration of National prosperity—who have dragged the country from the slough of despond, and with it the fortunes of those who fought against their own salvation—are entitled to the gratitude of every citizen in the broad land. Party rancor assails them now, but justification and the meed of praise await them in the near future."

THE OXUS.

Returning It to Its Old Bed.

New York World, July 11.

It is not very easy as yet to decide how much importance is to be attached to the announcement which comes this morning that "thousands of workmen have been engaged for several weeks on works designed to cause the Oxus River to return to its ancient bed so as to establish an easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan." If the work should prove successful it would certainly be of immense political, military, and commercial advantage. The Oxus, or Amou-Darya, has two beds, over one of which it finds a mouth on the southern shore of Lake Aral, about 100 miles due north of Khiva, while over the other in former times it emptied itself into Krasnovodsk Bay, on the southeastern coast of the Caspian. From the latter bed it was diverted into the former by means of a dam erected within three or four days' march of Khiva,—precisely when cannot be said, but certainly after the expulsion of the Tartars from Russia, as the operation was suggested by the fear of Russian extension towards the East. The Russians knew nothing of the existence of this double bed till 1713. In 1714 Peter the Great commissioned Prince Bekovitch Cherkassi to proceed along the ancient bed of the river to Khiva, to reconnoitre it and "form a judgment as to the practicability of damming the course of the stream then flowing into the Aral Lake, and the amount of labor that would be required for performing the work." The expedition, however, was destroyed. In 1837 Perofski was sent out with a scientific expedition to "explore the shores of the Aral Lake and the ancient bed of the Oxus," but he did not go near the ancient bed of the Oxus, and though in Gen. Kaufman's time frequent exploring expedition have been reported they have been usually regarded in Europe as expeditions against the Turcomans or reconnoissances on the road to Merv. It is, however, certain that in 1870 a "company for the encouragement of industry and commerce" was formed in Russia under the patronage of the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Gortschakoff to divert the river to the old channel. In October last it was reported that the Amou-Darya "breaking the dams near the fortified Town of Bend, on Khivan territory, had filled its ancient bed as far as Lake Jary," news which revived the hope of diverting the principal branch. Prof. Kiepert published a letter at that time ridiculing the whole thing as "the great Central Asian sea-serpent," a "dream of Slav credulity," and a "warmed-up myth." He accepted the conclusions of Lerch and Von Gojen that the traditions which described the ancient Oxus as flowing into the Caspian were mere speculative combinations based on the fact of the existence of an abandoned river-bed at certain points of the plateau of Ust-urt, lying between the two great inland seas. The old bed of the Oxus, according to Kiepert, belongs to geology and not to history, as shown by the absence of all traces of anterior civilization along the line of Gen. Stebnitzki's exploration of 440 miles. The work of completely restoring the ancient bed over 340 miles of desert plateau would overtask the resources of the richest State, it was thought, and the only practical method by which Russian commerce could conveniently reach the heart of Central Asia was decided to be the construction of a railroad between the two seas. On the 22d of March last, however, Col. Petroussevitch read a paper before the Russian Geographical Society on his exploration of the Amou-Darya from Chardjui in Bokhara to its delta and on its former beds, in which he declared that he had arrived at the conclusion, based on a thorough leveling of the country, that the turning of the waters of the Amu-Darya into the Sarakamysh depression through one of the former beds would not meet with great difficulties. This depression being, however, very wide and deep, the waters of the Amu River once arrived there would form a great lake, and it would be difficult to direct them further to the Caspian. For this last reason it would be better to open a way for the waters of the Amu along one of its former beds, which run southeast from the Lake Sara-kamysh. All explorations make it very probable that in this way the Amu-Darya could easily reach the Caspian. It is not seriously contended that even if the river were brought back to its old bed from Karagatch all the way to Krasnovodsk Bay the stream would be navigable from the Caspian upwards, but the conversion of the Oxus into its ancient channel would bring water into a steppe of sand and enable the Russians to march from Krasnovodsk to Khiva by a route not more than 360 miles in length, across a desert which they have hitherto, for want of water, been unable to traverse in any large force.

According to Col. Markasoff's investigation in 1873, from Bend to Kounia-Ourguentch (thirty-eight miles), the present River Laudan will offer a sufficiently regular communication when the dams at Bend are taken down. Here begins the old bed of the river, known as the Ousboi, which from time to time is filled with water as far as the lakes of Sara-Kamysh (forty miles), after having divided into two branches, which meet again at the wells of Tcharichli. In the second half of this section the river's bed can hardly be traced on the plain of moving sands. From Tcharichli to the wells of Igdy (seventy-five miles) the bed from time to time is clearly visible, and from Igdy to the Balkan Bay (Krasnovodsk), a distance of about 188 miles, it presents the appearance of a dried-up canal from twenty to twenty-five metres deep, and in some places 1,000 metres (say, 100 yards) wide. In this stretch there are found a few wells of fresh water, and near the Caspian and the Aral the traveler comes upon occasional brackish pools.

A Singular Robbery.

Bombay Gazette.

A curious story reaches a Kurrachee paper through Jacobabad to the effect that the Government treasury at Quetta was lately despoiled to the tune of some 20,000 rupees by some men of Jacob's Rifles stationed there. The facts as related to us are pretty much as follows: A private having occasion to go towards the hills saw a number of sepoys socially engaged in dividing a large number of rupees. He joined the party, and naturally inquired as to what bank or hoard they had drawn such a large "haul" from, when he was bound over to silence by "hush money" of some two or three hundred rupees, with which he walked off and laid them and his report before his native officer, who took charge of the coin and told the man to mind his business and say nothing. Two or three days after, seeing that nothing came of his report, the sepoy thought he had a right to go "snacks," and so asked for some of the coin he had parted with back from the officer, and, on his refusal, became virtuously indignant and went and reported the whole affair to Col. Mainwaring, the commander of the corps. This officer at once instituted an inquiry and arrested several native officers and sepoys, and the greater part of the money was found either on the persons or among the baggage of the delinquents. The marvel of the matter is how the fellows managed in the first instance to abstract so large a sum from the treasury, and in the second as to how they imagined it possible to get off with their booty. How they managed the "loot" has not yet come to light, and requires explanation, as there must have been either connivance or gross carelessness somewhere.

A FLOWERY TOOTHIST.—A dentist's advertisement of a new plugging machine says: "Its operations are swift, easy, and beautiful, pleasant to the patient, like the humming-bird as it moves from flower to flower to absorb the sweet nectar." Like the operation of Sanford's Jamaica Ginger, of which equally sweet things may be said.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Four-Per-Cent Syndicate Sold Out---Foreign Exchange.

The Chicago Banks--Stocks Dull and Irregular.

The Produce Markets Easier---The Leading Cereals Weak, but Wheat Closes Stronger.

Provisions Steadier---Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

In consequence of the sale by the Syndicate of the last of their bonds to European bankers the bond market was strong. Four per cents opened in Chicago at 101⅞ bid, and 102 asked, but private advices soon conveyed the news that the New York market was higher. The quotation advanced to 102 bid in New York, and 102¼ asked, and in Chicago to 101⅞ bid, and 102¼ asked. The amount sold by the New York Syndicate was $12,000,000, and the purchasers were J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, who took the previous installment of $15,000,000. The price paid was equivalent to 101⅝. This sale brings the transactions of this Syndicate to a close. Their profits on the deal will easily reach into the millions. The demand for 4 per cents is good in Chicago.

Foreign exchange was less active, and rates were slightly lower. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 483⅝ for sixty-day bills, and 485½ for sight; and French were 522½ for sixty-day bills, and 520 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485½ and 487½. In New York the actual rates were 485½@485⅞ and 487½. The posted rates for sterling were 486½@488½. French bankers' bills were 517½@515.

Consols were unchanged at 97 13-16. Silver was 51⅞ pence per ounce in London. The Bank of England gained $305,000 in bullion.

Chicago bank clearings were $3,608,000. The great heat is cutting down business. Country orders for currency have diminished, and those for New York exchange are lighter. Rates of discount are 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. These are bank rates, not brokers' rates.

New city scrip is now being bought up at 94⅛. Old scrip is selling at 99⅛. Local securities were very dull.

Stocks were dull and irregular. Northwestern and St. Paul went up, and Louisville & Nashville and Western Union went down. The advance in the Grangers is due, it is believed, as much to an effort to twist the shorts as to the crop prospects. In fact, the latter are now as uncertain as the weather. With the right kind of weather, the business of the St. Paul and Northwestern is insured. But operators do not forget that last year two or three days in July did damage that carried St. Paul down from 54 to 27. The Western crop correspondent of the New York *Daily Bulletin* writes that journal, July 10, that the weather for the last few days has so changed in its character that at the present crisis, just as the wheat is in head, it would not be surprising to hear any day of some disaster of a grave character to the spring wheat crop. It is now fully headed. During the past week, particularly in Iowa, have the chinch-bugs done great damage. He also says:

> What we claim at this present moment as to the "favorable change" is this: The long continued drought had produced a poor, thin, uneven, and weedy crop of spring wheat. Chinch-bugs and grasshoppers have been working upon it for weeks. Timely rains came and brought the wheat to its present condition. Now the weather is very hot, and scald and rust are both threatened.

St. Paul opened at 53⅛, sold as high as 54⅜, and closed at 54⅜. The preferred opened and closed at 93, with intermediate sales at 93⅝. Northwest was more active than St. Paul. The common advanced from 67¼ to 69, closing at 68⅝, and the preferred opened and closed at 97½, with sales at 97⅞. Lake Shore made ⅛, to 75. Rock Island was 138⅜ at the opening, and 139½ at the close, an advance of 1⅛. Erie was weak at 27⅜, the preferred declining ⅛, to 51⅛. The recent revelations in the railway investigation at New York have disturbed people's confidence in the exhibit made by the Erie reorganizers. Western Union continues to suffer from the threatening competition which is rising against it. There was a further decline from 90 to 89⅝. The weakness in Louisville & Nashville was not explained. The price broke from 57 to 55½, and closed at the lowest point. This road has paid twenty-four dividends, and the price has been as high as 70. Kansas Pacific improved ⅛, to 58. Alton was steady at 85. The corn crop of this State is said to show wonderful improvement since the late rains, and to be secure against anything but extraordinary attacks. Kansas City & Northern declined ⅛, to 17; the preferred ¾ to 46⅞; St. Joe ¾, to 18⅛; the preferred 1⅛, to 37⅜; Wabash ⅛, to 35⅜; and Union Pacific ⅛, to 76. The coal roads, though inactive, al made gains: Jersey Central ⅛, to 51⅞; Lackawanna ⅛, to 57⅛; and Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 47⅛.

The reported acquisition by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad gives the former Company control of the nearest route from St. Paul to lake navigation. It will be remembered that last season the shipments of flour and grain through Lake Superior attracted very general attention, and marked the opening of an immense traffic. The St. Paul & Duluth Company as reorganized has two land grants,—one of 920,000 acres from the United States and 694,400 acres from the State of Minnesota. Of these, at least 500,000 acres are pine lands. Sales have been made from time to time by the Company. The financial condition of the Company is represented by $5,550,000 preferred stock, $4,080,000 common stock, of which $1,630,848 is issued. Under the reorganization scheme common stock was issued to holders of bonds and other indebtedness, and to common stockholders one share of new for every twenty of old, the new stock to receive 6 per cent dividends if earned after 7 per cent was paid on preferred stock. Until quite recently the management has been under control of Philadelphia parties, represented by John P. Ilsley, President, prominently connected with railway interests in Pennsylvania. The effect of this purchase will be to control the rates on flour from the great milling centre, Minneapolis, and will doubtless cause much opposition.

Erie second gold 6s opened at 76⅛ and closed at 76⅛.

St. Paul Sinking Fund 7s were 105⅝; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s were 79¼; Alton gold 6s were 106⅛; and Northwest gold 7s, 113⅝.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the dealings were large and well distributed. The Erie issues led in point of activity, the demand having been active, especially for consolidated seconds, which rose to 77⅝, and closed at a slight reaction. The Toledo & Wabash bonds recorded a general improvement of 1 to 4 per cent, the latter in consolidated convertibles. Great Western firsts and seconds advanced 1@2 per cent in sympathy. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated, after declining to 53⅝, advanced to 58. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off 1 per cent, and do seconds 3 per cent. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented fell off to 68¼, and later rose to 70. Elevated Railroad bonds were weak and lower, Metropolitan declining 1 and New York 1⅛ per cent.

At the New York Mining Board on Saturday there was a shade of more activity. Leadville and Lucerne were active at slightly advanced figures, and Great Eastern rose from 60 to 68 on advices of shipments of $8,000 of bullion as the results of last month's work.

The estimated earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for the first week in July, 1879, were $20,089, and for corresponding week of 1878, $30,086. Decrease, $9,997.

The "California Mining Company" is not the Comstock bonanza mine, but a new California gold mine in the Bodie District, which is being placed on the Boston market and in New York. The incline shaft is already down 150 feet, and there is a promising lode three and a half feet wide. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the "Noonday," a mine now coming to the front, and the "Spaulding," the latter being largely in the hands of Bostonians.

The history of a shipment of trade dollars that went around the world in a search for their par is given by the San Francisco *Daily Bulletin*:

> In noting the departure of the steamer Oceanic from this port March 22 for Hong Kong, we remarked that "there was a shipment of $400,000 in trade dollars, manifested at $370,000. It is thought that this invoice will go round the world." The coin was purchased from the Nevada Bank for export to China by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. It was packed in 200 strong boxes, each containing 2,000 pieces. Arriving at Hong Kong, the invoice was taken from the Oceanic and put aboard a steamer for Southampton, England, via the Suez Canal. Arriving at Southampton, it was there put aboard the steamer Weser, from Bremen, and then started for New York, where it arrived on the 21st of June, having been ninety-one days in making the round trip. The invoice was entered at the Custom-House in New York simply as United States silver valued at $400,000. The purchasers probably thought that a three-months' voyage, with interest, insurance, and freight, had added $20,000 to the value of this coined bullion. But to make this good they must get some one to take the coins at par. A bill was got through the House having this object in view, but it was pigeonholed by the Senate Finance Committee, and goes over to the December session.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Central	118¾	....	....	118¾
Michigan Central	77¼	78¼	77¼	77¼
Lake Shore	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞	75
C. & N. Western	67¼	69	67¼	68⅝
Do preferred	97½	97⅞	97½	97½
M. & St. Paul	53⅛	54⅜	53⅛	54⅜
Do preferred	93	93⅝	93	93
C., R. I. & P.	138⅜	....	....	139½
Ill. Central	88¼	....	....	88¼
Union Pacific	76⅛	....	....	76
Erie	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Wabash Railway	36	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15
C., C., C. & Ind.	51	51½	51	51
H. & St. Jo.	18⅜	....	....	18⅛
Do preferred	38⅜	38⅜	37⅛	37⅜
Del. & Hudson	46⅞	....	....	47⅛
D., Lack. & West.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
N. J. Central	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	15	....	....	15
Kansas City & N.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17
Do preferred	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞
W. Union Tel	90	90⅛	89⅛	89⅝
Kansas Pacific	57⅞	....	....	58
Alton	85	....	....	85
Erie preferred	51⅛	....	....	51⅛
Morris & Essex	90¼	....	....	90¼
Louisville & Nash.	57	....	....	55½
Minneapolis	33	33⅞	33	33

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	104⅝	104⅞
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅞	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	101⅞	102⅛
U. S. currency 6s	122	123
Refunding certificates	102¼	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	486½	488½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95¼	95⅞
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	483⅝	485½
France	522½	520

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¼	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*115½
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114¼	*114¾
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*105¼	*106½
Chicago South Park 7s	*105	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	*103	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*106
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94	
Cook County 7s	*113¼	*113¾
Cook County (short) 7s	*101¼	*102¼
Cook County 5s	*101¼	*102¼
City Railway (South Side)	165	
City Railway (West Side)	175	
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$	97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland gueilders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

BONDS.
The Recent Issues of
TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
5 per cent semi-annual interest, and
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
Now ready and for sale in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, at the office of
CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale,
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES, WEST TOWN BONDS, COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.
Offers for sale at 98½ cents and interest, $13,000 Louisa County, Iowa, Bridge Warrants, due in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. Total debt of County, including above warrants, $21,000. Assessed value of County Property, Four Million Dollars.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
STOCKS FOR SALE:
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TRADERS' INSURANCE.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 per cent School Bonds.
Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s.
EXCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other European Countries, bought and sold.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 East Washington-st.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were irregular. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, 70½; seconds, 25⅛.

State securities were dull.

Stock speculation to-day was increased in volume, but the market was unsettled. Granger and coal shares and trunk-line stocks were strong, especially Granger, which advanced ⅛@1, with a reaction at the close of ⅛@⅜. The rest of the list was weak, with a decline of 2 in Louisville & Nashville, 1⅜ in American District Telegraph, ⅜ in Western Union and Hannibal & St. Joseph common, and 1⅛ in Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. The early rise in Northwestern common was due chiefly to rumors that a large pool in stock was formed a few days since at Saratoga, and that considerable purchases have been made for its account. Transactions were 150,000 shares: 5,500 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 44,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 31,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 6,600 New Jersey Central, 5,000 St. Joseph, 3,000 Michigan Central, 11,000 Western Union, 4,500 Kansas City & Northern, 2,000 Onios, and 4,000 Louisville & Nashville.

Money market active at 2½@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, heavy; sixty days, 485⅝; sight, 487½.

Bar silver here is quoted at 113¼, and subsidiary silver coin at ⅜@⅞ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104⅝	New 4 per cents	101⅞
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	105⅞		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	89⅝	St. Paul, pfd	93
Quicksilver	14¼	Wabash	35¼
Quicksilver, pfd	35¼	Ft. Wayne	9⅝
Pacific Mail	14⅝	T. Haute	10
Mariposa	106⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	18¼
Mariposa, pfd	107⅛	C. & Alton	85
Adams Express	105⅛	C. & Alton, pfd	114
Wells, F. & Co. ex. d.	97½	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	47⅝	Del., L. & Western	57⅛
U. S. Express	47⅝	A. & P. Telegraph	35
N. Y. Central	118⅛	C., B. & Q.	116
Erie	27⅜	H. & St. Joe	18¼
Erie, pfd	51	H. & St. Joe, pfd	37⅜
Harlem	154	Canada Southern	55
Mich. Central	77⅞	L. & Nashville	55½
Panama	150	Kansas Pacific	57
U. P. stock	76	Kansas & Texas	14⅞
Lake Shore	75⅛	St. L. & San Fran	8
Illinois Central	87⅞	St. L. & S. F. pfd	10
Clev. & Pittsburg	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	21¼
Northwestern	68⅝	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	17⅛
Northwestern, pfd	97⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	46⅞
C., C., C. & I.	51	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅝
New Jersey Cent	51⅞	Union Pac. bonds	109⅝
Rock Island	138⅞	U. P. Land-Grants	113¼
St. Paul	54⅜	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	115

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33⅛	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	30⅜	Missouri	106⅛
Virginia 6s, old	29⅝		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	26	Mexican	26⅛
Alta	10⅛	Northern Belle	4⅞
Belcher	5⅛	Ophir	37
Best & Belcher	17⅛	Overman	9⅛
Bullion	6⅛	Savage	13⅛
California	4⅞	Sierra Nevada	42
Chollar & Potosi	6⅞	Union Consolidat'd	38
Consol. Virginia	6⅛	Yellow Jacket	20⅛
Crown Point	5	Bodie	20⅛
Eureka Con	16	Potosi	4⅞
Exchequer	6⅛	Imperial	1⅛
Gould & Curry	10⅛	Martin White	5⅛
Grand Prize	....	Mono	8⅛
H. & N.	14	Independence	2⅛
Julia Consolidated	3⅛	Consolidat'd Pacific	7⅛
Justice	5⅛	Leviathan	19-32

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Sight exchange on New York ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 15—Consols, money, 97 15-16.

American Securities—Reading, 19⅝; Erie, 28⅜; preferred, 53⅛.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 106⅛; 4½s, 109; 4s, 104⅝.

Silver to-day is 51⅞ pence.

The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £61,000.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes, 82f 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, 96½ ft w of Kedzie av, s f, 300 ft to alley, dated July 7 (William D. Kerfoot, trustee, to J. A. and E. J. Smith)	$ 3,000
Walnut st, 79 4-10 ft w of Yager st, n f, 24x150 ft, dated July 7 (W. D. Kerfoot to J. A. and E. J. Smith)	200
West Madison st, n w cor of Kedzie av, s f, 316 4-10x114½ ft, dated July 12 (Charles W. Castle to George L. Otis)	9,722
Ashland av, 141½ ft s of Clybourn place, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 15 (John Walsh to Catharine McCarthy)	500
Ashland av, same as the above, dated Sept. 24, 1878 (estate of John McCarthy to John Walsh)	800
North Hoyne st, 75 ft s of Fowler st, w f, 49½x150 ft, dated May 12 (German Savings Bank to M. and M. Langeloth)	2,000
Wabash av, s e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 22 1-5x121 ft, improved, dated July 14 (William E. Frost to Fanny Wheeler)	6,500
Webster av, 140 ft w of Hurlbut st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 26 (F. J. Miller to Thomas H. Maxwell)	1,500
Union st, 250 ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated July 12 (Uriah Trotter to H. Bedubn)	1,775
Kossuth st, 100 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 75 x124 ft, dated June 27 (George C. Wilson to Michael Curtis)	3,600
South Halsted st, 19 5-12 ft n of Jackson st, w f, 10 5-12x52 ft, dated July 14 (A. J. and G. H. Cook to William H. Ferry)	1,750
South Halsted st, n e cor of Jackson st, w f, 19 5-12x52 ft, dated July 9 (Barry & Gubbins to William H. Ferry)	3,250
Milwaukee av, 25 ft n w of Lull place, n e f, 75x100 ft, dated July 15 (Charles H. Barnum to Ernst Leistikow)	2,457
Leavitt st, s e cor of Fowler st, w f, 25x 150 ft, improved, dated July 12 (Charles Gorr to John Helfeld)	700
Meagherst, 250 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x90 ft, improved, dated July 14 (Martin Wavrick to Waclav Kozozed)	1,300
Paulina st, 133 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x130 ft, dated June 26 (E. E. and J. J. Hennessey to F. Junker)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 175 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 25 ft to Baltic st, with other property, dated July 7 (Case F. Maurer to Augustus Beek)	$ 2,000
Fifty-first st, 144 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1878 (Thomas Harford to James Fitzsimmons)	500
Wabash av, 165 ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 198x190 ft, dated June 30 (Henry B. Lewis to William H. Brooks)	11,300

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*
Mess pork	$ 8.60	$ 8.62½
Lard	5.82½	5.18½
Shoulders, boxed	3.60	3.60
Short ribs, boxed	4.30	4.37½
Whisky	1.05	1.05
Wheat	99¼	1.00
Corn	36⅛	36¼
Oats	31⅛	30½
Rye	52	52½
Barley	67¼	67⅛
Live hogs	3.35@4.00	3.35@4.00
Cattle	2.25@5.20	2.25@5.20

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	7,327	5,831	6,282	7,176
Wheat, bu	105,398	45,556	20,274	38,612
Corn, bu	270,719	409,624	63,613	214,442
Oats, bu	39,170	82,039	19,156	73,300
Rye, bu	4,710	4,628	1,202	2,094
Barley, bu	1,500	1,240	1,000	
Grass seed, lbs	1,500	91,820	8,935	31,224
Flax seed, lbs		27,470		20,000
B. corn, lbs	12,000		2,410	15,160
C. meats, lbs	436,430	218,930	3,500,413	2,864,501
Beef, tcs			824	
Beef, brls			253	187
Pork, brls	585		1,416	1,394
Lard, lbs	44,300	160,970	323,566	445,977
Tallow, lbs	50,010	15,314	41,000	21,300
Butter, lbs	197,828	264,642	338,984	330,410
Live hogs, No.		8,783		6,081
Cattle, No.		2,234		1,328
Sheep, No.		278		
Hides, lbs	312,015	99,753	212,589	174,848
Highwines, b'ls		3	50	102
Wool, lbs	292,941	562,742	376,085	349,242
Potatoes, bu	1,473	3,190	24	767
Coal, tons	8,549	20,780	717	928
Hay, tons	40	60		
Lumber, m ft	9,574	11,962	1,285	
Shingles, m	2,240	4,484	2,785	1,090
Salt, brls	2,479	5,088	400	720
Poultry, lbs	400		3,000	1,401
Poultry, coops		1		
Eggs, pkgs	390	833	98	149
Cheese, bxs	1,793	2,898	4,679	7,508
Green apples		574		
Beans, bu		19	145	196

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 4,850 bu wheat, 1,600 bu corn, 711 bu oats, 600 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 amber winter wheat, 23 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 1 red winter, 63 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars low grade (115 winter wheat, only 6 of which are old), 3 cars mixed wheat, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 69 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (101 cars spring wheat); 110 cars and 6,800 bu high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 5 cars new mixed, 269 cars and 17,100 bu No. 2 corn, 26 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (414 corn); 16 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 19 cars rejected (63 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 3 barley. Total (709 cars), 325,000 bu. Inspected out: 77,793 bu wheat, 127,136 bu corn, 33,149 bu oats, 499 bu barley.

Several samples of new barley have been received here. One from California denotes a superb crop on the Pacific coast, which has all been garnered. The winter barley of Ohio and Kentucky is also pronounced excellent. New York and Canada, according to reports, both promise an abundant and fine harvest. The Northwestern crop is also looking finely, though the heavy dews and intense heat are discoloring it a little. In the West the farmers have commenced to cut the barley, and with about ten days of fine weather it will be secured in good condition. The reports from the Northwestern States generally give a reduction in yield, but a crop of superior quality.

The new crop year opens under more favorable circumstances than usual. The old barley has been so well used up that the surplus to be carried over will be much smaller than several past seasons.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and rather weak, chiefly, as it seemed, because of fine, hot weather. Provisions were again easier, though hogs were in small supply. The weather is not favorable to the handling of pork stuff, and this would make packers backward even if there were no yellow fever fear in the background to keep down the production of meats. Country holders of hogs are keeping back supplies till packers show more disposition to work, and the result is dullness in hogs and hog products, but the fact that our stocks are not being rapidly increased prevents a decline in prices. Spring wheat was weak here, though reported stronger in England. There is not much demand for these grades, and reports of better weather for harvesting tend to reduce prices; besides which, the market was hampered yesterday by the offerings from men who thought they could obtain better prices by selling on higher quotations from Europe. The more liberal arrivals of winter wheat helped to check the demand for spring, and make operators for the latter look in the direction of lower prices. Winter was stronger, under a very good demand, and sales were made at a further advance of 1@1¼c. It was surmised that some of the purchases of winter wheat were made to fill short sales on the seaboard, while other lots were taken for the use of interior millers. Flour was in good export demand, with not much offered. Exporters want flour at about $3.50@4.50, which means that it has been made from No. 3 wheat. The low grades of wheat are now scarce, and it does not pay to make what are usually known as "export grades" out of No. 2, though the price-difference between No. 2 and No. 3 spring wheat is less than half of what it was a fortnight ago. Corn was again easier, though only in moderate supply, the fine weather here being more than a counterpoise to a reported stronger feeling on the British markets. Oats were weak for much the same reason as corn. Rye was steady, and barley nominally dull.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. For corn to Buffalo 2c was bid, and 2¼c asked, with little room available at any price. To Kingston 4¼c was paid on corn, and 4⅝c for wheat. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 7¼@7½c for corn, and 8¼c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 42½@45c per 100 lbs, and 58⅞c to Antwerp.

The dry goods market was quiet,—was, in fact, dull, the volume of sales being small. Prices, however, were thoroughly sustained all around. Jobbers of boots and shoes reported nothing new. There was a light movement at previous prices. In the grocery market the changes were confined to a further advance in sugars, all grades excepting loaf, crushed, and powdered being marked up an ⅛c. Coffees, teas, rice, and most other lines were firm. There were no changes in the butter and cheese markets, trade continuing quiet, with prices easy. The hot weather operated to check trading in those staples. Dried fruits were firm, though in light demand. Peaches, apples, prunes, currants, and raisins were strong. The fish market was unchanged. There was a fair movement on country account at steady prices. No changes were reported in the oil market. Paints were dull, with white-lead firm at the late advance. Tobacco is firm and advancing. Bagging was unchanged. Coal was dull as last quoted.

The sales of lumber at the yards was again fair. At the cargo market a fair business was also transacted at recent prices. Dimension stuff continues steady under light receipts, and all inch lumber excepting common sells promptly. The monthly statement of stocks on hand shows a gratifying state of affairs, the stocks being less than a year ago in spite of the heavier receipts. This shows that trade this season has been unusually good, and that the shipments have been, as everybody claimed, much heavier than the daily reports indicated, the latter being made up on the supposition that green instead of dry stuff has been shipped by weight, while a car-load of dry measures a great deal more than a car-load of green lumber. The wool market was quiet and steady, and broom-corn was held at quoted figures, with a spasmodic inquiry. Seeds were lifeless. The hay dealers reported higher prices in view of the scarcity of old hay and the good demand. The hide market was tame, and potatoes were dull and weak, the farmers in the suburbs having secured most of the trade. Poultry was steady. Green fruits were plenty and weak, especially the soft varieties, which were quickly affected by the heat.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 3,899 brls flour, 14,874 bu wheat, 502,747 bu corn, 570 pkgs pork, 10,037 boxes meats, 8,340 cases canned do, 3,492 tcs lard, 300 other pkgs do, 32 pkgs beef, 6,277 pkgs butter and cheese, 900 brls tallow, 500 brls alcohol, 163 brls oil, 1,925 lbs leather, 5,270 brls oat-meal, 1,900 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	July 12, 1879.	*July 5, 1879.*	*July 13, 1878.*
Wheat—			
No. 1 red	6,310		
No. 2 red	44,726	16,858	27,389
No. 1 amber	2,423	154	
No. 2 amber	16,392	2,051	
No. 3 winter	100	100	7,184
Rejected winter	660	660	762
No. 1 spring	2,454	2,454	12,146
No. 2 spring	3,266,566	3,271,106	67,665
No. 3 spring	122,823	328,835	7,576
Rejected	39,765	47,403	3,067
No. 1 hard spr'g.			43,303
No. 2 hard spr'g.	138,284	144,219	90,259
Mixed	8,577	8,195	
Total	3,649,080	3,822,035	265,476
Corn—			
No. 1			6,699
No. 2	1,857,352	2,325,403	113,259
Rejected	28,017	69,903	113,275
No grade	214		
High mixed	665,908	765,486	367,749
Yellow	2,228	2,228	4,465
New mixed	18,262	30,065	15,070
New high mixed	6,297	6,837	9,904
Total	2,578,278	3,199,922	630,421
Oats—			
No. 2	291,914	301,704	19,149
Rejected	17,643	17,266	976
No grade	720	720	
No. 2 white	56,850	40,591	14,813
Total	367,127	360,281	34,938
Rye—			
No. 1	747	245	10,913
No. 2	[illegible]	90,952	4,378
Rejected	1,303	1,693	2,151
Total	61,689	92,890	17,442
Barley—			
No. 2	15,349	15,349	222,864
No. 3	10,110	10,110	7,640
Extra No. 3	51,745	51,052	17,899
Feed	4,174	1,682	6,457
Total	81,378	78,203	254,860

Total of all grades in store, 6,737,552 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 6,846 bu oats, 3,125 bu barley, and a decrease of 172,955 bu wheat, 621,644 bu corn, 31,201 bu rye. Total decrease, 815,779 bu.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to July 12: 1,659,388 brls flour, 12,053,226 bu wheat, 28,363,296 bu corn, 8,353,765 bu oats, 630,253 bu rye, 934,923 bu barley, 28,214,812 lbs butter, 3,373,932 hogs, 603,129 cattle, 23,021,751 lbs wool, 1,077,837 tons coal, 548,016 m ft lumber.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1879.	1878.
No. 1 spring hard	3,077	8,319
No. 1 spring regular		84,521
No. 2 spring regular	1,319,706	231,056
No. 3 spring regular	41,828	12,269
No. 4 spring regular	22,378	1,018
Rejected	5,936	50,946
Special bin	7,132	
Total	1,397,060	388,129

Also, 7,654 bu corn, 13,880 bu oats, 92,817 bu barley, and 3,794 bu rye.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store July 12 at several points:

Location.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*
Chicago	3,649,080	2,578,278
Milwaukee	1,397,000	7,654
New York	728,000	2,191,000
Baltimore	571,243	603,532
Philadelphia	137,597	565,681
Boston	1,300	211,524
Oswego	195,000	183,000
Buffalo	1,805,000	736,000
Detroit	126,275	9,419
Toledo	196,000	176,000
Toronto	113,098	
Montreal	94,679	90,700
Kansas City	95,639	59,350
St. Louis	204,721	720,079
Indianapolis	64,000	17,000
Peoria	14,654	108,815
Duluth	163,719	57,386
Albany	800	24,500
Afloat on New York Canals	1,801,787	680,055
Afloat in New York	75,000	120,000
Rail shipments for week	425,000	650,000
Lake shipments	575,000	1,470,000
Totals	12,434,652	11,259,973
July 5, 1879	12,001,076	10,682,398
July 13, 1878	4,425,000	6,447,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	105,398	20,274
Milwaukee	29,000	48,000
New York	240,000	216,000
Philadelphia	30,000	15,000
Total	296,396	299,274

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 15.—Receipts—Flour, 8,017 brls; wheat, 129,650 bu; corn, 133,556 bu; oats, 15,945 bu; corn-meal, 15 pkgs; rye, 24,600 bu; malt, 1,825 bu; pork, 150 brls; beef, 5,059 tcs; cut meats, 2,435 pkgs; lard, 621 tcs; whisky, 115 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 216,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu.

DUTIABLE GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago, July 15: Henry Dibbie, two casks tiles. Collections, $3,193.28.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, and irregular. Pork was rather weak, lard easy, and meats firm. The Stock-Yards reported light hogs firm, but packers' grades very dull, while there was little change in the tone of advices from Liverpool. The great heat of the weather tended to prevent trading in provisions, and the fear of fever at the South restricted operations on outside account, but there was evidently more confidence in the future, the majority of operators being inclined to think that a more healthy market will be a necessary sequel to "the late unpleasantness."

MESS PORK—Advanced 7½@10c per brl, but afterwards declined 15c, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 100 brls spot at $8.75; 250 brls seller July at $8.65; 11,500 brls seller August at $8.60@8.75; and 18,000 brls seller September at $8.70@8.85. Total, 29,850 brls. The market closed tame at $8.60@8.65 for cash or seller July, $8.62½@8.65 for August, and $8.72½@8.75 for September. Prime mess was nominal at $8.50@8.75, and extra prime at $7.50@8.00.

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 300 tcs spot at $5.85; 3,500 tcs seller August at $5.82½@5.85; 4,500 tcs seller September at $5.90@5.92½; and 1,500 tcs seller October at $5.92½. Total, 9,800 tcs. The market closed tame at $5.80@5.85 spot or seller July, $5.82½@5.85 for seller August, and $5.90@5.92½ for September.

MEATS—Were in fair demand on futures and stronger, ribs advancing 5@7½c per 100 lbs, as the recent sharp decline brought out several buying orders from parties who expect a reaction. Sales were reported of 7,800,000 lbs short ribs, at $4.20 spot, $4.12½@4.20 seller August, and $4.22½@4.30 seller September; 400 boxes long clears at $4.45@4.65, the outside for special cut; and 350 boxes long and short clears at $4.55@4.60. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose	$3.42½	$4.17½	$4.40	$4.47½
Do, July	3.42½	4.17½	4.40	4.47½
Do, August	3.45	4.27½	4.42½	4.50
Do, September	3.55	4.37½	4.52½	4.60
July, boxed	3.60	4.37½	4.57½	4.67½

Long clears quoted at $4.30 loose, and $4.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 5@5¼c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8¾c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7½@7¾c; green shoulders, 3⅛@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5⅝c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4⅛@5c for white, 4@4¼c for good yellow, and 3⅛@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅜@5⅝c for city and 5⅜@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and somewhat irregular. Winters were quoted easy, under the prospect of a larger supply soon. Export grades of spring were in good demand, with small offerings, and some lots were taken from the higher grades; the latter were quoted steady. Sales were reported of 325 brls winters at $5.25@6.00; 2,400 brls double extras, chiefly at $4.25@5.45; and 200 brls rye flour, partly at $3.25. Total, 2,925 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$6.00	@6.25
Good to choice winters	5.50	@5.75
Fair to good winters	4.50	@5.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.75	@5.50
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.50	@4.75
Fair to good springs	4.00	@4.75
Low springs	2.50	@3.25
Patents	5.00	@8.00
Double extras, in sacks	4.00	@4.75
Export extras, in sacks	3.50	@4.00

BRAN—Was moderately active, and a shade easier. Sales were reported of 80 tons at $8.00 per ton free on board cars, and $7.87½@8.00 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 90 tons at $8.50@12.25 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.50 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $8.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, with a lower range of prices. The market for futures declined ⅞c from the latest prices of Monday, while spot No. 2 was 1c lower, and No. 3 was firmer, closing at 90c bid in unpreferred houses. Spot No. 2 closed nominally at $1.00. The British markets were quoted stronger, with heavy rain in England, and New York was firmer; but the weather in the West was favorable, and our receipts of winter wheat were on the increase, which made operators bearish. The reports from the West noted fine weather, with improved prospects for the new crop, and this outbore the testimony of a few days ago to the effect that irrevocable damage had been sustained over large areas. The downward movement is chiefly local, and the decline surprised the majority of operators, as they looked for an upward turn in sympathy with Liverpool and London. English and French operators are just beginning to realize the fact of their immense shortage, and it would seem that they will derive great comfort from the downward tendency here. Seller August sold on the early call at 99½c, and declined to 97⅞c at the close of 'Change. Seller September sold at 96¼@96⅞c, closing at 96⅞c. Seller the year was quiet at 95⅛@96⅛c; and July at 99⅛@$1.00¼, closing at 99⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 at $1.00; 21,000 bu No. 3 at 90@91c; 400 bu rejected at 70c; 9,600 bu by sample at 74@97c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 77@93c free on board cars. Total, 43,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in active demand, and advanced about 1¼c per bu, but buyers held off towards the close, when spring wheat weakened, and closed nominally at $1.04 for No. 2 red, spot, and $1.02 for August. Long-berried wheat commanded a slight premium over the shorter kinds, such being regarded as especially desirable for taking the place of hard No. 2 spring. Sales were reported of 41,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at $1.04@1.04¼, chiefly at the outside; 10,000 bu do seller July at $1.03; 90,000 bu seller August at $1.01¼@1.03; 5,000 bu seller September at $1.02¼; 14,400 bu by sample at 92¼c@$1.05¼ on track; and 8,400 bu do at 89c@$1.05¼ free on board cars. Total spot sales, 63,800 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.00¼; 400 bu mixed at $1.00; and 60 tons screenings at $16.00@20.00 per ton.

CORN—Was less active, and rather weak. The market for this and next month declined about ⅛c, while September fell off ⅜c, the premium on the latter being reduced to ⅛c as compared with August. The British markets were strong, Liverpool being active at an advance of ½d per cental, and New York was dearer, while our receipts were not large. But our reported shipments were rather small, and the scarcity of vessel-room made shippers operate sparingly, while the fine weather and sympathy with wheat made a good many operators bearish. The weather, promising a good crop, brought out a good many orders to sell for future, and the longer futures weakened most, as being most freely offered. Seller August opened at 37⅛@37¼c, and declined to 36⅞c at the close. Seller September ranged at 36⅞@37⅛c and July at 36⅜@36⅝c, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 36⅜@36½c in store, and nominally at 36¾c free on board cars. The lower grades were relatively strong, as for several days past. Spot sales were reported of 182,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅜@36¾c; 22,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 35¼@35¾c; 4,400 bu by sample at 32@38c on track; 11,400 bu do at 37@39½c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 38c. Total, 220,600 bu.

OATS—Were slow and weak, declining about ⅜c. The receipts were larger, and there was some demand for car-lots to make up "fires" and for shipment. The market weakened under large offerings of futures, the favorable weather for harvesting calling out sellers, and New York was slow. Other grain also declined, and there was less demand, though some parties were squaring up their July trades and buying in August. Cash or July closed at 30½c, July opening at 31⅛c. September opened at 26⅞c and closed at 26⅛c, and August closed at 27⅛c, selling early at 27⅜c. Seller the year was quoted at 25⅛c sellers. White samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 32@32½c; 19,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 7,200 bu by sample (mixed) at 29½@32⅛c; and 10,200 bu (white) at 32@36⅛c, all on track; and 3,600 bu (mixed) at 30@32c; and 10,800 bu (white) at 31@36c, all free on board. Total, 53,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and steady. Trading was limited in consequence of the light offerings. No. 2 sold at 52c, July and September were quoted at 52c, and August sold at 52½c, and in settlement at 52¼c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 52c; 400 bu rejected at 45½c; 1,700 bu by sample at 50@56c on track; and 400 bu at 54c free on board. Total, 4,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive. Old barley was nominal at 65@70c for No. 2, 52@53c for extra 3, and 42@43c for No. 3. Samples were dull. There was no demand for futures. Cash sales were reported of 900 bu at 40@45c on track, and 800 bu at 47½c free on board. Total, 1,700 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 9,750 brls at $8.62½ for August, and $8.72½@8.75 for September. Lard—2,250 tcs at $5.85 for August, and $5.92½ for September. Short ribs—1,550,00 lbs at $4.15 for August, $4.22½@4.25 for September, and $4.32½ for October. Wheat—670,000 bu at 99@99⅛c for August, and 98¼@98⅛c for September. Winter wheat—10,000 bu at $1.01¼ for September. Corn—135,000 bu at 37⅛@37¼c for August, and 37¼@37⅜c for September. Oats—65,000 bu at 27⅜@28⅛c for August, and 26⅞@27c for September.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was steadier, with sales of 310,000 bu at 97⅛@98c for August, and 96⅛@96⅞c for September. Winter wheat—5,000 bu at $1.01⅛ for August. Corn was easier, with sales of 845,000 bu at 36⅞@36⅞c for September, and 36⅝@36⅞c for August. Oats—70,000 bu at 26⅞@27c for August, and 25⅞c for September. Oats closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 25⅞@25⅞c for September, 26⅞@26⅞c for August, and 30⅛@31c for July.

Mess pork closed at $8.62½@8.65 for August, $8.72½@8.75 for September, and $8.50 for the year. Sales 4,250 brls at $8.62½ for August, $8.72½@8.75 for September, and $8.50 for the year. Lard closed at $5.82½@5.85 for August, and $5.87½@5.90 for September. Sales 2,000 tcs at $5.82½ for August, and $5.90@5.92½ for October. Short ribs—Sales 650,000 lbs at $4.15 for August, and $4.25 for September.

LATER.

After the call wheat advanced ⅜@½c under a fair inquiry, which was stimulated by reports that it had been raining in Minnesota. The information also came from New York that a leading exporter had taken about 1,000,000 bu. August opened at 97⅞c and rose to 98⅜c at the close. September sold at 96⅛@97c, closing at the outside.

Corn was quiet at 36⅞@36⅞c for August and 36⅞@36⅞c for September.

Rye was firmer, sales being given of 10,000 bu in shipping houses at 52⅛c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. Some dealers report a little better inquiry. The stock is light and held at quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, ₩ lb	6 @6½
Green hurl	6 @6½
Red-tipped hurl	5 @5½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5½@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3½@4
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—Prices ranged substantially the same as for the previous two or three days and were comparatively steady. The hot weather was greatly to the disadvantage of holders, but at the ruling low prices there was a fairly firm feeling. We continue to quote:

Creamery	13@15
Good to choice dairy	11@13
Medium	8@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—The bagging market was without new features. Trade was fair, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Prices range as follows:

Stark	24	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23½	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	21	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	22	Do, double	23@25
American	21½	Wool sacks	35@40

CHEESE—Little was doing in this staple, the extreme heat preventing shipments. A small volume of sales was accomplished at the following figures:

Full cream	5¼@5¾
Part skim	4½@5
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Met with a small demand and was unchanged in price. Anthracite is quoted at $4.25@4.50, Erie at $4.75, and Wilmington at $3.00.

EGGS—Were in request and steady at 9@9½c per doz for guaranteed packages.

FISH—The fish market was quoted as before. A fair demand existed, and prices were firm as given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ₩ ½-brl	$ 4.50@ 4.60
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	4.50@ 4.75
Summer-cured cod, ₩ 100 lbs	4.75
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6¼@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ₩ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	12.50
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there were no changes. A light business was doing, but prices were firmly supported all around, the prevalent feeling being unqualifiedly firm. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4½@	5
Figs, layers	14 @	15
Turkish prunes	5½@	6
French prunes, kegs	6 @	6½
French prunes, boxes	8 @	14
Raisins, layers	1.50	@1.60
London layers	1.85	@1.95
Loose Muscatel	1.65	@1.70
Valencias, new	7½@	8
Zante currants	4½@	4¾
Citron	14 @	15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @	14
Apples, evaporated	9½@	10
Apples, New York and Michigan	4 @	4½
Apples, Southern	3¼@	3½
Apples, Ohio	3¼@	3½
Peaches, unpared, halves	4 @	4½
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½@	4
Raspberries	30 @	31
Blackberries	5¼@	5½
Pitted cherries	18 @	20

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @	9½
Almonds, Terragona	18 @	18½
Naples walnuts	12 @	13
Brazils	4½@	4¾
Texas pecans	8 @	8½
River pecans	6 @	6½
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @	6¼
Tennessee peanuts, new	5½@	6
Virginia peanuts	6¼@	6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request. Berries were more plenty, and in excellent order. There was a good inquiry for them at former figures.

Raspberries, red, ₩ case of 16 qts	$1.30@ 1.40
Raspberries, black, ₩ case of 16 qts	1.20@ 1.25
Blueberries, ₩ bu	2.50@ 3.00
Apples, ₩ box	20@ 50
Peaches, ₩ box	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, ₩ box	1.50
Currants, 16-qt case	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, ₩ box	25@ 40
Lemons, ₩ box	5.00@ 6.00
Oranges, ₩ box	7.50@ 8.00
Bananas, ₩ bunch	2.00@ 3.00
California pears, per box	4.50@ 5.00

GROCERIES—Sugars continue in brisk demand, and as there is still some difficulty in getting supplies forward fast enough the market is very strong. We note a further advance of ⅛c in all grades, excepting cut loaf, crushed, and powdered. Coffees were firmly held in anticipation of a further advance. Rice, spices, molasses, and most other lines were firm and steady:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6½@ 7½
Rangoon, prime	7 @ 7¼
Rangoon, fair	6½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	[illegible]
O. G. Java	[illegible]
Mocha	[illegible]
Costa Rica	[illegible]
Rio, fancy golden	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, good	[illegible]
Rio, fair	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Granulated	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
C No. 1	[illegible]
C No. 2	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses, choice	[illegible]
Do prime	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Common molasses	[illegible]
Black strap	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Nutmegs, No. 1	[illegible]
Nutmegs, No. 2	[illegible]
Calcutta ginger	[illegible]

SOAPS.

True Blue	[illegible]
Blue lily	[illegible]
White lily	[illegible]
Savon imperial	[illegible]
German mottled	[illegible]
Peach blossom	[illegible]

HAY—Was scarce and firmer. Old hay was in request for shipment, and the few lots offered brought better prices. The receipts of loose new hay are liberal, and sell to the local trade:

No. 1 timothy	$11.50@11.75
No. 2 do	9.50@10.00
Mixed do	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.00
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]

HIDES—Were rather quiet and easy, the Eastern market being reported dull. The receipts are light:

Light cured hides, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Heavy do, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Damaged do, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Calf, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Deacons, ₩ lb	40 @45
Dry flint, ₩ lb, prime	[illegible]
Dry flint, ₩ lb, damaged	[illegible]
Dry salted, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Dry salted, ₩ lb, damaged	[illegible]

LEAD—Was in fair demand and firm under small offerings. Car-loads were quoted at $4.00, and small lots at [illegible].

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand and steady. Following is the price list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ₩ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IX., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Small pig tin	[illegible]
Bar tin	[illegible]
Solder	10 @14
Pig lead, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Bar lead	[illegible]
Lead pipe	[illegible]
Copper bottoms, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet zinc, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Less than cask	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 18 to 24	[illegible]
Common bar iron rates	1.80
Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12	[illegible]
American planished iron, "A"	[illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	[illegible]
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	[illegible]
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	[illegible]
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	[illegible]
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	[illegible]
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	[illegible]

Discount on wire, 50 and 10 per cent; on galvanized iron 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.25 rates.

OILS—The market had no new features. Trade continues quiet, with prices ruling about steady. Below are the quotations:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	[illegible]
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	[illegible]
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	[illegible]
Carbon, Michigan legal test	[illegible]
Elaine, 150 degrees test	[illegible]
Lard, extra	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Whale, winter bleached	[illegible]
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, extra	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Bank oil	[illegible]
Straits	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]
Miners' oil, extra yellow	[illegible]
Miners' oil, white	[illegible]
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	[illegible]
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	[illegible]
Gasoline, 87 degrees	[illegible]
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees	[illegible]
West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees	[illegible]
West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees	[illegible]

POTATOES—Were slow at $1.50@2.00 per brl. The farmers are bringing in potatoes daily, and they will soon almost supply the city. They get 40@70c per bushel.

POULTRY—Fine stock was in request and steady. Small and inferior poultry was dull and irregular:

Chickens, live, ₩ doz	$2.50@3.00
Spring chickens	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ₩ lb	[illegible]

SEEDS—Were quiet and nominal. Spot timothy was quoted at $1.55@1.60; August do was held at the outside; and clover was quoted at $3.30@3.60, with little offered. Flax was quoted at $1.25 seller August or September, and $1.27 was also quoted for next month.

SALT—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices:

Fine salt, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Coarse salt	[illegible]
Dairy, ₩ brl, without bags	[illegible]
Dairy, ₩ brl, with bags	[illegible]
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Remain firm. There is a fair demand and a full supply. We quote:

HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	[illegible]	Common to fair	[illegible]
Superior to fine	[illegible]	Superior to fine	[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	[illegible]	Extra fine to finest	[illegible]
Choicest	[illegible]	Choicest	[illegible]
YOUNG HYSON.		NEW UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	[illegible]	Common to fair	[illegible]
Superior to fine	[illegible]	Superior to fine	[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	[illegible]	Garden picked	[illegible]
Choicest	[illegible]		
GUNPOWDER.		OOLONG.	
Common to fair	[illegible]	Common to fair	[illegible]
Superior to fine	[illegible]	Superior to fine	[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	[illegible]	Extra fine to finest	[illegible]
Choicest	[illegible]	Choicest	[illegible]
IMPERIAL.		SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Common to fair	[illegible]	Common to fair	[illegible]
Superior to fine	[illegible]	Superior to fine	[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	[illegible]		

TOBACCO—The demand continues exceptionally good, and prices display decided firmness. Plug is still in short supply, all the leading manufacturers being behind their orders, and fine and bright twist higher quotations are given. Stocks of fine-cut and smoking are ample. We quote:

BRIGHT WORK.

Single & double.	*Tin pd.*	*Single & double.*	*Tin pd.*
Common	[illegible]	Do, extra fine	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]	Bright twist	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]	Br't twist, ex-fine	[illegible]
Light pressed, fine	[illegible]		

BLACK WORK.

Single and double.		*Single and double.*	
Common	[illegible]	Good	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Fine	[illegible]

FINE-CUT CHEWING.

Common	[illegible]	Good	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	Choicest	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Fancy	[illegible]

SMOKING.

In paper, common	[illegible]	In paper, good	[illegible]
In paper, medium	[illegible]		

SMOKING—GRANULATED.

In paper, common	[illegible]	In cloth, good	[illegible]
In paper, medium	[illegible]	In cloth, fancy	[illegible]
In cloth, common	[illegible]	Choicest	[illegible]
In cloth, medium	[illegible]		

WHISKY—Was quiet and [illegible] on Monday's decline, with sales of 300 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.05 per gallon.

WOOL—Continues in small request, prices being the same as heretofore. The following prices were asked for assorted lots from store:

Washed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	[illegible]
Medium unwashed	[illegible]
Fine do	[illegible]
Coarse do	[illegible]
Tub-washed, choice	[illegible]
Tub-washed, common to good	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,336	11,698	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,800	6,495	[illegible]
Total	9,136	18,193	[illegible]
Same time last week	12,403	22,340	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	905	5,488	[illegible]

CATTLE—It was a pretty active day in the cattle market, as [illegible] any day of late. There was a liberal attendance of local and Eastern buyers, and buyers from the English market also were in from the middle of the forenoon until 1 p. m. [illegible] brisk. In values very little change was noticeable. For shipping beeves the market opened strong, but toward the close the demand grew less sharp, and holders found it difficult to obtain as good figures as prevailed earlier in the day. Holders were [illegible] at any material concession [illegible] The supply consisted largely of two classes, viz.: fair to choice shipping steers [illegible] from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, [illegible] was paid, [illegible] $2.30@2.80. There were some sales of skinny old cows at $1.75@2.25, [illegible] of extra steers [illegible] but most of the day's [illegible] $4.90@5.30 [illegible] within a range of $2.75@4.70. [illegible] cattle were to a certain extent neglected, and while not materially lower sold slow, Texans being given the preference. The amount of stock left over unsold was small, and was composed wholly of the lower grades, most of the choice stock changing hands before noon.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.60@4.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.10
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
136	1,495	$5.10	20	1,018	$3.60
58	1,527	5.15	73 Col	1,056	3.40
48	1,452	4.90	114 Col	1,063	3.40
32	1,374	4.95	95	1,093	3.50
73	1,413	4.80	36 Texas	1,011	3.30
31	1,360	4.70	61 Texas	1,020	3.25
32	1,360	4.70	104 Texas	907	2.80
34	1,379	4.70	19 cows	983	2.75
17	1,351	4.70	12 cows	902	2.75
88	1,329	4.60	12 cows	1,164	2.75
73	1,380	4.65	67 Texas	851	2.75
17	1,327	4.55	22 Texas	874	2.75
16	1,334	4.55	43 Texas	940	2.75
16	1,349	4.45	42 Texas	964	2.75
126	1,274	4.45	84 Texas	870	2.75
32	1,329	4.45	43 Texas	911	2.75
15	1,280	4.40	88 Texas	910	2.75
19	1,170	4.40	280 Texas	808	2.75
20	1,340	4.40	46 Texas	832	2.75
61	1,271	4.37½	21 Texas	912	2.75
14	1,353	4.35	22 Texas	983	2.75
34	1,306	4.35	17 cows	990	2.52½
137	1,240	4.30	22 Texas	800	2.55
51	1,270	4.30	22 Texas	832	2.45
17	1,220	4.00	20 Texas	933	2.45
34	1,176	4.00	24 Texas	810	2.50
15	1,095	4.00	74 Texas	756	2.45
18	1,220	4.00	43 Texas	831	2.40
18	1,168	3.90	19 cows	1,037	2.62½
31	1,130	3.85	21 cows	923	2.62½
26	1,221	3.85	18 cows	878	2.35
31	1,198	3.85	10 heifers	973	2.35
41	1,078	3.40	11 cows	905	2.00

HOGS—For bacon hogs there was a well sustained activity, and the market ruled firm, the offerings falling materially short of the demand. Sales of that class were quick at $3.90@4.00, with a few "singers" at $4.05. Heavy hogs were under neglect. Packers were to all intents and purposes out of the market, while the extreme hot weather tended to check the shipping movement; consequently holders of heavy weights experienced an unsatisfactory market day. Heavy shipping lots were quoted at $3.70@3.90 and heavy packers at $3.35@3.60. As the supply was extremely light about all were disposed of. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	205	$4.05	61	233	$3.85
59	199	4.00	39	286	3.85
36	187	4.00	51	286	3.85
25	201	4.00	32	274	3.80
75	183	4.00	25	246	3.80
135	213	4.00	40	264	3.80
178	175	4.00	32	273	3.80
25	207	4.00	41	319	3.80
40	173	4.00	60	270	3.60
61	189	4.00	29	295	3.55
44	199	4.00	55	282	3.55
63	158	4.00	57	267	3.50
39	183	4.00	30	181	3.50
25	183	4.00	62	279	3.50
20	215	4.00	30	143	3.50
72	195	4.00	25	228	3.50
61	189	4.00	24	253	3.50
38	217	3.95	59	250	3.45
25	221	3.95	20	281	3.45
53	194	3.95	48	307	3.40
54	237	3.90	20	286	3.40
50	240	3.90	21	315	3.40
62	214	3.90	36	244	3.35
50	208	3.90	67	281	3.40
42	206	3.90	93	259	3.40
28	203	3.90	39	142	3.30
77	206	3.90	34	270	3.40
121	254	3.90	44	251	3.40
43	295	3.85	23	179	3.25
41	298	3.85	23	165	3.15
30	283	3.85			

SHEEP—Were in some demand, both on Eastern account and to meet local wants, but there was only a nominal supply, the receipts amounting to 235 head. We quote inferior to extra at $2.25@4.75 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 527; market firm for good grades; others quiet; shippers' steers, choice to extra, $4.80@5.20; medium to good, $4.10@4.60; light butchers', $3.80@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.25@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; limited demand for sheep, both Eastern and local trade, with light offerings; fair to good clipped, $3.25@3.40; Western lambs, $5.50@5.75; six cars Western sheep unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,775; market dull; supply liberal, Yorkers, common light to choice, $3.90@4.10; medium and heavy, $4.00@4.10; mostly $4.00@4.05; 12 cars unsold, mainly heavy grades.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 612 head; all for sale here, and all sold except four loads just come in; supply has been good, with a fair demand at the reduction of about 15c from last week; best, $4.80@5.00; fair to good, $4.15@4.60; common, $3.60@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,265 head; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; Philadelphias, $4.00@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5400 head; selling fair; market steady at $3.25@4.25; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, July 15.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 844, a large increase over last week; owing to warm weather, in connection with large supply, prices fell off a trifle; choice, $7.00@7.25; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $5.50@6.25; second, $4.75@5.25; third, $4.00@4.50; Western fat swine, live, $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,423; prices declined ¼@⅜c from last week; sales in lots, $2.00@2.50 each; extra, $3.00@6.50; spring lambs, $5.00@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—The *Price Current* reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 1,446 head; shipments, 1,428 head; dull and weak; native shippers, $3.40@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.40; native cows, $1.75@2.75; grass Texas, $2.00@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts 552; shipments, 606; steady; good to choice, $3.50@3.60; inferior to fair, $3.30@3.45.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—CATTLE—Shipping steers steady, ranging at $4.40@4.90; grass Texans in large supply and lower at 2@3c for common to good, receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,200.

SHEEP—Fair demand; unchanged; 2½@3½c; receipts, 250; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.00@3.50; light, $3.60@3.80; packing, $3.70@3.85; best choice, $3.85@3.90; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 264.

LUMBER.

The movement last week and since Jan. 1 with comparisons is given below:

RECEIPTS.

	Week, 1879.	Week, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1879.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.
Lumber, m ft	40,066	24,069	548,016	430,987
Shingles, m	18,750	11,827	272,847	270,131

SHIPMENTS.

	Week, 1879.	Week, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1879.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.
Lumber, m ft	12,958	10,922	327,322	277,951
Shingles, m	2,313	3,882	34,645	60,501

The Lumbermen's Exchange furnishes the following statement of the stock of lumber on hand on July 1, with comparisons:

	July 1, 1879.	June 1, 1879.	July 1, 1878.
Lumber, m ft	282,283	225,740	310,043
Shingles, m	135,755	128,331	126,991
Lath, m	21,892	18,790	26,727
Pickets	539,351	320,760	734,220
Cedar posts	206,273	197,320	309,052

As compared with the stock on July 1 a year ago, there is a falling off of nearly 28,000,000 ft of lumber. There is also a decrease in lath, pickets, and posts.

The stocks of lumber on hand at the principal Western points of manufacture and distribution on July 1, as compiled from reliable estimates, are as follows:

	Lumber m ft 1879.	Lumber m ft 1878.
Mississippi Valley	308,468	388,050
Lake Michigan points	482,108	491,458
East Michigan and Lake Erie	426,750	439,250
Oshkosh and other interior towns	41,000	65,000
Total	1,348,326	1,383,758

The cargo market was steady and moderately active. About 25 loads were offered, and 12 were sold. The demand was local, buyers taking hold slowly. Piece-stuff was quoted strong at $6.12½@6.25, and long lengths at $6.37½. Choice was firm, and common dull and irregular. Coarse culls were held at $6.00. Following are the quotations of cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$11.50	@13.00
Good mill-run inch, green	10.00	@12.00
Medium inch, green	8.50	@ 9.50
Common inch	7.00	@ 8.50
Piece-stuff	6.00	@ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry		7.50
Lath	1.10	@ 1.15
Shingles	1.40	@ 1.75

The yard market was fairly active. The shipments continue large, and the local sales are fair for the month of July. Following is the price-list:

Third clear, 2 inch	$ 30.00
Third clear, 1¼ inch	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in.	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in.	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.00@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.00@ 8.50
Green, inch, common	8.00@ 8.50
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	6.50@ 7.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

Trade remains exceedingly quiet. Now and then a buyer puts in an appearance, but the demand for the most part is confined to small orders by mail for staple and seasonable goods for the "freshening-up" of stocks. Prices during the past week have undergone no important changes. The market shows no signs of weakening, and, with the opening of the fall trade, it is expected that prices will resume their upward course, as the country is comparatively bare of manufactured goods.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Business light, owing partly to the very warm weather. Cotton goods quiet but firm at generally unchanged prices. Grain bags active and in light supply. Dark prints in fair demand. Men's wear of woolens sluggish and firm. Repellants in steady request. Hosiery and underwear fairly active. Foreign goods quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 15—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s@10s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 6d; white, 8s 10d@9s 6d; club, 9s 4d@9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d@4s 3d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 31s 9d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 95,000 centals, 65,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—1 p. m.—*Special*—Flour—Extra State, 11s 10d. Wheat, strong, with an advancing tendency; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring, 8s 1d; No. 2 do, 8s 11d. California advanced 1d. Corn very active and advancing; 4s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom and in moderate demand for the Continent. Corn in good demand. Weather unsettled. Pork—Western P. M., 46s. Lard, 31s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs strong. Flour, 9s 3d@10s 9d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@9s 8d; spring, 8s@9s; white, 8s 10d@9s 7d; club, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Corn, 4s 3d@4s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 15.—Liverpool—Wheat strong; California, 9s 6d@9s 11d; white Michigan, 9s 8d; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring, 8s 1d; No. 2 do, 8s 11d. Corn, tending upward; 4s 3d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat, strong; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s 6d@44s; fair average red winter, 47s. Corn strong; fair average American mixed, 21s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer; corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 41s 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate; corn small. Heavy rain in England.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 3d; No. 2, 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s. Lard, 31s 9d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—5 p. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 9s 3d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 4d; No. 2, 4s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—COTTON—A shade easier at 6 13-16@6⅞c; sales, 5,000 bales; speculators and export, 3,000; American, 4,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Strong; California white wheat, 8s 10d@9s 7d; do club, 9s 6d@9s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 8s@9s; do winter, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 9s 3d@10s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 4s 3d@4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 26s 6d. Mess pork, 46s. Prime mess beef quiet but steady.

ANTWERP, July 15.—PETROLEUM—17¼c.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—GRAIN—Much more extensive dealings have been reported in wheat today; spring grades formed an universally important element in the day's business; of No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring another line of 1,000,000 bu was reported sold, out of the stock controlled by speculative holders, to David Bingham, a leading export buyer, who took a similar line a few weeks since, for early delivery, on strictly private terms, though single boat-loads of this grade were quoted at $1.12 bid and $1.15 asked; other kinds of spring were quiet, but held with confidence; winter grades have been fairly active, opening generally stronger, in most instances at an advance of ½@1c a bu on a livelier inquiry, chiefly speculative, but soon reacting, and, toward the close, receding under the final quotations of yesterday, on freer and more urgent offerings, particularly in the option line, leaving off quite heavily; No. 2 red continued the prominent feature of the business; No. 1 white has been in moderate request, opening in favor of sellers, but closing decidedly easier, with rather more urgency in the offerings.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active, but quoted firmer. Mess inactive for early delivery, at steady figures; quoted at $9.50@9.60 for new ordinary brands; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery, mess in moderate request and 10c higher, with July option quoted at $9.20; August at $9.30@9.35; September at $9.40@9.55; October at $9.50@9.60. Cut meats quiet but steady. Bacon inactive; short clear quoted at $5.25, and long clear at $5.12½. Western lard moderately active at firmer prices; for early delivery sales of 520 tcs at $6.12½@6.17½; for forward delivery, in fair request at an advance of 2½c; July options quoted at $6.15; August at $6.17½; September at $6.22½@6.25; October at $6.30; year option at $6.12½@6.15; December at $6.22½@6.25; refined dull.

TALLOW—Fairly active; prime quoted at $5.15-16@6.00.

SUGARS—Raw fairly active and firm at 6⅛@6⅜c; refined actively sought after.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak; quoted at $1.06½ asked and $1.06¼ bid.

FREIGHTS—A fair degree of activity; inquiry mostly from grain interest; to London, 40,000 bu grain at 4s per qr; 8,000 bu grain at 6d per bu; to Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 5d per standard bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 15.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 12 1-16@12 3-16c; futures firm; July, 12.16c; August, 12.21c; September, 12.20c; October, 11.34c; November, 12.02c; December, 10.96c; January, 11.01c; February, 10.00c; March, 10.22c.

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.75@4.15; common to good extra, $4.20@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@6.50; white wheat extra, $4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.15@6.00; St. Louis, $4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 130,000 bu; No. 4 spring, 95½@96c; No. 3 do, $1.00; sales of 36,000 bu at $1.08@1.12; ungraded do, 95c@$1.09; ungraded winter red, $1.16@1.18; No. 3 do, $1.13@1.13½; No. 2 do, $1.18¾@1.20¼; mixed winter, $1.17¼@1.18; No. 2 amber, $1.17½@1.20; No. 1 do, $1.20@1.21; ungraded white, $1.15; No. 1 do, sales of 28,000 bu at $1.17@1.20; No. 2 amber, first half of August, at $1.17½@1.20. Rye firm; Western, 66@66½c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn weak; receipts, 134,000 bu; ungraded, 43@45½c; round yellow, 52½@55c; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 2, July, 45c bid, 45¼c asked; August, 50½c; No. 2, July, 45c bid, 45¼c asked; September, 46¾c bid, 45¼c bid, 45⅝c asked; September, 46¾c bid, 47c asked. Oats firmer; receipts, 16,000 bu; mixed Western, 39@42c; white do, 40@42c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 3@5c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 6⅛@6⅜c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm; Caroline, 6¼@7⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; united, 68¾@70c; crude, 5@5⅜c; refined, 6⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Quiet at 27½@32½c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $9.50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 5⅛c; short do, $5.35. Lard firmer; prime steam, $6.12½@6.17½.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 7@15½c.

CHEESE—Stronger; Western, 4@6¼c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.06¼ bid; $1.06½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, $4.87½@5.00; do, choice to fancy, $5.40@5.75; Indiana do, good, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.75@6.25; spring do, $6.12½@6.62½. Rye flour steady at $3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red in elevator, $1.14⅜. Corn firm; rejected on track and in grain depot, 48@49c; steamer, 48@49c; sail mixed do, 50@51c. Oats—Very moderate demand; prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Prime mess, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $10.50@11.50; pickled, $8.25@9.50. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 10½@11½c.

CHEESE—Creamery, 5½@5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 6⅞c; crude, 6c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 4,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 38@40c; extra, 38@40c; medium, 40@41c; coarse, 35@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 35@37c; medium, 39@40c; coarse, 35@36c; combing, washed, 39@45c; combing, unwashed, 29@33½c; Canada combing, 38@40c; fine unwashed, 20@24c; coarse and medium unwashed, 27@35c; tub-washed, 39@42c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened strong and closed lower and active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.15; July, $1.14⅜; August, $1.13⅜; September, $1.13½. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and July, 44½@44⅝c; August, 45⅛@45⅜c; September, 46c bid; steamer, 41½c bid. Oats steady, firm, and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Firm, scarce, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and heavy at 9½@10c for fresh.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and nominal; unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm but quiet; Rio cargoes, 11½@13⅜c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.08.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam quiet; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 2s; grain, 6@6½d on the berth.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 231,250 bu, of which 52,000 bu is new Southern; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 6,300 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 114,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 815,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher, but declined at the close; No. 2 red, 99⅝c@$1.00 cash, according to location; 99⅝@98c July; 99@97⅝c, August; 98⅜@97⅜c September; No. 3 red, 95⅜@96⅜c cash. Corn quiet at 34⅝c bid, 35c cash or August; 35⅝c asked for September. Oats easier at 30¼@30⅜c cash; 30⅛c bid July; 25⅝c August. Rye better at 49⅛c bid cash.

WHISKY—$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.62½ f. o. b. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon shoulders, $4.10@4.15; long clear, $5.25; short clear, $5.60. Short ribs, $5.30@5.32½; latter sales August at $5.10. Lard—No market.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,391 brls; wheat, 136,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,896 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15.—GRAIN—Oats quiet and weak at 36½@37c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $10.00@10.37½. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, loose, 5c; packed, 4⅝c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; canvased, 9⅛c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair at full prices; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15c; jobbing, 11½@16c. Sugar steady; common to good common, 6@6⅛c; fair to fully fair, 6⅜@6⅝c; prime to choice, 7@7⅛c; yellow clarified, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@30c. Rice quiet at 6½@7¼c.

BRAN—Steady at 65c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 15.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, new, $1.05; amber Michigan, spot, $1.10½; July, $1.06; new spot, $1.08; No. 2 do, $1.06; No. 2 red winter, July, $1.06½; August, $1.03⅜; new spot, $1.07⅜; Western amber, $1.06⅝; July, $1.06; No. 2 amber, Illinois, new, $1.07½. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot, 38⅜c; August held at 39½c, 39⅛c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2 August, 28c.

CLOSED—Wheat weak; amber Michigan, July, $1.05½; No. 2 red winter, July, $1.05½; August, $1.03. Corn dull; high mixed 39⅜c; No. 2 August, 39⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 122,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.06; No. 2, $1.00; July, 99½c; August, 99⅛c; September, 97c; No. 3 do, 88⅛c; No. 4, 81½c; rejected, 76c. Corn easy; moderately active; No. 2, 36⅝c. Oats in good demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 30⅝c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady; mess pork quiet at $8.75 cash. Lard—Prime steam, $5.85.

HOGS—Active at $3.50@3.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—COTTON—Market dull and prices a shade lower; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced to $1.00@1.05; receipts, 68,000 bu; shipments, 43,000 bu. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 40½@41c. Oats quiet at 33@36c. Rye dull at 57c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; jobbing, $9.50. Lard in fair demand; current make, $5.85 bid; $5.90 asked. Bulk meats weaker; shoulders, $3.50; short ribs, $4.35 cash; $4.50 seller August; short clear nominal at $4.60. Bacon in fair demand, but at lower rates; $4.00, $5.10, and $5.25@5.37½.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.04.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—GRAIN—Market generally inactive; no sales reported; prices nominally unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull; boatmen asking 5½c for wheat; shippers offer 5⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 188,771 bu; corn, 152,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Railroad—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 68,000 bu. Canal—Wheat, 112,087 bu; corn, 53,313 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 50,999 bu; corn, 145,766 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47½@50c. Oats firm; scarce; No. 1 and extra white, 43½@46c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 41@42c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; corn, 105,000 bu; wheat, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; corn, 29,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; extra, $1.12 asked; No. 1 white, $1.09⅜; July, $1.09½; August, $1.06⅜; September, $1.06⅜; milling No. 1, nominal at $1.01½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,583 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,793 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 25,193 bu; shipments, 12,400 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 97c; July, 96c; No. 3 cash, 94c; July, 92c. Corn, receipts, 8,144 bu; shipments, 5,766 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 30⅛c; July, 30⅜c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04; July, $1.02@1.02½; August, $1.00. Corn steady at 36½c. Oats firm at 32@33½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.10@3.90. Receipts, 1,400.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 1 hard do, $1.15; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.18. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45c; rejected, 44c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 15.—HIGHWINES—Easier; held at $1.04.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 15.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet; 70c bid; declined and closed at 69⅜c bid; shipments, 46,000 brls, averaging 40,000; transactions, 170,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 74½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11⅛c; net receipts, 34 bales; gross receipts, 141 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,370 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 15,493 bales.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominally at 26½c.

HI-YAH!

More "Powder and Shot" from the Okolona "States."

Lively Utterances by the Representative Southern Democratic Journal.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.), July 9.

The War isn't over.

The surrender under the Appomattox apple-tree was only nominal.

The "Rebellion of 1861" is still booming onward and upward at a lively rate.

We are all for Davis for United States Senator; but, if he doesn't want it, then we are all for Barksdale.

One party and one South,—the Democratic party and the Democratic Solid South. This is what the venerable *States* preaches.

A Solid South in 1880 will prove the salvation of American liberty. A divided South will lead to the downfall of free institutions upon our soil.

Dearly-beloved Zachariah Chandler, Esq., how do you like the backbone of our Confederate Congress by this time? It looks like a slice of the Rocky Mountains, doesn't it?

And Hayes had to back down before our Confederate Brigadiers in the little matter of paying United States Marshals for political jobs, didn't he? Three Rebel yells and a royal Bengal tiger!

O you sweet, rakehelly renegades who used to vote for Vallandigham & Co., and who cannot find words in the English lexicon to sufficiently condemn the *States!*—O you pitiful politicians! what do you think when President Davis himself stands up and justifies us, and is applauded by the ability, influence, etc., of the Mississippi press? Let us hear from you, ye lovely tulips!

This is no time—mark ye and hark ye—for third parties in State and Federal politics. No, gentlemen Greenbackers! A third party will do very well, may be, in county or district politics. It has a tendency to keep the shoulder-blades of our Democratic boys straight, you know. But further than that you must not count on the *States* and its editors. No, sirs! Not, at least, until the truths of State-Sovereignty and White Supremacy are not even questioned by the enemy.

Suppose, Messrs. St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* men, that Grant should be shot into the White House in 1881, and should try to subvert our Republic by proclaiming himself Dictator thereof,—suppose this state of matters and things political, we say, would you speak through the columns of your big, brilliant, booming, bull-headed newspaper, and council the American people to acquiesce in the usurpation? Would you? Whether you would or not, the masses, the live, unbought and unbuyable, patriotic masses of both parties and sections, wouldn't. The head of the Dictator would be whisked from his shoulders and used as a foot-ball, while his stark body would be dragged through the streets of Washington with a hop, skip, and jump, at the hind-end of a lively and sacrilegious donkey.

[The *States* gives a quotation from Senator Chandler's last speech in Congress, and comments thereupon as follows:] Didn't the *States* tell you that we had captured the Capitol, and proposed to play hob with all that you and your kidney had done in the way of illegitimate law-making? But we haven't fairly begun business yet. We have just been taking down the shutters, opening the doors, and sweeping out. Wait till 1881, you old termagant. Wait till you see us tumbling the Amendments out of the Constitution, vindicating Secession, making the treason of your infamous Linkhorns odious, and restoring order out of this whole Radical chaos. Be patient. It will be time enough for you and the like of you to squeal and scowl then.

If the War was all wrong, and its settlement of things is to be overturned, as claimed by the Democratic party, what interest have Democrats in decoration-services of the Federal dead? Why honor those that "died as the fool dieth," according to Democratic ideas?—*Mansfield (O.) Herald.*

That is what we would like to know. The Democratic party North were in opposition to the War, and pronounced it a failure as late as 1864. What hand, finger, or thumb should they have in Decoration-Day, of all people in the world, unless they have flowers to scatter over the dust of our Confederate dead? Verily, verily we say unto you, that, if the Democrats North are wasting their time and strength in decorating the graves of the Boys in Blue, they must have forgotten the period when they and we united in calling a Federal soldier by the expressive epithet of a Lincoln hireling.

We are not loyal, in the Yankee sense of the term. We are not reconstructed, and never will be. We are still as rebellious as ever in this enticing part of God's grassy, blooming, and blue-rafted star. But in 1881 we propose to capture the last remaining citadel of the Radical foe by putting Thurman in the Presidential chair. We will then sponge out the bastard Amendments, and all the unconstitutional laws and statutes that appertain thereto; knock the "Nation" in the head; crack the free-school system wide open; and inoculate the whole country with Southern ideas. After these things have been done, and well done, we will put our trumpets to our lips and proclaim to Christendom that this is the boss Union, that we have the boss Constitution, and the boss flag, and then we will proceed to whoop up the Fourth of July in a way that will thrill the bones of the dead heroes of the Revolution with joy.

BURMAH.

Chances of a War with England.

CALCUTTA, June 29.—The Burmese situation is still very unsatisfactory, but the tendency, on the whole, is towards the slow subsidence of the alarm and irritation produced at first by the King's wholesale slaughter of his relatives, and, secondly, by the military preparations which the King began in terror of the consequences of his barbarity, which compelled the British Government to take corresponding measures for the protection of the frontier of Burmah and to give its people confidence. These measures naturally reacted on the fears of the King, and while the neighborhood of the British troops increased his caution, it stimulated his military activity. The British frontier troops are still on something like a war-footing. The exertions of the King to call out what he terms his army have, indeed, only exposed his weakness, since the display of ill-armed ragamuffins has not restored public confidence in the power of Upper Burmah to resist the British force. The King himself, after the review of the grand army, had sense to be disappointed and enraged at the absurd spectacle. Nevertheless, there is no calculating precisely on what the Monarch, with his habits and tastes, may not suddenly do. Hence the British reinforcements cannot be withdrawn; and seeing that at Mandalay they are regarded as a standing menace, and that the Rangoon papers take great care to explain that the King has good reasons for attributing to us the most subversive intentions, the King in return continues his parading and drilling. It is difficult, therefore, to foresee an early issue out of the situation of suspense and misunderstanding thus produced. The worst of it is that the commerce of Rangoon is suffering heavily from the apprehension of something about to happen, it being judged that the troops cannot be intended to stand idle long. The Government of India and the Chief Commissioner have in vain for the last four months proclaimed that their policy is only defensive and precautionary, unless they are seriously provoked by the Mandalay Government. The general public see that the British could upset the King and scatter his army in a fortnight, while the King is always doing things which disgust and irritate British ideas. The public, therefore, persists in believing that he will end by bringing upon himself the anger of the British. The King, on the other hand, is beginning strongly to suspect that he is getting into a mess, and is therefore more on his guard. The complication is altogether most disastrous to commerce, and the merchants have very good grounds in complaining that the two parties will neither drop nor use their swords.

Reports from Burmah state that King Thebaw spends his whole time in drinking, and that his habits of dissipation have so altered his appearance that he is hardly recognizable by those who knew him before his accession.

The United States Supreme Court.

An analysis of the docket of the Supreme Court shows that one-third of the 1,150 cases on it come from five States, New York, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, and Pennsylvania,—New York having the largest number, 146. The Courts of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims, toward both of which the Supreme Court has special relations, furnish as many cases as any but the largest States. Of the cases decided last year, the United States was a party in nearly a fourth, and corporations appeared as suitors in nearly two-thirds of the cases heard by the Court, due in one case to the fact that revenue cases are nearly always appealed to the Supreme Court when the Government is the loser, and in the other to the extensive railroad litigation brought before the Supreme Court. Out of twenty-four municipal bond cases heard by the Court, twenty-three were decided against the towns, all but four of which were in the Mississippi Valley. The Supreme Court is three years behind its business, and was farther behind by seventy-two cases when the year closed than when it opened.

GEN. SHERMAN.

He Talks in His Usual Frank Way About Politics and Indians.

Montreal Dispatch to Boston Herald.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, is in town. In an interview to-day on various subjects, he said, in reply to a question, Would he be the next President: "Oh, I am not the man; they mean my brother, John Sherman. I do not want to be President. You can give the most emphatic kind of a denial to that, with a very big 'D,' if you like. I am not tired of my life, and do not want them to worry me to death, as they did Tyler, Harrison, Lincoln, and others. There is not a doubt that these Presidents were killed,—tortured to death by care and anxiety. Now, there is Hayes, the present President. I look upon him as one of the best men we ever had. I consider him a thoroughly representative American."

"Do you think he will be again a candidate?"

"No; he is committed to an opposite policy. He will retire from the chair with as much grace and dignity as any President who preceded him, and with a warm place in the affections of the American people. So far as Tilden is concerned, it would have been personally a bad thing for him to have been elected or proclaimed President of the United States. He is an old worn-out politician, and it is a good thing for himself and every one else that Mr. Hayes was elected. John Sherman may be President, but they will hardly worry his life out. He is a strong-willed man, who has been engaged in warfare with foemen worthy of his steel, and is accustomed to statesmanship and matters of political economy. He is entirely different from me except in one thing: that is, the power of concentrating his energies upon one given point, and being oblivious to all else."

"What about the Indians, General?"

"Well, they are not giving much bother. We have a different class of Indians to contend with from your Indians. Your Indians are mostly fish-eating Indians. Besides, your people do not encroach upon them with the same pressure that our population does. You see you have encroached upon them to the extent of about 4,000,000 of people, while we have given them a pressure of 40,000,000."

"Do you think the policy of your Government has nothing to do with it, General?"

"No; I believe it would be the same, no matter what we did. I think no nation in the world treats its Indians so generously as we do. Why, we devote millions of money every year to the support of these natives."

"Yes; but do you believe they get it?"

"Well, yes," answered the General; "they get a fair proportion of it, at any rate."

"What do you think of the affair at the Cape of Good Hope, General?"

"Well, I believe it is much the same as our troubles with the Indians. From the moment our forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock the Indians were doomed, and so it is with the Kafirs. It is a question of domination. England wants that territory, and she will have it. All the savages can do will not prevent the ultimate result."

The General, who is accompanied by his daughter, has been most hospitably received here, and shown every courtesy by our citizens.

A Nice Present.

Mrs. Hooper says in her last Paris letter to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*: "Master Isaac Bell, Jr., the young nephew of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is just 5 days old. The day after the young gentleman's advent his uncle called to see him, and laid on his cradle 100 United States bonds of $1,000 each as a christening gift, or rather a gift of 'joyous arrival,' according to the old mediæval custom at the accession of a King."

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly; thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are the air-passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Western Agents, Cincinnati, O.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.
ST. MARY'S HALL,
FARIBAULT, MINN.,
Rt.-Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector.
Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with Eleven Experienced Teachers. The Fourteenth year will begin Sept. 11, 1879. For Registers with full details address the Rector. Prices reduced.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.
Examinations for admission will be held at Chicago July 28-29; Ottawa, July 30-31; Rock Island, Aug. 1-2; Peoria, Aug. 4-5; Quincy, Aug. 6-7; Springfield, Aug. 8-9; Olney, Aug. 4-5; Du Quoin, Aug. 6-7; Belleville, Aug. 8-9; Paxton, Aug. 11-12; and at the University Sept. 16. For catalogues and other information address: JOHN M. GREGORY, Regent, Champaign.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, PA. (Opens Sept. 10.)
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., office of Gardner House, Chicago, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW,
CHICAGO, ILL.
The Twenty-first Collegiate Year (36 weeks) begins Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1879. Tuition, $75 per year, in advance. For Catalogues, etc., address HENRY BOOTH, 565 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, O., Mt. Holyoke Plan.
The 25th year will commence September 3d, 1879. Board, Tuition, Fuel, and Lights, $170 per annum. Send for catalogue to
Miss HELEN PEABODY, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its 24th year Sept. 10, 1879. Rank, first-class; teachers permanent; patronage always good; situation picturesque and healthful. Request circular for particulars.
C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

FAMILY SCHOOL, PAINESVILLE, Ohio, for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall Session opens on the 1st Monday of September. Circulars and particulars may be obtained from
Mrs. M. D. MATHEWS.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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HOT KITCHENS.
The VERY BEST Stove to keep your house cool and do your work QUICKLY, is the
HESS COOK STOVE.
Water-Backs put in.
SUMMER COOK STOVE CO., 50 Dearborn-st.

APOLLINARIS MINERAL WATER.

Apollinaris
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"Purity, freshness, persistent effervescence, and agreeable flavor, alone or mixed with wines or spirits."—Practitioner.

Extract from Letter of the U. S. Treasury Department: "In conformity with your request the Secretary of State was asked to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, who concludes his report as follows: 'I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation, that the Apollinaris Water, bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, exported to the United States, is beyond question a Natural Mineral Water.' The evidence which accompanies the Consul's dispatch abundantly sustains his conclusion that the Apollinaris Water, as imported, is a Natural Mineral Water."

This evidence was given after thorough examination by such eminent scientists of the Old World, as PROFESSOR A. W. HOFMANN, F. R. S., of the University of Berlin, Member of the Scientific Deputation of the Kingdom of Prussia, Vice President of the Chemical Society of Germany, etc., etc. PROFESSOR W. ODLING, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, etc., etc. And Others.

A spurious article, purporting to be the genuine Apollinaris Water, being offered to the public, we warn all buyers to be sure that each and every bottle bears the Yellow Label, and the name of FRED. DE BARY & CO., New York, Sole Agents.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Wednesday, July 23, 8 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Wednesday, July 30, 3 p. m.
ST. LAURENT, Joucla...Wednesday, Aug. 6, 8 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $55.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., and ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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New York.......London.......Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.
Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $300, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—New York Tribune.

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STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
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BICYCLES.
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279 State-st., Chicago.

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The Most Delicious
SMOKE
FOR CIGARETTE OR PIPE
IS
Prince Albert.
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NEW YORK.

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JOHN HOLLAND'S Patent Record GOLD PEN
Patented Oct. 2, 1872.
Is the highest achievement in the manufacture of Gold Pens and the result of experiments for more than twenty years. The "RECORD" Pen is produced by a skillful combination of the two precious and non-corrosive metals; *16 kr. Gold* and *Platinum*, while the ordinary gold pen contains an alloy of copper, reducing its fineness without yielding that elasticity, density and steel like temper which the costly *Platinum* supplies. The "RECORD" Gold Pen *Points* are of the best *Iridium*, (Diamonds,) indestructible with fair treatment, and polished to glass like smoothness.
Steel pen writers have now every objection to gold fairly overcome, and every requirement in a Pen which will endure and not oxidize, squarely met. The "RECORD" Gold Pen is guaranteed to possess Durability, Permanency of Spring and Perfection of Point. Price, $2.50, sold by all Jewelers and Stationers in the United States. If not found order direct from *JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 19 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.*

PILLS.

WINCHESTER'S
SPECIFIC PILL
A speedy and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., and all disorders brought on by Indiscretions, Excesses, or Overwork of the Brain and Nervous System. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1 per box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by
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GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
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MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	9:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	† 9:00 p m	† 4:00 p m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Expr's / Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Express (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:40 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:40 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:40 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:40 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	‡*7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 6:20 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 6:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee .... 9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until .... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon .... 7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday .... 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph .... 10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at .... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

BIRDS.

BIRDS German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in great variety. KAEMPFER, No. 127 Clark-st.

NEBRASKA.

Interview with the Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad.

What He Says as to the Past, Present, and Future of Nebraska;

And What He Claims His Road Has Done for That State.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OMAHA, July 13.—The Union Pacific Railroad has been abused from Dan to Beersheba, some of which abuse it no doubt deserved; but some allowance should be made, and we should remember that the conception and execution of so great an enterprise required both brains and money, and a vast amount of pluck. For twenty years it was an open question; it was talked of in Congress,—brought to the attention of capitalists; but its advocates were regarded for some time as dreamers or enthusiasts. Finally the scheme found supporters, a subsidy was granted; the work commenced, was pushed vigorously forward, and in less than half the time expected and required it was finished, and the oceans were linked with bonds of iron and the continent spanned with two lines of rail, bringing the extreme East and the far West almost face to face.

All this was not accomplished without the expenditure of vast sums of money. In the expenditure of vast sums there is almost always fraud and corruption. Many persons were enriched undeservedly,—others failed to realize on their investments; but the road was built, the public have been benefited, and, barring some evils that time and competition will remedy, the road is a National blessing.

Having traveled extensively through the State of Nebraska, and having given your readers some facts and figures obtained through Mr. J. D. McFarlane, Land Commissioner of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, I thought some statistics of the central portion of the State would be of interest, and especially to those who are looking to the West for a future home.

MR. LEAVITT BURNHAM

having quietly submitted to the inevitable, I propounded to him the following questions, with the accompanying results:

"Mr. Burnham, when was the land-grant made to the Union Pacific Railroad?"

"By act of Congress of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864."

"What was the amount of land so granted?"

"In round numbers, about 12,000,000 acres."

"Of this, what proportion was susceptible of cultivation at the time?"

"THE LANDS

were estimated as follows: Agricultural lands, 3,000,000 acres; grazing lands, 4,500,000 acres; waste lands, 4,000,000 acres."

"What proportion have been reclaimed by the extension of the rain-belt?"

"I should judge about one-third had been added since the grant was made."

"Through what States and Territories does the grant extend?"

"Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah."

"Is the land, besides that in Nebraska, suitable for farming or stock-growing?"

"Very little is suitable for farming except about 25,000 or 30,000 acres in Utah. The grant in Wyoming is about equally divided between grazing and waste lands."

"Of the lands in Nebraska, what proportion are 'bad lands'?"

"Very little 'bad lands.' What are not suited to general farming are excellently adapted to grazing."

"Can you tell me through what counties the land-grant extends, and give me some statistics of increase in population and values during the past ten years?"

"The grant extends through the following counties, and I annex some statistics

SHOWING POPULATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

Assessed valuation of counties included in Union Pacific Land-Grant in Nebraska:

Names.	1868.	1878.
Adams	$	$1,289,657
Boon	....	313,146
Buffalo	635,341	1,202,294
Butler	112,777	1,629,078
Cass	1,896,432	3,287,200
Cheyenne	....	1,069,495
Clay	....	1,414,533
Colfax	....	1,540,715
Custer	....	136,054
Dawson	....	698,829
Dodge	1,420,307	2,319,530
Douglas	8,066,799	7,342,382
Gospeo	....	117,173
Hall	645,971	1,712,733
Hamilton	....	1,188,038
Howard	....	363,550
Kearney	....	471,337
Keith	....	549,872
Lincoln	130,714	1,287,399
Merrick	786,974	1,377,254
Phelps	....	279,144
Platte	1,141,863	1,975,977
Polk	....	923,329
Sarpy	1,104,604	1,308,034
Saunders	180,411	2,117,631
Washington	968,327	1,672,482
York	9,256	1,238,169

"It should be remembered that in 1868 values were very greatly inflated, and in the older portions of the State the assessments at that date were far too high.

Population of counties in Nebraska included in Union Pacific Land-Grant:

Names.	1870.	1879.
Adams	19	8,162
Boone	.....	2,626
Buffalo	193	6,878
Butler	1,290	7,310
Cass	8,151	13,485
Cheyenne	190	1,218
Clay	54	9,373
Colfax	1,424	5,960
Custer	.....	696
Dawson	103	3,871
Dodge	4,212	11,579
Douglas	19,982	36,557
Gospeo	.....	622
Hall	1,067	6,375
Hamilton	130	6,478
Howard	.....	3,246
Kearney	58	2,840
Keith	.....	274
Lincoln	16	2,017
Merrick	557	4,625
Phelps	.....	1,275
Platte	1,899	7,587
Polk	136	5,023
Sarpy	2,913	4,392
Saunders	4,547	13,528
Washington	4,452	8,361
York	604	9,112

"We have no data of population earlier than 1870, after the completion of the railroad. It had already at that date begun to produce its effects upon the population."

"Can you give me any idea of the number of people brought into the State through the efforts of your Land Department?"

"At least

150,000 PEOPLE, AND $20,000,000."

"What are the principal towns, and their population, on the line of your road?"

"Omaha, 25,000; Fremont, 3,500; Columbus, 2,500; Grand Island, 2,000; Kearney, 2,000; North Platte, 1,500; Sidney, 1,000; Cheyenne, 6,000; Laramie, 1,500 to 2,000; Evanston, 1,000; Ogden, 2,000."

"How do your lands compare as to quality and price, the same distance from the Missouri River, with the lands in Kansas?"

"Better land and lower price."

"Are not freights cheaper to and from points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad than on the Union Pacific Railroad, thus giving the settler in Kansas an advantage over the one in Nebraska in prices paid for supplies and prices received for farm-products?"

"No. Rates are higher on all the Kansas Railroads than on the Union Pacific Railroad."

"Is Kansas increasing in population in a greater ratio than Nebraska?"

"As nearly as I can learn, from statistics and estimates, whilst Kansas is undoubtedly receiving more people, Nebraska is

GAINING IN A GREATER RATIO

than any of the new States."

"How do the climates of the two States compare? And is the soil of one better than that of the other?"

"The best information warrants the claim of superiority in favor of Nebraska in both. The malaria of Kansas is not found here; and the soil here is deeper, richer, and not so subject to drought."

"How is it about timber in Nebraska?"

"Not a timber State, but more or less timber is found along the streams, and, where protected from fire, grows very rapidly."

"What part of the State is receiving the largest immigration at present?"

"Columbus, Grand Island, Kearney, Plum Creek, Fremont, and Schuyler, in this order, show the greatest number of land-tickets collected; and I should say that the immigration into the counties north of the Platte River is rather larger than that South, as far as our road is concerned."

"Are there any Government lands available for homestead-entry on or near the line of your road?"

"Yes,—from about Kearney west."

"What does it cost an immigrant to come to the State, for himself, family, and goods?"

"Land-exploring tickets are now for sale at nearly all the railroad-stations in the United States, at about one-half fare. Immigrants are allowed a rebate of about one-third on household-goods, etc."

"What is the average price of lands suitable for cultivation, and reasonably near a market?"

"Our average price for last year was

ABOUT $4.50 PER ACRE."

"How does the immigration compare this year with previous ones?"

"The number of people coming to stay is greater."

"Upon what terms do you sell? And do many avail themselves of the cash-discount?"

"Our lands are sold on ten years' time, 6 per cent interest, and a discount of 10 per cent for all cash; and we credit on the first payment a part or the whole of the railroad-ticket. I should say less than 10 per cent pay cash."

"From what States is the largest immigration?"

"It is difficult to say. Mainly from Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Northern Pennsylvania. We have representatives from every State in the Union east of here and north of Mason & Dixon's line. The number coming from the extreme Eastern States is increasing. Some have come from the Southern States; but they were white people, unaccustomed to work, and did not stay."

"What was the effect of Secretary Schurz's decision upon your sales?"

"It reduced sales largely. In May, 1878, sales amounted to $313,341.40. The following October, which is one of the best months in the year, we only sold $70,666.26."

"Has business improved since the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, setting aside Schurz's decision?"

"Yes,—the sales have very largely increased."

CROP-PROSPECTS.

"Since my letter to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, containing reports from your agents throughout the State, what are the prospects for the coming harvest? Will the quantity be as large as, and the quality any better than, the crop of last year?"

"No disaster has overtaken the State, and the prospects at this time are, that the grain of all kinds will be better in quality and greater in quantity than last year."

In my interview with Mr. Burnham I have endeavored to cover the ground as thoroughly as possible, and get such facts as would be of value. I will say this, in addition: that Mr. B. is very conservative, and hesitated about replying to some of my inquiries, fearing that your readers would conclude he was giving too roseate a color to the present and future of Nebraska; but I think there is no young State that promises so well, and offers such inducements to those seeking new homes, as does Nebraska, in soil and climate.

E. T. SUMWALT.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Some Reminiscences of His Early Life.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BRYAN, O., July 13.—It may be considered a somewhat ominous sign of the times, that, right at the first flush of what promises to be the liveliest contest that has ever yet been waged between the hard and soft-money ideas in this State, the great godfather of flat-currency, William Allen, with hardly a moment's warning, with apparently no disease about him, has passed away. Were the conglomerate advocates of unlimited currency capable of making a forecast of the future, they could but see in this death the prophecy of their own easy demise in October. But, as these people are peculiarly unequal to the task of seeing the end from the beginning, they will doubtless let the lesson pass unheeded.

But the death of Gov. Allen has even a deeper significance than this. It should be borne in mind that, in 1875, when the last great struggle was made between the wrong and the right on the money question, the Democrats, as usual, took the side of the wrong. They put forward the stalwart, though aged and trembling, advocate of the doctrine, William Allen, and permitted him to be ignominiously beaten. It is somewhat sad to contemplate the close of a career, if not of brilliancy, at least of integrity, thus made. The glorious Republican victory that year, on exactly the same issue as is raised in this, set the stakes for the Presidential contest of the succeeding year; and the Democracy, never learning by the stern admonitions of experience, never profiting by mistakes, but ever brooding over the stale and rotten misnomers of the past, and making themselves the impersonation of retrogression and the enemies of progress, take up old, exploded issues and conquered conceptions, but to fall, bleed, and die, again and again, on the same old battle-fields.

The object of this letter is to give some reminiscences of the dead Governor, as gained from a conversation to-day with an old gentleman of this village, commonly called Uncle Jones. Uncle Jones and Uncle Bill Allen were young men together in Ross County, fifty years ago; and the former's remembrance of the early days were said to be very vivid. A walk of a mile through the hot July sun brought us to the cozy rural residence of 'Squire Ayers, the son-in-law of the object of our search. Uncle Jones, an old man of more than 80, was seated upon the porch in his Sunday garb, with his shirt-collar unbuttoned and thrown back as far as it could go, displaying his bronzed neck and breast. He was intently perusing his Bible, and it was only when my companion had approached close to his elbow and spoke a cheerful good-morning that he became aware of our presence.

"Good morning, good morning, gentlemen!" said Uncle Jones. "Take a seat, and make yourselves as comfortable as you can. This is scorching weather, isn't it?"

An affirmative reply brought forth the further observation from the old gentleman that he had hardly ever known worse weather in all the varied experiences of four-score-and-seven summers.

As soon as convenient my companion broached the subject of the death of William Allen, which the papers of the day before had announced.

"Yes, they told me that Bill Allen was dead. He and I were young men together. I knew him better than I do any lawyer in Bryan to-day. I first knew him when we were no more than 20 years old. I tell you he was a smart young feller. There was only one fault he had: he would drink hard. He had been a poor young boy around town, and finally he showed that he was smart, and began the study of law with Ned King. They were both very smart, and they went into partnership when Bill had finished his study. But they both drank hard, and Bill got a rather bad name."

"You used to spree with him some, I suppose?" asked my friend.

"No, sir, I didn't. I never did anything of the kind. I well remember one time when Bill went up to Circleville to attend court, and he got beastly drunk and down in the gutter, and a crowd took him in a cart and wheeled him out into the middle of the square, and dumped him down there, and hired a nigger to clean him,—for he needed it very badly."

"How long did this wild career of his continue?"

"Oh, for some years,—I cannot tell just how long; but I know that finally he was talked of for Congress, and promised that he would abandon his drink if he were elected. He was always a man of iron will. If he once said a thing, it could be evermore relied on. Everybody liked him; and everybody knew that, if he said he would do it, he would keep his word. He was elected, and from that time to this, as I understand it, he has never drank to excess."

"Do you know anything about the refusal of Gov. Duncan McArthur to permit the marriage of his daughter with Mr. Allen?"

"I should say I did. He refused purely on the ground that Bill was too wild, and had the prospect of filling a drunkard's grave. But, like many other strong and noble men, Bill Allen never loved but once. Miss McArthur was his choice, and, when she was wedded to the choice of her father, Bill made up his mind never to marry. So the time passed on. Bill had long since reformed, and had attained that degree of fame that he could have made almost any desirable matrimonial alliance. He remained true to his purpose never to marry, however; and it was only when the woman of his first love was left a widow by the decease of her husband that he changed his purpose, and courted and married her. His wife already had several children, but they found in Bill Allen an affectionate foster-father; and the days of the wedded life of this noble couple were many and unclouded."

"What have you to say, Uncle Jones, about Gov. Allen's age?"

"I think there has been some mistake all the while in this matter. I know that I am 87 years old, and I know that Bill Allen was practicing as a lawyer before I was married."

"At what age did you marry?"

"I was 30, and I know that Bill Allen was then practicing, and had attained considerable prominence."

"That would make him something over 80, would it not?"

"It would, and I think I cannot be mistaken."

Uncle Jones gave some other reminiscences of the dead statesman, but they were not particularly new, and so I will not record them.

GARY.

Col. Ingersoll Pays a Tribute of Respect to a Dead Clergyman.

The Rev. Alexander Clark, of Pittsburg, Pa., a journalist and the editor of a Methodist organ, whose death was recently announced, has received most eulogistic and tender tributes from the religious press of the country. He died in Georgia some two weeks ago, while he was the guest of Gov. Colquitt. As a journalist Mr. Clark had been somewhat conspicuous for his zeal in combating the views of Col. Ingersoll, while treating that gentleman with personal fairness. He once visited him in his Peoria home, and in a published letter spoke in the very highest terms of the personal and domestic character of his illustrious theological opponent. Now that Mr. Clark is dead, Col. Ingersoll has paid the following tribute to the manliness and kindness of the deceased:

THE REV. ALEXANDER CLARK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Upon the grave of the Rev. Alexander Clark I wish to place one flower.

Utterly destitute of cold, dogmatic pride, that often passes for the love of God; without the arrogance of the "elect"; simple, free, and kind,—this earnest man made me his friend by being mine. I forgot that he was a Christian, and he seemed to forget that I was not, while each remembered that the other was a man.

Frank, candid, and sincere, he practiced what he preached, and looked with the holy eyes of charity upon the failings and mistakes of men. He believed in the power of kindness, and spanned with divine sympathy the hideous gulf that separates the fallen from the pure.

Giving freely to others the rights that he claimed for himself, it never occurred to him that his God hated a brave and honest unbeliever. He remembered that even an infidel has rights that love respects; that hatred has no saving power; and that, in order to be a Christian, it is not necessary to become less than a man. He knew that no one can be maligned into kindness; that epithets cannot convince; that curses are not arguments; and that the finger of scorn never points towards Heaven. With the generosity of an honest man, he accorded to all the fullest liberty of thought,—knowing, as he did, that in the realm of mind a chain is but a curse.

For this man I entertained the profoundest respect. In spite of the taunts and jeers of his brethren, he publicly proclaimed that he would treat infidels with fairness and respect; that he would endeavor to convince them by argument and win them with love. He insisted that the God he worshiped loved the well-being even of an atheist. In this grand position he stood almost alone. Tender, just, and loving, where others were harsh, vindictive, and cruel, he challenged the respect and admiration of every honest man. A few more such clergymen might drive calumny from the lips of faith and render the pulpit worthy of respect.

the heartiness and kindness with which this generous man treated me can never be excelled. He admitted that I had not lost, and could not lose, a single right by the expression of my honest thought. Neither did he believe that a servant could win the respect of a generous master by persecuting and maligning those whom the master would willingly forgive.

While this good man was living, his brethren blamed him for having treated me with fairness. But I trust, now that he has left the shore touched by the mysterious sea that never yet has borne on any wave the image of a homeward sail, this crime will be forgiven him by those who still remain to preach the love of God.

His sympathies were not confined within the prison of a creed, but ran out and over the walls like vines, hiding the cruel rocks and rusted bars with leaf and flower. He could not echo with his heart the fiendish sentence of eternal fire. In spite of book and creed, he read "between the lines" the words of tenderness and love, with promises for all the world. Above, beyond the dogmas of his church; humane even to the verge of heresy; causing some to doubt his love of God because he failed to hate his unbelieving fellow-men,—he labored for the welfare of mankind, and to his work gave up his life with all his heart.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

MINISTER KASSON.

His Political Views—Gen. Grant the Choice of the Northwest for President—Southern Supremacy in Congress—Death of the Greenback Party.

New York Tribune.

John a Kasson, United States Minister to Austria, is at the Brevoort House. He will leave early next week for Washington to receive his instructions from the State Department. On July 30 he expects to sail again for his post, the duties of which he has so far found very agreeable, both on account of the attractiveness of Vienna and the cordial reception extended to him in official circles. Being asked what was the situation among the political parties of his own State, he replied:

"The success of the resumption scheme has done much to harmonize factions in Iowa, and the Greenback-Republicans are being drawn back into the old ranks again. I always felt that the sooner resumption was effected the better, but there has been much opposition to the scheme in the West. Now, I think, very few Greenbackers would be desirous of returning to the greenback basis. There is a feeling, however, among many that they would be benefited by a large increase of the amount of coin in circulation, on the principle that if money were to be had more easily prices would go up, and those who are still in debt would be buoyed up by the inflation, and could get out more easily."

"What effect has been produced in Iowa by the extra session of Congress?"

"It has aroused the Republicans of the State. This attempt to replace the legislation designed to secure the results of the War by new legislation dictated by Southern Democrats has made an issue which transcends all other issues, and on which the Republican party will rally its full strength. There is a very strong feeling in Iowa against the drift of affairs at Washington."

"How does this color the Presidential question?"

"There are several men who are highly thought of, but I do not think I am overstating the fact when I say that the great majority of the people in Iowa are looking in the direction of Gen. Grant. The financial question, and, more than this, the domination of Southern leaders in Congress, is leading them to seek a strong man for a leader. They feel that with Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair they can go to bed trusting that they will wake up in the morning and find the material and political interests of the country safe. They do not mingle adulation with their praise of Gen. Grant. They do not say that he has no faults, and that he has not made mistakes. But they believe that he is honest and capable, and that with enlarged experience and new and better surroundings he can serve them much better than before."

"Is there any force in the third-term objections?"

"None whatever now, since another Administration has intervened. The third-term argument is apparently dead; the gravity of the real issue has wholly obscured it. There can be little question that the third-term objection was intended to apply to consecutive terms of office. There is a law in Switzerland that no President shall hold office for two consecutive times. But after another administration has intervened an ex-President may become a candidate again. By this rule the Chief Executive cannot use the machinery of Government to perpetuate his power."

"Would Secretary Sherman be the second choice of the Iowa Republicans?"

"I think not. He has been very successful with resumption, and is a strong man, but Blaine is very well thought of out there. However, as I said, party feeling is turning unmistakably toward Gen. Grant, and I believe that his name would draw a great many men out of the Democratic ranks on the present issue. The sentiment in Iowa is more or less shared, probably, by the Republicans of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio; in fact, the whole Northwest, with probably the exception of Indiana."

"How do you explain the complete subserviency of Northern Democrats to their Southern brethren?"

"It is very easy: a question of shrewd policy and plain mathematics. The Southern Democrats are united and possess the brains and energy of their party. They have imposed rules of party action that give them control even where they are numerically the weaker. For instance, in the National Convention, where the representation is by States, the South would be without influence were it not for the rule which makes a two-thirds majority necessary for the choice of a Presidential candidate. The South, being a little more than one-third, compels the Northern Democrats to make a choice to their liking. Now, in Congress, the Southern Democrats are numerically stronger than the Northern Democrats. They have made the caucus their instrument of party rule and discipline, and so long as the Northern Democrats allow themselves to be bound by a caucus, so long will the Southern members lead them by the nose; and by that means a section of the country far inferior in point of population and wealth controls legislation affecting the larger interests of a much greater section. The only remedy the North has for this state of affairs is to send more Democrats from the North than are sent from the South, or to send Democrats who will be independent and refuse to be governed by a caucus, or to restore the Republican majority in Congress. The sway Southern Democrats have always held, and seem always likely to hold, over the Democrats of the North will prove a vital element of strength to the Republican party, and keep it, generally, in power, both in the White House and in Congress."

Of course take your customary annual trip to the country,—but don't forget Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, that indispensable help in every emergency. Costs only 25 cents a bottle.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Facts, Fashions, and Fun.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 9.—None of the telegrams recently received make any mention of the war preparations in Germany, but that such are being made is a fact. A new corps d'armee is to be created in Alsace-Lorraine, and new battalions are to be added to certain regiments. The design of all this is not very apparent; but some French writers think that the health of the Emperor of Russia is fast declining, and that the intentions of the Czarewitch are not too friendly towards Germany. The French are, however, becoming more confident every day in their power to repel almost any invasion; and, as this sentiment is more openly expressed than formerly, it is not unlikely that Bismarck is paying due attention to the fact.

American lard has been warmly defended in the Reichstag; but a duty of 10 marks per 100 kilos was, nevertheless, imposed. One of the members—Richter—thought that Germany would require to raise 4,000,000 more of hogs to make up for the present importations. It is amusing almost to see how American competition has become the great bugbear everywhere through Europe. Even the dairymen are taking alarm, and large establishments on the centrifugal creaming system are being created in the neighborhood of the large towns.

It has often been said that it is very difficult for new houses to do business in Germany, on account of the conservative habits of the people and the crowded condition of every career. Yet there are few countries where longer credits are given, and if we may judge from the Criminal-Court reports, where it can be so easily had. Perhaps bad trade in general has much to do with this. We know how eager people are to sell in dull times. Hugo Gross, of Berlin, lately went into the wholesale commission business. His only capital consisted of two bills drawn on himself for 100 marks each,—scarcely $50 all told. Yet, within a few months he was doing a monthly trade of 5,000 marks, and goods to the value of 10,800 marks were received from thirty-five manufacturers. Circulars had been sent broadcast. No books were kept, and no payments were make; so the creditors finally had him arrested.

It is rather alarming to see what little value is set nowadays on human life, at home and abroad. A German gentleman, one foggy day, fired at what he imagined were a couple of deer. On coming up to the game, he found he had killed an ass and its driver, a poor boy. He offered the owner of the dead ass 150 marks, but to the mother of the boy only 120 marks! If only some of our murderers could be made to pay the last penny they owned, it might make intending "homicides" more cautious.

It is very evident that there was far greater sorrow among the English than among the French on the receipt of the news of Prince Louis Napoleon's death. There is even a decided hint that too much is made of the matter; and, as the funeral in England will be a most imposing affair, this sentiment will be more marked. The old pensioners were the most affected of any class of the Paris population. It is very doubtful whether the Prince would in any case have lived long. He was scrofulous, and many years ago the papers contained a long account of the removal of a portion of the thigh-bone, and the insertion of a silver plate. The operation was performed, I believe, by Dr. Nelaton. The writer in the *Evenement*, whose scandalous attack on the dead has been much commented on, states that the Prince was subject to fainting fits. The fact that a young Corsican pupil in the Lycee St. Louis, who had left the college on the first news of the event, and staid away but a few hours, during which time he had gone to some newspaper-offices to learn the truth of the matter, was summarily discharged, shows what a great change had taken place in the feelings of the people.

It is wonderful to find what immense public works are projected in France. The vast sum of 352,350,875 francs is required for the public-work estimates of 1880. But the entire sum demanded for the improvement of rivers, canals, ports, railways, etc., is no less than 3,838,993,382 francs, or, in round numbers, $767,798,676.

While we are complaining, and justly, of the dangerous immunity which is given to persons recklessly using firearms, let us hope that not even on the Fourth of July will there be such a development of the "amusement" as that which was lately witnessed in the Rue des Cannettes, Paris. The street is very quiet, but, on the day in question, revolver-cartridges would be thrown into the street at frequent intervals. Many of them exploded, but fortunately no one was wounded. Some thirty in all were thus thrown, but, despite the efforts of the police, they could not find from whence they came.

Decidedly the disciples of Darwin are receiving confirmation of their views from all quarters. M. Broca read a paper, at the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, on "The Artistic Sense in Animals." While savages have no intelligence for pictures, etc., the young African monkey, we are assured, recognized his own portrait with a cry of joy. A portrait of the sloth was received with aversion. But here is the most remarkable experience: The monkey is thus artistically appreciative only when he is very young; as soon as he changes his skin he says farewell to those refining sentiments, or at least becomes less susceptible.

The number of new industries is every day increasing. A woman was lately observed going along the Seine, carrying a basket of small pieces of wood. When a person came along with a Newfoundland, or any other dog that would take the water, she would approach and offer one of the small sticks. The stick was, of course, to be thrown into the water for the dog to swim for. And it seems that the enterprising woman got rid of her basketful. Yet more singular was the method of earning a living adopted by another Frenchwoman. A gentleman met her in the neighborhood of the Hotel des Invalides. She carried a bundle of clothes which were anything but clean, and her continued presence among the old pensioners was equally mystifying. The gentleman ascertained, on questioning her, that she was a "moucheuse," and that her occupation was to enable old pensioners, who had lost both hands, to have the use of a pocket-handkerchief.

French theatrical news is necessarily dull, except what relates to the visit of the French Company to London, and of which the public must have had enough. The mistakes of French journalists about everything English is not wanting in the comic element. Even Jules Claretie, one of the best-informed of the chroniquers of Paris, gives the following version of the old English song:

Oh! the roast beef of the Old England!
Oh! the roast beef
English!

which, if not exactly hitting the nail on the head, is yet tolerably close. It is very easy to make mistakes in French. The gorgeous visit of the Lord-Mayor of London to Paris a few years ago confirmed the French people more than ever in their ancient belief that le Lor Maire is the great English dignitary; and on this occasion he has been written up in that peculiar light manner which in Paris passes for—reporting. The role of Adah Menken in "The Pirates of the Savannah" is to be taken by a young Frenchwoman; and perhaps a new series of corporeal theatricals is about to begin.

The warm weather has sent society out of town, and given the ladies the place and opportunity for adopting the startling novelties of dress which could, for the first time, be only well worn in the comparative retirement of the country. White is all the rage. The Indian shawl is also coming greatly into fashion for evening. Leghorn and Manilla hats are worn with a deep inclination over the eyes, and have field-flowers and double-colored roses. Dresses Garde Francaise and Pompadour, Dubarry, and Camargo costumes, are worn. Canton is much used in strips for trimming the pockets, sleeves, and corset-fronts of cashmere dresses.

A French joke from the agricultural districts: A fair was held at Luzarches a few Sundays ago, and prizes were given to the cattle sold. The Mayor set up a notice as follows: "Hogs—Two prizes to the finest. The inhabitants of Luzarches will not compete."

D. E. R.

PICTORIAL TOILETTES IN FRANCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, June 22.—Fashion is becoming truly artistic in its consultations with painters of the day, in consequence of the charming pictorial toilettes exhibited in the Salon this year, among which that of Sarah Barnhardt, designed by Bastien-Lepage, is conspicuous for its attractions. A white velvet robe falls around the frail form, in folds that only a knowledge of esthetic laws could arrange; while waves of filmy white material, draping the head and shoulders, produce a magical effect, in conformity with the refined simplicity of the whole attire. The hair, which is of that reddish tinge seen in Titian's Venetian beauties, relieves all these exquisite whites, as rich in hue as the ivory statuette the great actress holds admiringly in her hands. The portrait is in profile, with drooping eyes and half-open lips, and is truly a gem of art.

A ball-costume next attracted my attention as singularly handsome, but requiring all the scrupulous care in accessories to bring forth its unique elegance. It is a combination of violets and yellows,—the court-train being of yellow silk, over which violet flowers of different shades are thrown in great profusion. The yellow ground of the silk is of that peculiar metallic hue which under candlelight looks golden in its shimmering lustre; and M. Gervey has thrown over the picture a light producing the same effect wherein the glare of a lamp is softened by the rays of early dawn. The entire picture, "Le Retour du Bal," is interesting as a familiar little drama, and is thus described by a connoisseur: The lamp burns under a rose-colored skylight, over which daylight is slowly creeping, and stealthily penetrating the room in another direction between the white satin curtains. Madame is in tears, reclining on a divan. Monsieur is slowly taking off his gloves; he is very dignified and somewhat troubled. The robe of Madame spreads luxuriously over the carpet; this is a flood of golden silk adorned with violet flowers. Look at the arm and shoulders, so exquisitely painted! Look also at the head of Monsieur, so boldly executed! Above all, look at the bouquet in its delicate colors, the decorative ensemble, the charms all Parisian! Nothing more pleasing can be imagined.

A charming toilette de campagne by the same artist is very simple in its graceful contours and lilac hue, and well becomes Mlle. V., who appears before us in this attire in the midst of rural beauty. The dark blue of her umbrella reflects brightly on a coquettish white hat, and proves that many Parisians are wrong in imagining that umbrellas are incapable of producing picturesque effects. There is an invincible repulsion here for these protectors on that account, whether in rain or sunshine; and, therefore, tiny parasols of brilliant colors, sometimes painted with borders of flowers, accompany many fashionable toilettes de campagne this season, instead of the larger ones used last year. The unusual amount of rain to which we have lately been subjected (a great detriment to the picturesque in view of umbrellas) has given rise to the proposition of covering with glass some of the principal promenades, "in order," states the petition, "that one may promenade with dry feet and a chapeau guaranti." The subject is not so fanciful as may be imagined, as present indications denote that the walks in the immense garden of the Palais Royal will be commenced to be covered in this way next October, although the consideration of covering the rue de Richelieu and the place de la Bourse is indefinitely postponed. A prominent journalist advises all to become habituated to the rain in Paris, as our ancestors did, and reconcile ourselves to the unjustly-ridiculed umbrella until the time when all Paris shall be covered with glass and become a vast winter-garden. It is acknowledged that an umbrella is ungraceful and inconvenient when closed, and still more graceless when the rain demands its complete development. In repose, it cannot be used as a cane, and in the rain one must exercise a maneuvre as complicated as that of a captain of a vessel crossing the reefs. There the reefs are,—other umbrellas; then the eyes, ears, and hats of those not furnished with the commodity. The traditional affection of our ancestors for their umbrellas has all passed away. To-day these utensils come and go, are lost and found, without causing any emotion, like many other old fireside companions of our fathers. Just 200 years ago, when the umbrella first made its appearance, it was a luxurious appendage which every one could not afford to use. With how much care was it surrounded!—how tenderly was it cared for! When moist, it was spread out to dry, then affectionately placed in its case and put carefully away. Mute witness of the joys and sorrows of the family, it became an indispensable member thereof; it accompanied the infant to baptism, and never left the old man till death, when it followed him to the tomb. A poet might have written verses on it that would make us weep; but none would attempt it now.

This appreciation of picturesque effects extends in every possible direction in Paris, and the resignation of Senator Raineville is publicly regretted "au point de vue pittoresque," as he was seven feet tall. He was as large as Frederick the Great, and ornamented the corteges.

As politics creep into everything, I may venture to state that, while the death of the Prince Imperial has aroused several claimants to the throne of France among the Bonapartes, the Legitimists are not idle in designing plans for the Count de Chambord, or Henry V., as he styles himself. The old Faubourg St. Germain regards the Count de Chambord as the legitimate sovereign, and is more confident in the restoration of his so-called rights than that a Bonaparte will ever reign or the Republic continue.

The death of the Prince of Orange, of which the particulars have been heralded far and near, recalls a brilliant fete which he attended in good health three weeks before, at the Cercle des Mirlitons. It was the last rendezvous of the season there, during which "Semaphore," a little play, was performed by some of the members of the Cercle. This was followed by the "Chateau a Tolo," by M. Meilhac, President of the Literature of the Cercle. The audience was one of the most brilliant of the season, and nothing was seen but floods of lace and rivers of diamonds. Prominent among the company, besides the Prince of Orange, were the Duchess de Maille, Marquise de Massa, Countess de Meffrey, Countess de Camondo, Prince de Metternich, Marquis de Ponteves-Sabran, Marquis de Massa, Legoux, Fournier-Souloveze, etc. The fete lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

MATHILDE.

MME. MUSARD'S JEWELS.

Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

The jewels of the late Mme. Musard have been in view for two days past at the Hotel Drouot preparatory to their sale to the highest bidder. Outside of the caskets of Royalty, or possibly those of Lady Dudley or the Countess of Caithness, I doubt if such another display could be gotten together. The catalogue comprises 236 numbers. The largest room in the Hetel des Ventes was devoted to the exhibition. There, in large, upright cases, behind panes of thick plate-glass, sparkled the ornaments that used to light up their wearer's box at Les Italiens or the Grand Opera with their lustre, and that always divided with the representation of the evening the attention of the audience. There they shone in their dazzling beauty; whole sets, not only of diamonds, but of sapphires, rubies, emeralds, turquoises, antique cameos, and opals,—that last parure being celebrated throughout Europe. As to the smaller articles, such as separate bracelets, brooches, medallions, sets composed of a pin and earrings merely, etc., etc., their number was legion. There were five pearl necklaces,—the chief being the one that was presented by Napoleon III. to the Empress Eugenie on the occasion of their marriage. It is composed, not of black pearls, as has been generally reported, but of fine pure white ones, comprising seven rows, containing in all 475 pearls, each the size of an ordinary chinquapin or large-sized buckleberry. The clasp is an enormous round emerald, cut en cabochon, that is to say, without facets, tion surrounded with two rows of diamonds. This necklace, it is generally reported, was sold by the Empress to raise money for political purposes. The beauty of this gorgeous ornament can well be imagined. Among the diamond ornaments were to be found seven necklaces and two diadems, the former including two rivieres of great splendor and value, and a magnificent necklace of clusters of diamonds composed of seven large stones set in smaller diamonds, and linked together by double rows of diamonds. The pendant to be worn with this necklace was composed of a curious, many-sided, prism-shaped diamond, set in smaller stones. Two great pyramid-shaped solitaires attracted much attention, as did also two serpent ear-drops, each formed of three fine diamonds of graduated sizes. One of the diadems was a single row of large stones surmounted with a splendid crescent; the other was a wreath of roses and leaves in small diamonds. There were three diamond crosses, one of which was remarkable for being set in the centre with a single black diamond of great rarity and value. As for the smaller ornaments, such as rings, aigrettes, etc., they were past counting. One very beautiful object in this case was a fan of feathers wrought in gold, the outside sticks being diamond arrows. The rubies were splendid, each stone being almost perfect in color; the set included a necklace, pendant, branch (a butterfly in diamonds and rubies), hairpins, two bracelets, and five rings, all of the most magnificent description. The sapphires, though very fine, were far inferior to those shown by Boucheron at the Universal Exhibition last year. The emeralds were magnificent, the case devoted to them containing two diadems, a necklace, two pairs of earrings, formed of great single stones set in diamonds, six bracelets, a brooch set with immense oval emerald, cut en cabochin, with a pear-shaped stone forming a pendant, and the famous watch, its back formed of a round emerald, and five splendid rings. Of the opals I have already written. The wonderful long chain of huge oval opals set in diamonds that I used so often to see on the shoulders of its owner at the Opera occupied the centre of its case. An artist's eye would have been attracted by the set of fine antique cameos mounted in diamonds, and comprising a diadem, necklace, and earrings. Then there were eight or ten watches of different shapes and styles,—one a large daisy in diamonds, another an exquisitely-enameled quiver, a third a helmet in green enamel and gold, a fourth set in the tail of a peacock in blue enamel and diamonds, a fifth set in an eyeglas, a sixth hidden in a gold snuff-box, etc., etc. Then there were antique ornaments of the Louis XIII. and Louis XV. periods, precious for their workmanship and antiquity, and modern trinkets without end, enough, in fact, to stock a small jewelry shop; a set of pea-pods in gold, with pearls for peas, one of gold shells, each containing a large pearl; palettes of gold for earrings set with rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and sapphires, to represent the colors, sets of coral, of enamel, of cameos, etc., etc., gold smelling-bottles, gold eyeglasses, a belt mounted in silver, and having attached to it a whole arsenal of implements in silver; all the useless luxury of that splendid loveless existence, set forth amid the dust and squalor of the Hotel Drouot, gazed at and commented upon by a crowd of greedy-eyed bric-a-brac sellers and mocking lorettes, and soon to be dispersed to the four corners of the earth.

Wicked Wong Wing.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Allan received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Sacramento telling him to arrest a Chinaman named Wong Wing, who would arrive on the train from California. The Chief made the capture. It has since been learned that Wong Wing ran away from California a few weeks ago with $600 of the funds belonging to a Chinese Methodist Church. Some months ago the Methodists of Sacramento started a branch church for the benefit of the Chinese who wished to embrace the Christian religion. Wong Wing being a more devout disciple than the rest, and more fervent in his prayers, he was picked out by the church members as the custodian of the funds. After a while he began to exhort his brethren to abjure sinfulness, tan-games, and chicken-stealing, and lay up their treasures where neither moth nor rust could corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. Taking the hint, they began to deposit their surplus funds with the church, and he, being the Treasurer, soon had about $600 in cash in his hands. He continued to preach as usual on the duty of saving up heavenly treasures, but after a while the Celestials, seeing no immediate return, and discovering Mr. Wing bucking against a tan-game, refused to pungle further. Disgusted with the lack of zeal exhibited by the congregation, Wong Wing left the tabernacle and came to Nevada. He also brought the money with him belonging to the church. He will go back to-night on a charge of larceny.

A Sham Siege.

Beginning with Aug. 27 and ending on Sept. 23, all the operations connected with a regular siege will be carried out at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria. The defense of the fortress will be intrusted to Maj.-Gen. Brandt, while the attacking forces will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. von der Tann. The troops taking part in the siege operations will consist of three regiments of infantry, one regiment of foot artillery, five squadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of engineers, the company of railway artificers, and detatchments of two battalions of the military train. The attack will be mainly directed against a portion of the south front of the fortress on the right bank of the Danube, not very far from the Central Railway Station.

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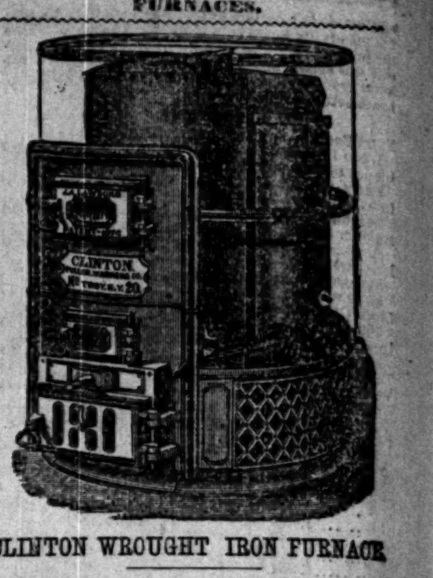

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